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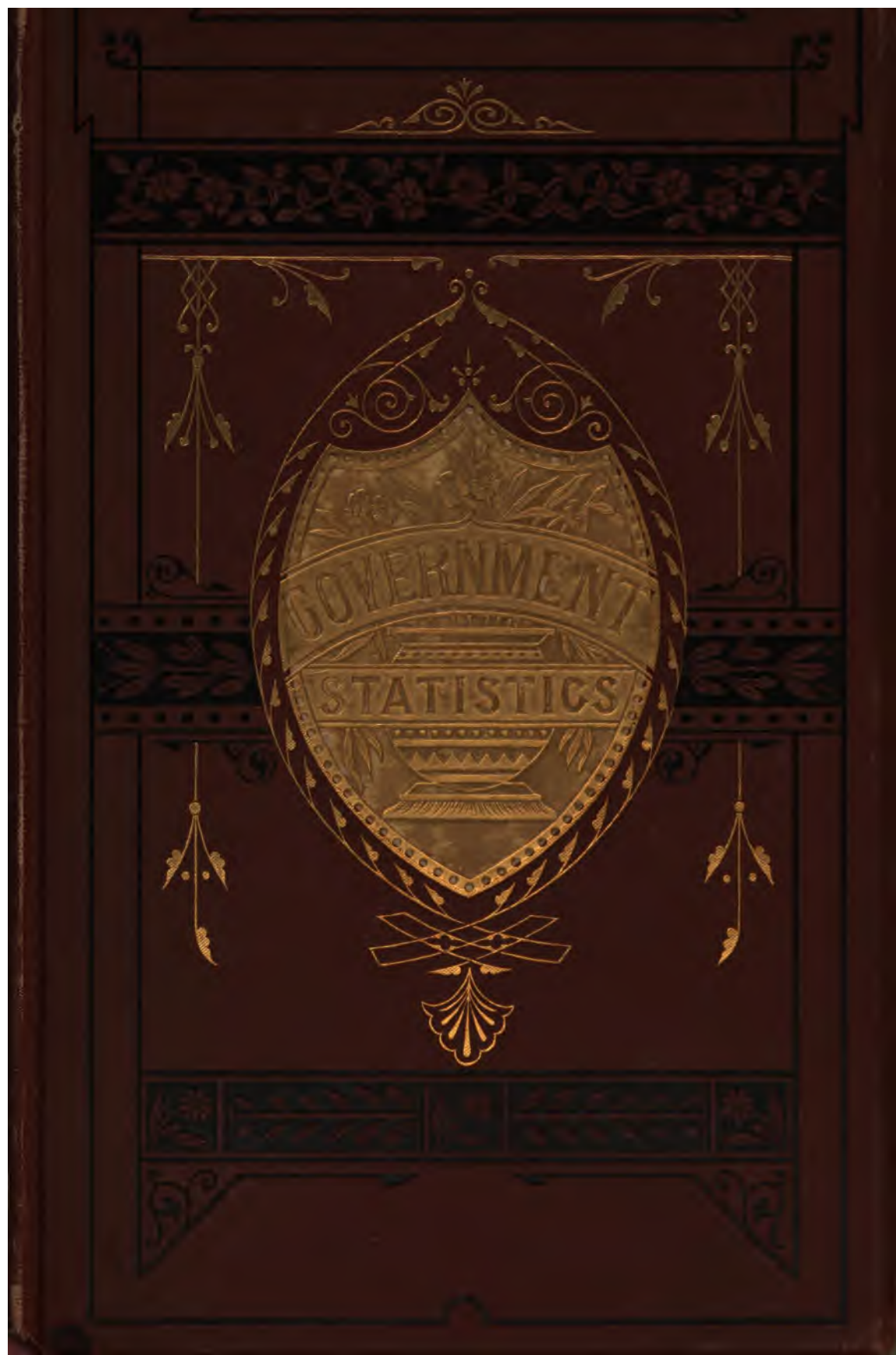
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HANDBOOK
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
AND
GUIDE TO EMIGRATION;

GIVING THE LATEST AND MOST COMPLETE STATISTICS

OF

THE GOVERNMENT, ARMY, NAVY, DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS, FINANCE,
REVENUE, TARIFF, LAND SALES, HOMESTEAD AND NATURALIZA-
TION LAWS, DEBT, POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, AND
EACH STATE AND CONSIDERABLE CITY, AGRICULTURAL
CONDITION, AREA FOR CULTIVATION, FOREIGN COINS
AND THEIR VALUE, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
POSTAGES AND LABOR TABLES, EDUCATION
AND RAILWAYS, ETC., ETC.,

FURNISHING ALL THE NECESSARY INFORMATION CONCERNING
THE COUNTRY,

FOR

THE SETTLER, THE BUSINESS MAN,
THE MERCHANT, THE FARMER, THE IMPORTER & THE PROFESSIONAL MAN.

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1882.

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PREFACE.

THE MANUAL which is now offered to purchasers in a new dress, has been published for the last seven years, solely as an accompaniment to Watson's New Railroad Map of the United States, and has never been offered to the general trade, though often sought for. The Publisher has at length determined to comply with the demand for its more general circulation, and at the same time adapt it to a new class of customers, those who are seeking homes for themselves in our country, and especially in the West and South.

In order to render it more worthy of the large patronage which it is certain to command, the publisher has obtained the services of an eminent Statistician, and while retaining all those Facts and Statistics which have proved so valuable in former editions, correcting them up to date, so as to make it more acceptable than before to all those who have hitherto been interested in it, he has added all the necessary information in regard to the landed States and Territories, to enable any intending settler to decide which is the best region for him to select, how he may get there most comfortably and economically, what steps he must take to secure a perfect title to his lands, and what are in each case the best crops for him to raise, or the best business to pursue.

No Manual or Treatise of ten or twenty times the cost of this, has ever contained a quarter of the information here offered, for the intending settler, or for the enterprising mechanic or working man, who desires to make himself a new home beyond the Mississippi; and as every pains has been taken to make it perfectly accurate, and neither publisher, editor or any one else concerned has any axes to grind, or any pet project or speculation to promote in or by this work, it may be received as standard authority in all the matters of which it treats.

THE PUBLISHER.

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THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

THE PRINCIPAL DEPARTMENTS, OFFICERS OF THE CABINET, THE ARMY AND NAVY,
AND THEIR SUBORDINATES—DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS—OUR MINISTERS AND
CONSULS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES, AND THEIRS TO THIS COUNTRY.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

PRESIDENT.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR, of New York. Term expires March 4, 1885.

The President is chosen by Electors, who are elected by the People, each State having as many as it has Senators and Representatives in Congress. He holds office four years; is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States; has power to grant pardons and reprieves for offenses against the United States; makes treaties, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; nominates, and, with the consent of the Senate, appoints, all Cabinet, Diplomatic, Judicial and Executive officers; has power to convene Congress, or the Senate only; communicates with Congress by message at every session; receives all Foreign Ministers; takes care that the laws are faithfully executed, and the public business transacted. Salary \$50,000 a year.

ACTING VICE-PRESIDENT AND PRESIDENT OF SENATE.

DAVID DAVIS, of Illinois. Term expires March 4, 1885.

Is chosen by the Electors at the same time, and in the same manner as the President; is President of the Senate, and has the casting vote therein. In case of the death, resignation, disability or removal of the President, his powers and duties devolve upon the Vice-President for the residue of his term. In cases of vacancy, where the Vice-President succeeds to the Presidential office, the President of the Senate becomes *ex-officio* Vice-President. Salary \$8,000 a year.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

Preserves the public archives, records, laws, documents and treaties, and supervises their publication; conducts all business and correspondence arising out of Foreign Relations; makes out and records passports, commissions, etc.

Department Officers.

	Salary.
Secretary of State—FREDERICK T. FRELINGHUYSEN, of New Jersey	\$8,000
Assistant Secretary—J. C. Bancroft Davis, of New York.....	3,500
Second Assistant Secretary—Wm. Hunter, of Rhode Island.....	3,500
Third " " —Walker Blaine, of Maine	3,500

COUNTRY.	NAMES.	OFFICE.	FOREIGN RESIDENCE.	SALARY.
Great Britain	James Russell Lowell	Minister	London	\$17,500
do	Wm. J. Hoppin	Secretary Legation	do	2,625
do	Ehrman S. Sadal	2d Sec. Legation	do	2,000
do	E. A. Merritt	Consul General	do	5,000
do	Stephen B. Packard	Consul	Liverpool	6,000
do	B. F. Cooper	do	Glasgow	3,000
do	Lewis Richmond	do	Belfast	2,500
East Indies	Hans Matson	Consul General	Calcutta	5,000
Australia	Olivier M. Spencer	Consul	Melbourne	4,500
Canada	John Q. Smith	Consul General	Montreal	4,000
Nova Scotia	Mortimer M. Jackson	Consul General	Halifax	3,000
Russia	John W. Foster	Minister	St. Petersburg	17,500
do	Edgar Stanton	Secretary Legation	do	2,625
do	S. P. Young	Consul General	do	3,000
do	L. E. Dyer	Consul	Moscow	3,000
do	A. Wilkins	Consul	Odessa	2,000
do	Levi P. Morton	Consul	Cronstadt	2,000
France	K. R. Hitt	Minister	Paris	17,500
do	Henry Vignaud	Secretary Legation	do	2,625
do	George Walker	Asst. Secretary	do	2,000
do	John M. Glover	Consul General	do	6,000
do	Horace Taylor	Consul	Havre	2,500
Spain	Hanshal Hamlin	do	Marseilles	2,500
do	Dwight T. Reed	Minister	Madrid	12,000
do	Alfred N. Duffie	Secretary Legation	do	1,300
Cuba	Henry O. Hall	Consul	Cadiz	1,500
Portugal	John M. Francis	Consul General	Havana	6,000
do	Henry W. Diman	Minister Resident	Lisbon	2,500
do	William Stuve	Consul	do	2,000
Belgium	James O. Putnam	Consular Agent	Oporto	2,000
do	John Wilson	Minister Resident	Brussels	7,500
do	James R. Weaver	Consul	do	2,500
Netherlands	James Birney	do	Antwerp	2,500
do	William B. Wells	Minister Resident	The Hague	7,500
do	David Eckstein	Consul	Rotterdam	2,000
Denmark	J. P. Wickersham	Consul	Amsterdam	1,500
do	Henry B. Ryder	Minister Resident	Copenhagen	7,500
Sweden & Norway	John L. Stevens	Consul	do	1,500
do	E. L. Oppenheim	Minister Resident	Stockholm	7,500
Germany	Aaron A. Sargent	Consul	Gottenburg	1,500
do	R. Sidney Everett	Minister	Berlin	17,500
do	Chapman Coleman	Secretary Legation	do	2,625
do	Mark S. Brewer	Asst. Secretary	do	2,000
do	Ferdinand Vogeler	Consul General	do	4,000
Saxony	John H. Stuart	Consul General	Frankfort	3,000
Bremen	Wilson King	do	Leipsic	2,000
Hamburg	John M. Wilson	do	Bremen	2,500
Bavaria	G. Henry Horsman	do	Hamburg	2,500
Wurtemberg	Jos. S. Potter	do	Munich	1,500
Baden	Edward M. Smith	do	Stuttgart	1,500
Austria-Hungary	William W. Phelps	do	Manheim	1,500
do	John F. Delaplaine	Minister	Vienna	12,000
do	James Riley Weaver	Secretary Legation	do	1,800
do	A. W. Thayer	Consul General	do	3,000
Switzerland	M. J. Cramer	do	Trieste	2,000
do	J. E. Montgomery	Charge d'Affairs	Berne	5,000
Italy	George F. Marsh	Consul	Basle	2,000
do	George W. Wurtz	do	Geneva	1,500
do	Louis Richmond	Minister	Rome	12,000
do	John P. Hazleton	Secretary Legation	do	1,500
do	B. Odell Duncan	Consul General	Rome	3,000
Turkey	Lew Wallace	Consul	Genoa	1,500
do	G. Harris Heap	do	Naples	1,500
do	A. A. Garguillo	Minister Resident	Constantinople	7,500
Romania	Frank S. De Haas	Sec. Leg. & C. Gen'l.	do	3,000
Egypt	Eugene Schuyler	Interpreter	do	3,000
Greece	John T. Edgar	Consul	Jerusalem	1,500
Barbary States	George P. Poncrocy	Con. Gen. & Dip. Ag.	Bucharest	4,000
Liberia	J. Meredith Read	Consul	Beirut	2,000
Muscat	F. A. Matthews	Agent & Con. Gen'l.	Cairo	4,000
Madagascar	Henry Highland Garnet	Charge d'Affairs	Athens	5,000
Japan	Wm. H. Hathorne	Consul	Tangier	3,000
do	William W. Robinson	Min. & Consul-Gen.	Monrovia	4,000
do	John A. Bingham	Consul	Zanzibar	1,200
do	Durham W. Stevens	Consul	Tamatave	2,000
do	David Thompson	Minister	Yeddo	12,000
do	I. H. Haws	Secretary Legation	do	2,500
do	T. B. Van Buren	Interpreter	do	2,500
do	W. P. Mangum	Consul	Hakodadi	2,500
do	N. J. Newitt	Consul General	Kanagawa	4,000
do	John A. Halderman	do	Nagasaki	3,000
Siam	Chester Holcombe	do	Saka	3,000
China	Owen N. Denny	do	Bangkok	3,000
do	Joseph J. Henderson	Minister Resident	Peking	22,000
do	Charles F. Lincoln	Secretary Legation	do	5,000
do	Wm. A. Conche	Consul General	Shanghai	5,000
do	J. C. S. Colby	Consul	Amoy	3,500
do	M. M. Delano	do	Canton	3,500
do	R. M. Johnston	do	Chi Foo	3,500
do	E. C. Lord	do	Chin Kieng	3,500
do	James C. Buck	do	Foo Choo	3,500
Hawaiian Islds.	Rollin M. Daggett	do	Han Kow	3,500
do	James Scammon	do	Ning Po	3,500
Hayti	John M. Langston	do	Tien Tsin	3,500
San Domingo	Paul Jones	Minister	Honolulu	7,500
Mexico	Philip H. Morgan	Consul	do	4,000
do	Daniel S. Richardson	Minister Res. & C. G.	Port au Prince	7,500
do	Augustus J. Cassard	Consul	St. Domingo	1,500
do	David H. Sirother	Secretary Legation	Mexico	12,000
do	Warner P. Sutton	Consul	do	1,800
do	E. H. Rogers	Consul	Tampico	1,500
Gen. Am. States	Henry C. Hall	Consul General	Mexico	2,000
		Consul	Matamoros	2,000
		Consul	Vera Cruz	3,000
		Minister	Guatemala	7,500

Diplomatic Officers.—Continued.

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COUNTRY.	NAME.	OFFICE.	FOREIGN RESIDENCE	SALARY
Guatemala	John E. Clements	Consul	Guatemala
Colombia	George Maury	Minister Resident	Bogota	7,500
do	James Thorington	Com. Agent	Aspinwall	5,000
Venezuela	George W. Carter	Minister	Caracas	7,500
do	W. Scott Bird	Consul	Laguaira	1,500
Ecuador	Phanor M. Eder	do	Guayaquil	1,200
Brazil	Thos. A. Osborn	Minister	Rio de Janeiro	12,000
do	John C. White	Secretary Legation	do do	1,800
do	Thomas Adamson	Consul General	do do	6,000
do	Joseph W. Striker		Pernambuco	2,000
Argentine Conf.	Thomas O. Osborn	Minister	Buenos Ayres	7,500
do do	Edward L. Baker	Consul	do do	3,000
Paraguay & Uruguay	John C. Caldwell	Charge de Affaires	Montevideo, Ury.	5,000
do	Frederick Crocker	Consul	do do	2,000
Chili		Minister	Santiago	10,000
do	Vacant	Consul	Valparaiso	3,000
Peru	Stephen A. Burlingame	Minister	Lima	10,000
do	Jesse H. Thomas	Consul	Callao	3,000
Bolivia	Charles Adams	Minister & Com. Gen.	La Paz	5,000
Costa Rica	Arthur Morrell	Consul	San Jose	3,000
Friendly Islands	Thomas M. Dawson	do	Apia	3,000
Honduras	George A. K. Morris	do	Amapala	3,000
Salvador	Clarence C. Ford	do	La Union	2,500
Society Islands	Dorrance Atwater	do	Tahiti	3,000

FOREIGN LEGATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

COUNTRY.	NAME.	RANK.
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC	Senor Don Manuel R. Garcia	E. E. and M. P.
"	Senor Don Julio Perrie	Sec. of Leg., Ch. d'aff. ad int.
"	Senor Don Episcanio Portela	Attache.
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY	Vacant	E. E. and M. P.
"	Mr. E. B. ndorn	Sec. of Leg., Ch. d'aff. ad int.
"	Mr. Maurice Delfosse	2d Sec. of Legation.
BELGIUM	Mr. Leon Von den Bossche	E. E. and M. P.
BRAZIL	Councillor A. P. de Carvalho Borges	Councillor of Legation.
"	Mr. Benjamin Franklin Torreno de Barros	E. E. and M. P.
"	Mr. Joaquin Nabuco	Secretary of Legation.
"	Captain Arthur Silveira da Motta	Attache.
CHILI	Senor Don Ignacio Zenteno	Naval Attache.
"	Senor Don E. V. Zanartu	E. E. and M. P.
"	Chen Lan Pin	Attache.
CHINA	Mr. Yung Wing	E. E. and M. P.
"	Yung Tsang Siao	Assistant E. E. and M. P.
"	David W. Bartlett	Secretary of Legation.
COLOMBIA	Senor Doctor Santiago Perez	Secretary of Legation.
"	Senor Roberto R. de Narvaez	Minister Resident.
"	Don G. Espinosa	Attache.
COSTA RICA	Senor Don Manuel M. Peralta	Secretary of Legation.
GERMANY	Herr Bille	Attache.
"	Mr. Max Outrey	Minister Resident.
FRANCE	Mr. Millon de la Verville	E. E. and M. P.
"	Mr. Francois de Corcella	Secretary of Legation.
"	M. le Capitaine Anfray	Military Attache.
"	Mr. Paul Dejardin	Consul Chancellor.
GERMANY	Mr. Kurt von Schlozer	E. E. and M. P.
"	Baron Max von Thielmann	Secretary of Legation.
"	Mr. P. W. Buddecke	Chancellor of Legation.
GREAT BRITAIN	Hon. L. S. Sackville West, C. B.	E. E. and M. P.
"	Victor Arthur Wellington Drummond, Esq.	Secretary of Legation.
"	Rear Admiral William Gore Jones, R. N.	Naval Attache.
"	Hon. Power H. le Poer Trench	Second Secretary.
"	Mr. Frank C. Lascelles	Second Secretary.
"	Mr. Francis C. E. Denys	Third Secretary.
"	Charles Fox Frederick Adam, Esq.	Attache.
GUATEMALA, SALVADOR & HONDURAS	Senor Don Vicente Dardos	E. E. and M. P.
"	Senor Don J. Saborio	Secretary of Legation.
HAWAII	Mr. Elisha H. Allen	E. E. and M. P.
HAYTI	Mr. Stephen Preston	Minister Resident.
"	Mr. Charles A. Preston	Secretary of Legation.
ITALY	Baron Albert Blanc	E. E. and M. P.
"	Count B. Litta	Secretary of Legation.
JAPAN	Jushie Yoshida Kiyonari	E. E. and M. P.
"	Shoroku Yoshida Djiro	Secretary of Legation.
"	Mr. Asada Yasunori	Attache.
"	Mr. Seinoke Tashiro	Attache.
MEXICO	Senor Don Manuel M. de Zamacona	E. E. and M. P.
"	Senor Don Jose Y. de Cuellar	Secretary of Legation.
"	Senor Don Cayetano Romero	Second Secretary.
NETHERLANDS	Mr. de Pestel	Minister Resident.
NICARAGUA	Senor Doctor Don Adam Cardenas	E. E. and M. P.
"	Senor Don Joaquin Elizondo	Secretary of Legation.
PARAGUAY	Dr. Benjamin Aceval	E. E. and M. P.
"	Senor Don Jose S. Decoud	Secretary of Legation.

Foreign Legations in the United States—Continued.

COUNTRY.	NAME.	RANK.
PERU.....	Vacant.....	E. E. and M. P.
".....	Senor Don Ernesto Aservi.....	Secretary of Legation.
".....	Don Eduardo Villena.....	Secretary of Legation.
PORTUGAL.....	Viscount das Nogueiras.....	E. E. and M. P.
RUSSIA.....	Mr. Nicholas Shishkin.....	E. E. and M. P.
".....	Mr. Gregoire de Willamov.....	First Secretary.
".....	Mr. George Bakhmeteff.....	Second Secretary.
SPAIN.....	Vacant.....	E. E. and M. P.
".....	Senor Don Jose Brunetti.....	1st Sec. & Ch. d'Aff. ad int.
".....	Senor Don Francisco Soliveres.....	Second Secretary.
".....	Senor Don Jose de Soto.....	Second Secretary.
".....	Senor Don Luis Polo de Bernabe.....	Third Secretary.
".....	Senor Don Carlos Erenchum.....	Attache.
".....	Senor Don Tomas de Rueda.....	Attache.
".....	Senor Col. Don Teodoro Bermudez.....	Military Attache.
".....	Com. Senor Don Juan Montajo.....	Naval Attache.
SWEDEN AND NORWAY.....	Count Carl Lewenhaupt.....	E. E. and M. P.
".....	Mr. C. de Bildt.....	Secretary of Legation.
TURKEY.....	Gregoire Aristarchi Bey.....	E. E. and M. P.
".....	Haltazzi Effendi.....	Secretary of Legation.
VENEZUELA.....	Senor Don Juan B. Dalla Costa.....	E. E. and M. P.
".....	Senor Don Andres S. Ibarra.....	Secretary of Legation.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Receives and has charge of all moneys paid into the United States Treasury, has general supervision of the fiscal transactions of the Government, the collection of revenue, the auditing and payment of accounts, and other disbursements; supervises the execution of the laws relating to Commerce and Navigation of the United States, the Revenues and Currency, the Coast Survey, the Mint and Coinage, the Light-House Establishment, the construction of Marine Hospitals, Custom-Houses, &c. The First Comptroller prescribes the mode of keeping and rendering accounts for the civil and diplomatic service, and the public land. To him the First, Fifth, and Sixth Auditors report. The Second Comptroller prescribes the mode of keeping and rendering accounts for the Army, Navy, and Indian Departments, and to him the Second, Third, and Fourth Auditors report. The First Auditor adjusts the accounts of the customs, revenue, civil service and private acts of Congress. The Second Auditor adjusts accounts relating to pay, clothing and recruiting of the army, the arsenals, armories and ordnance, and the Indian Department. The Third Auditor adjusts accounts for army subsistence, fortifications, military academy and roads, quartermaster's department and military claims. The Fourth Auditor adjusts the navy accounts, the Fifth diplomatic, and the Sixth postal affairs.

Department Officers.

	Salaries.
Secretary of the Treasury—CHARLES J. Folger, of New York.....	\$3,000
Assistant Secretary—.....	4,500
“ —Henry F. French, of Massachusetts.....	4,500
Supervising Architect—James G. Hill, of Massachusetts.....	4,500
Treasurer of United States—James Gilfillan, of Connecticut.....	6,000

Department Officers—Continued.

	Salary.
Assistant Treasurer of United States—Albert U. Wynan, of Nebraska.....	3,600
Solicitor—Kenneth Rayner, of Mississippi.....	3,000
Superintendent of Life Saving Station—Sumner I. Kimball, of Maine.....	4,000
Superintendent Coast Survey—C. P. Patterson, of California.....	6,000
Cashier—J. W. Whelpley, of New York.....	4,500
Director of the Mint—Horace O. Burchard, of Illinois.....	4,500
Register of the Treasury—Blanche K. Bruce, of Mississippi.....	4,000
Comptroller of the Currency—John J. Knox, of New York.....	5,000
Commissioner of Internal Revenue—Green B. Raum, of Illinois.....	6,000
Bureau of Statistics—Joseph Nimmo, Jr., of New York.....	2,400
Bureau of Engraving and Printing—O. H. Irish, of Nebraska.....	4,500
First Comptroller—Wm. Lawrence, of Ohio.....	5,000
Second Comptroller—William W. Upton, of New Hampshire.....	5,000
Commissioner of Customs—Henry C. Johnson, of Pennsylvania.....	4,000
1st Auditor—Robert M. Reynolds, of Alabama.....	3,600
2d Auditor—Orange Ferriss, of New York.....	3,600
3d Auditor—Edwin W. Keightley, of Maine.....	3,600
4th Auditor—Charles Beardsley, of Iowa.....	3,600
5th Auditor—D. A. S. Alexander, of Indiana.....	3,600
6th Auditor—Jacob H. Ela, of New Hampshire.....	3,600
Supervising Surg. Gen. Marine Hosp. Service—John B. Hamilton, of Illinois.....	4,000
Supervising Insp. Gen. of Steam Vessels—James A. Dumont, of New York.....	3,500

THE WAR DEPARTMENT

Has charge of business growing out of military affairs, keeps the records of the army, issues commissions, directs the movement of troops, superintends their payment, stores, clothing, arms and equipments and ordnance, constructs fortifications, and conducts works of military engineering, and river and harbor improvements.

Department Officers.

	Salary
Secretary of War—ROBERT T. LINCOLN, of Illinois.....	\$8,000
Chief Clerk—H. T. Crosby, of Pennsylvania.....	2,500
Inspector General—Brevet Major General Delos B. Sackett, of Mass.....	
Judge Advocate General—Colonel Joseph McKee Dunn, of Indiana.....	
Adjutant General—Brevet Major General Richard C. Drum, of Penn.....	
Quarter Master General—Brevet Major General M. C. Meigs, of Penn.....	
Commissary General—Brigadier General Robert Macfeely, of Penn.....	
Surgeon General—Brevet Major General Joseph K. Barnes, of Penn.....	
Paymaster General—Brevet Brigadier General Nathan W. Brown, of N. Y.....	
Chief of Bureau of Engineers—Brevet Major Gen. Horatio C. Wright, of Conn	
Chief of Ordnance Bureau—Brigadier General S. V. Benet, of Florida.....	
Signal Officer—Brevet-Major General Wm. B. Hazen, of Vermont.....	
Bureau of Military Justice—David G. Swaim, of Ohio.....	

General Officers of Regular Army.

NAME AND RANK.	ENTRY INTO SERVICE.	APPOINTED FROM.	NAME AND RANK.	ENTRY INTO SERVICE.	APPOINTED FROM.
<i>General.</i>			<i>Retired List.</i>		
Wm. T. Sherman.....	July 1, 1840	Ohio	<i>Major-Generals.</i>		
<i>Lieutenant-General.</i>					
Philip H. Sheridan...	July 1, 1853	Ohio			
<i>Major-Generals.</i>					
Winfield S. Hancock...	July 1, 1844	Penna.	John C. Robinson....	Oct. 27, 1839	New York.
John M. Schofield....	July 1, 1837	California.	Daniel E. Sickles....	Nov. 29, 1862	New York.
Irwin McDowell.....	July 1, 1838	Ohio.	Samuel S. Carroll....	July 1, 1856	Dist. Col.
<i>Brigadier-Generals.</i>					
John Pope.....	July 1, 1842	Illinois.	Richard W. Johnson...	July 1, 1849	Kentucky.
Oliver O. Howard.....	July 1, 1854	Maine.	James B. Ricketts...	July 1, 1839	New York
Alfred H. Terry.....	Jan. 1 st , 1865	Conn.	Eli Long.....	Jun. 27, 1856	Kentucky.
Christopher C. Augur...	July 1, 1848	New York.			
George Crook.....	July 1, 1852	Ohio.			
Nelson A. Miles.....	July 28, 1866	Mass.			

Military Geographical Divisions and Departments.

1. *Division of the Missouri.*—Departments of Dakota, of the Missouri, of the Platte, and of Texas; headquarters at Chicago, Illinois.
2. *Division of the Atlantic.*—The New England States, the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana, and the District of Columbia; headquarters at New York City.
3. *Division of the Pacific.*—Departments of California, of the Columbia, and of Arizona; headquarters at San Francisco, California.
4. *Division of the South.*—Departments of the South and of the Gulf; headquarters at Louisville, Kentucky.
5. *Department of the Missouri.*—The States of Missouri, Kansas and Illinois, and the Territories of Colorado and New Mexico, and Camp Supply, Indian Territory; headquarters at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.
6. *Department of the Platte.*—The States of Iowa and Nebraska, and the Territories of Utah and Wyoming; headquarters at Omaha, Nebraska.
7. *Department of Dakota.*—The State of Minnesota, and the Territories of Dakota and Montana; headquarters at St. Paul, Minnesota.
8. *Department of California.*—The State of Nevada, the post of Fort Hall, Idaho Territory, and so much of the State of California as lies north of a line from the north-west corner of Arizona Territory to Point Conception, California; headquarters at San Francisco, California.
9. *Department of the Columbia.*—The State of Oregon, and the Territories of Washington, Idaho, excepting Fort Hall, and Alaska; headquarters at Portland, Oregon.
10. *Department of Arizona.*—The Territory of Arizona, and so much of the State of California as lies south of a line from the north-west corner of Arizona Territory to Point Conception, California; headquarters at Prescott, Arizona Territory.
11. *Department of the South.*—The States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, (except the Gulf posts from Pensacola Harbor to Fort Jefferson and Key West, inclusive), Alabama, including the posts in Mobile Bay, Tennessee and Kentucky; headquarters at Louisville, Kentucky.
12. *Department of Texas.*—The State of Texas and the Indian Territory, excepting Camp Supply; headquarters at San Antonio, Texas.
13. *Department of the Gulf.*—The States of Louisiana, Arkansas and Mississippi, and the Gulf posts as far eastward as, and embracing, Fort Jefferson and Key West, Florida, excluding the ports in Mobile Bay; headquarters at New Orleans, Louisiana.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT

Has charge of the Naval Establishment and all business connected therewith, issues Naval Commissions, instructions and orders, supervises the enlistment and discharge of seamen, the Marine Corps, the construction of Navy Yards and Docks, the construction and equipment of Vessels, the purchase of provisions, stores, clothing and ordnance, the conduct of surveys and hydrographical operations.

Department Officers.

	Salary.
Secretary of the Navy—WILLIAM H. HUNT, of Louisiana.....	8,000
Chief Clerk—John W. Hogg, of District of Columbia.....	2,500
Superintendent of Naval Observatory—Rear-Admiral John Rodgers.....	
Hydrographic Office—Captain S. R. Franklin.....	
Superintendent National Almanac—Prof. Simon Newcomb.....	
Commandant of Marine Corps—Colonel C. G. McCawley.....	
Chief Signal Officer—Commodore John C. Beaumont.....	
Chief of Bureau of Yards and Docks—Commodore Edward T. Nichols....	
Civil Engineer—W. P. S. Sanger.....	
Chief of Navy Bureau—Commodore John G. Walker.....	
Chief of Bureau of Ordnance—Commodore Montgomery Secard.....	
Chief of Bureau of Provisions and Clothing—P. M. General J. G. Watmough	
Chief of Bureau of Medicine and Surgery—Surgeon-Gen. Philip S. Wales..	
Chief of Bureau of Construction and Repairs—	
Chief of Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting—Commodore Earl English..	
Chief of Bureau of Steam Engineering—Chief Engineer W. H. Shock.....	
Judge Advocate General—William B. Remey, U. S. M. Corps.....	3,500

Officers of the Navy.

NAME AND RANK.	STATE FROM.	ENTRY INTO SERVICE.	NAME AND RANK.	STATE FROM.	ENTRY INTO SERVICE.
<i>Admiral.</i>			<i>Commodores.</i> <i>Active List.</i>		
David D. Porter.....	Penn.....	Feb. 2, 1829	James H. Spotts.....	Kentucky.	Aug. 2, 1837
			J. W. A. Nicholson....	New York	Feb. 10, 1838
			George H. Cooper.....	New York	Aug. 4, 1837
<i>Vice-Admiral.</i>			J. C. Beaumont.....	Penn.....	March 1, 1838
Stephen C. Rowan.....	Ohio.....	Feb. 1, 1826	John C. Febiger.....	Ohio.....	Sept. 4, 1838
			Pierce Crosby.....	Penn.....	June 5, 1838
			J. B. Creighton.....	New York	Feb. 10, 1838
<i>Rear-Admirals.</i> <i>Active List.</i>			A. K. Hughes.....	New York	Oct. 20, 1838
			C. R. Colhoun.....	Missouri..	April 1, 1839
			Chas. H. Baldwin.....	New York	April 24, 1839
			R. W. Shufeldt.....	New York	May 11, 1839
			A. C. Rhind.....	New York	Sept. 8, 1838
			G. M. Ransom.....	New York	July 25, 1839
			W. E. Hopkins.....	Vermont.	Nov. 13, 1839
			Thomas Pattison.....	New York	March 2, 1839
			Wm. N. Jeffers.....	N. Jersey	Sept. 25, 1840
Edward T. Nichols.....	Georgia..	Dec. 14, 1836	Edward Simpson.....	New York	Feb. 11, 1840
Robert H. Wyman.....	N. H.....	March 11, 1837	Wm. G. Temple.....	Vermont..	April 18, 1840
George B. Balch.....	Alabama..	Dec. 30, 1837	Samuel B. Carter.....	Tenn.....	Feb. 14, 1840
Thomas H. Stevens.....	Penn.....	Dec. 14, 1836	Thomas L. Phelps.....	N. Jersey	Jan. 17, 1840
John M. B. Clitz.....	Michigan.	April 12, 1837	Clark H. Wells.....	Penn.....	Sept. 25, 1840
Andrew Bryson.....	New York	Dec. 1, 1837	Step'n P. Quackenbush.	New York	Feb. 15, 1840
			Karl English.....	N. Jersey	Feb. 25, 1840
			John H. Upshur.....	Virginia..	Nov. 4, 1841

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Has charge of the survey, management, sales and grants of Public Lands, the examination of Pension and Bounty Land claims, the management of Indian affairs, the examination of Inventions and award of Patents, the collection of Statistics, the distribution of Seeds, Plants, etc., the taking of Censuses, the management of Government mines, the erection of Public Buildings, and the construction of wagon roads to the Pacific.

Department Officers.

	Salary.
Secretary of the Interior—SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD, of Iowa.....	\$8,000
Assistant Secretary—.....	3,500
General Land Office—N. C. McFarland, of Kansas, Commissioner.....	4,000
Indian Office—Hiram Price, of Iowa, ".....	3,500;
Pension Office—W. W. Dudley, of Indiana, ".....	3,600
Patent Office—.....	4,500
Bureau of Education—John Eaton, of Tennessee ".....	3,000
Census Office—Charles W. Seaton, of New York, Superintendent.	
Director of Geological Survey—Clarence King, of New York.....	6,000

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Has charge of the Postal System, the establishment and discontinuance of Post Offices, appointment of Postmasters, the contracts for carrying the mails, the Dead Letter Office, maintains an inspection to prevent frauds, mail depredations, etc.

Department Officers.

	Salary.
Postmaster-General—Timothy O. Howe, of Wisconsin.....	\$3,000
Appointment Office—1st Assistant P. M. General, Frank Hatton, of Iowa....	3,500
Contract Office—2d Assistant P. M. General, Richard A. Elmer, New York....	3,500
Finance Office—3d Assistant P. M. General, Abraham D. Hazen, Penn.....	3,500
Superintendent of Money Order System—C. F. McDonald, of Mass	3,000
Superintendent of Foreign Mails—J. H. Blackfan, of New Jersey.....	3,000
Superintendent of Free Delivery—R. W. Gurley, of Louisiana.....	3,000
Superintendent of Dead Letter Office—E. J. Dallas, of Kansas.....	3,000
General Superintendent R. R. Mail Service—W. B. Thompson, of Ohio....	3,000
Auditor Railroad Accounts—.....	2,000
Superintendent of Bank Agency—Dudley W. Rhodes, of Ohio.....	3,000
Topographer—W. F. Nicholson, of D. C.....	

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

The Attorney-General, who is the head of this department, is the legal adviser of the President and heads of departments, examines titles, applications for pardons, and judicial and legal appointments, conducts and argues suits in which Government is concerned, etc.

Department Officers.

	Salary.
Attorney-General—BENJAMIN H. BREWSTER, of Pennsylvania.....	\$8,000
Assistant Attorney-General—Edwin B. Smith, of Maine.....	5,000
do do Thomas Simons, of New York.....	5,000
Solicitor-General—Samuel F. Phillips, of North Carolina.....	7,000
Assistant Att'y-General for Department of Interior—E. M. Marble, of Mich..	5,000
do do P. O. Department—Alfred A. Freeman, of Tenn....	4,000
Solicitor of Internal Revenue—C. Chesley, of New Hampshire.....	4,500
Solicitor of the Treasury—Kenneth Raynor, of N. Carolina	4,500
Assistant Solicitor of Treasury—Joseph H. Robinson.....	3,000
Examiner of Claims for State Department—H. O'Connor, of Iowa.....	3,500
Law Clerk and Examiner of Titles—A. J. Bentley, of Ohio.....	2,700
Chief Clerk—George C. Wing, of Ohio.....	2,200

THE JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court of the United States.

Appointed.		Age.	Salary.
1874.—MORRISON R. WAITE, of Ohio....	Chief Justice.	66	\$10,500
	Asso. Jus.		
1863.—Stephen J. Field, California.....	do	65	10,000
1862.—Samuel F. Miller, of Iowa.....	do	69	10,000
1880.—W. B. Woods, Alabama.....	do	70	10,000
1877.—John M. Harlan, Kentucky.....	do	67	10,000
1881.—Horace Gray, of Massachusetts.....	do		10,000

The Court holds one general term, annually, at Washington, D. C., commencing on the first Monday in December.

	Salary.
James H. McKenney, of Washington, Clerk.....	
William T. Otto, of Washington, D. C., Reporter.....	
John G. Nicolay, of Illinois, Marshal.....	

Circuit Judges of the United States.

	Salary.
FIRST CIRCUIT.—(Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode Island) —John Lowell, of Boston, Mass.	\$6,000
SECOND CIRCUIT.—(Vermont, Connecticut, Northern New York, Southern New York, and Eastern New York)—Samuel Blatchford, New York.	6,000
THIRD CIRCUIT.—(New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, Western Pennsylvania, Delaware)—William McKennan, of Pennsylvania.	6,000
FOURTH CIRCUIT.—(Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina)—Hugh L. Bond, Maryland.	6,000
FIFTH CIRCUIT.—(Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Colorado, Missouri, and Nebraska)—Don A. Pardee, of Louisiana. ...	6,000
SIXTH CIRCUIT.—(Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky and Tennessee)—John Baxter, of Tennessee.	6,000
SEVENTH CIRCUIT.—(Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin)—Thomas Drummond, of Illinois.	6,000
EIGHTH CIRCUIT.—(Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Arkansas)— Geo. W. McCrary, of Iowa.	6,000
NINTH CIRCUIT.—(California, Oregon and Nevada)—Lorenzo Sawyer, of California.	6,000

District Courts.—Judges. (States.)

ALABAMA, N. D., M. D. and S. D.—John Bruce, of Montgomery, Ala. ARKANSAS,
W. D.—I. C. Parker, of Fort Smith, Ark.; E. D.—H. C. Caldwell, of Little Rock,
Ark. CALIFORNIA—Ogden Hoffman, of San Francisco. COLORADO—Moses Hallett,
of Denver. CONNECTICUT—Nathaniel Shipman, of Hartford. DELAWARE—Edward
G. Bradford, of Wilmington. FLORIDA, N. D.—Thomas Settle, of Jacksonville; S.
D.—James W. Locke, of Key West. GEORGIA, N. D. and S. D.—John Erskine, of
Atlanta. ILLINOIS, N. D.—Henry W. Blodgett, of Chicago; S. D.—Samuel H. Treat,
Jr., of Springfield. INDIANA—Walter Q. Gresham, of Indianapolis. IOWA—James M.
Love, of Keokuk. KANSAS—Cassius G. Foster, of Atchison. KENTUCKY—John W.
Barr, of Louisville. LOUISIANA—Edward C. Billings, of New Orleans. MAINE—Ed-
ward Fox, of Portland. MARYLAND—Thos. J. Morris, of Baltimore. MASSACHUSETTS
—T. L. Nelson, of Boston. MICHIGAN, E. D.—H. B. Brown, of Detroit; W. D.—S.
L. Withey, of Grand Rapids. MINNESOTA—R. R. Nelson, of St. Paul. MISSISSIPPI,
N. D. and S. D.—Robert A. Hill, of Oxford. MISSOURI, E. D.—Samuel Treat, of St.
Louis; W. D.—Arnold Krekel, of Jefferson City. NEBRASKA—Elmer S. Dundy, of
Falls City. NEVADA—Edgar W. Hillyer, of Carson. NEW HAMPSHIRE—Daniel Clark,
of Manchester. NEW JERSEY—Jo' T. Nixon, of Trenton. NEW YORK, N. D.—W.
J. Wallace, of Syracuse; S. D.—Addison Brown, of New York; E. D.—Charles L.
Benedict, of Brooklyn. NORTH CAROLINA, E. D.—George W. Brooks, of Elizabeth
City; W. D.—Robert P. Dick, of Greensboro'. OHIO, N. D.—Martin Welker, of
Wooster; S. D.—Philip B. Swing, of Batavia. OREGON—Matthew P. Deady, of
Portland. PENNSYLVANIA, E. D.—William Butler, of Philadelphia; W. D.—Mark
W. Acheson, of Pittsburgh. RHODE ISLAND—Le Barron B. Colt, of Providence.
SOUTH CAROLINA—George S. Bryan, of Charleston. TENNESSEE, E. D. and M. D.—
David M. Key, of Knoxville; W. D.—E. S. Hammond, of Memphis. TEXAS, E. D.—
Amos Morrill, of Galveston; W. D.—E. B. Turner, of Austin; N. D.—A. P. McCorm-
ick, of Dallas. VERMONT—Hoyt H. Wheeler, of Burlington. VIRGINIA, E. D.—
Robert W. Hughes, of Richmond; W. D.—Alexander Rives, of Charlottesville.
WEST VIRGINIA—John J. Jackson, Jr., of Parkersburg. WISCONSIN, E. D.—Charles
E. Dyer, of Racine; W. D.—Romanza Bunn, of Madison. Of these District Judges,
two (Cal. and Col.) receive \$5,000 each; one (La.) \$4,500; nine (Md., Mass., N. J.,
N. Y. 3, Penn. 2, and W. D. Ohio) 4,000 each; all the remainder, \$3,500 each.

District Courts.—Judges. (Territories.)

ARIZONA—C. J. W. French. DAKOTA—Peter C. Shannon. IDAHO—John T.
Morgan. MONTANA—D. S. Wade. NEW MEXICO—L. Bradford Prince. UTAH—

John A. Hunter. WASHINGTON—Roger S. Greene, WYOMING—James B. Sener.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—David K. Cartter, Chief Justice, \$4,500. Alexander B.
Hagner, Walter S. Cox, Charles P. James, Andrew Wylie, Arthur McArthur,
Associates, \$4,000 each.

Court of Claims.

	Salary.
C. D. Drake, Missouri, Chief Justice.....	\$4,500
Glenni W. Scofield, Pennsylvania.....	4,500
Charles C. Nott, New York.....	4,500
William A. Richardson, Mass.....	4,500
Archibald Hopkins, Clerk.....	3,000
John Randolph, Assistant Clerk.....	2,000

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

	Salary.
Commissioner of Agriculture—GEORGE B. LORING, of Massachusetts.....	\$3,000
Chief Clerk—E. A. Carman, of New Jersey.....	1,800
Statistician—C. Worthington, of Maryland.....	2,000
Entomologist—C. V. Riley.....	2,000
Chemist—Peter Collier, of Vermont.....	2,000
Superintendent of Botanical Gardens—Wm. Saunders, of Pennsylvania....	
Superintendent of Seed Room—A. Glass, of Dist. of Columbia.....	
Botanist—G. Vasey, of Illinois.....	
Librarian—E. H. Stevens, of Louisiana.....	
Disbursing Clerk—B. F. Fuller, of Illinois.....	

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

	Salary.
Congressional Printer—J. D. DEFREES, of Indiana.....	3,600
Chief Clerk—A. F. Childs, of Dist. Columbia.....	

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

	Salary.
Commissioner of Education—Gen. JOHN EATON, Jr., of Tenn.....	\$3,000
Chief Clerk—Charles Warren.....	1,800
Translator—Herman Jacobson.....	

UNITED STATES MINT AND BRANCHES.

	Salary.
A. Landon Snowden, Superintendent Philadelphia.....	
Thomas C. Acton, do New York.....	
Henry L. Dodge, do San Francisco, Cal.....	
Henry S. Foote, do New Orleans, La.....	
James Crawford, do Carson City, Nev.....	
Calvin J. Cowles, Assayer Charlotte, N.C.....	
Herman Silver, do Denver, Col.....	
Wm. Penn Prescott, do Carson City, Nev.....	
Albert Walters, do Boise City, Idaho.....	
Charles Rumley, do Helena, Montana.....	
Benjamin F. Flanders, Treasurer, New Orleans, La.....	

THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT.

THE National Legislature consists of a Senate of two members from each State, making the full Senate now consist of seventy-six members, and a House of Representatives, now having two hundred and ninety-three members. The Senators are chosen by the Legislatures of their several States, for a term of six years, either by concurrent vote or by joint ballot, as the State may prescribe. The members of the House of Representatives are usually elected by a plurality vote in districts of each State, whose bounds are prescribed by the Legislature, for the term of two years. In a few instances they have been elected at large: *i. e.*, by the plurality vote of the entire State.

The Constitution requires nine years' citizenship to qualify for admission to the Senate, and seven years to the House of Representatives. An act approved July 26, 1866, requires the Legislature of each State which shall be chosen next preceding the expiration of any Senatorial term, on the second Tuesday after its first meeting, to elect a successor, each House nominating *viva voce*, and then convening in Joint Assembly to compare nominations. In case of agreement, such person shall be declared duly elected; and if they do not agree, then balloting to continue from day to day at 12 M. during the session until choice has been made. Vacancies are to be filled in like manner. The members of each House receive a salary of \$5,000 per annum, and actual mileage at twenty cents per mile. For each day's absence, except when caused by sickness, \$8 per diem is deducted from the salary. The Speaker of the House of Representatives receives \$10,000.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

The House of Representatives of the United States is composed of members elected by Districts. The number apportioned to the States has varied at each decennial census, as shown by the following Table:

Census.	When Apportioned.	Whole No. Rep.	Ratio, One to
	By Constitution.	65.	—
1790.....	April 14, 1792.	105.	33,000
1800.....	Jan. 14, 1802.	141.	22,000
1810.....	Dec. 21, 1811.	161.	35,000
1820.....	March 7, 1822.	212.	40,000
1830.....	May 22, 1832.	240.	46,700
1840.....	June 25, 1842.	223.	70,600
1850.....	July 30, 1852.	233.	69,423
1860.....	April —, 1861.	242.	127,000
1870.....	Dec. — 1871.	281.	142,000

Presidents under the Federal Constitution.

Names.	Inaugurated.	Born.	Age at Inauguration.	Years in office.	Died.	Age at Death
1. George Washington, of Virginia	April 30, 1789	1732	57	8	Dec. 14, 1799	68
2. John Adams, of Massachusetts	Mar. 4—1797	1735	62	4	July 4—1826	91
3. Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia	Mar. 4—1801	1743	58	8	July 4—1826	83
4. James Madison, of Virginia	Mar. 4—1809	1751	58	8	June 28, 1836	85
5. James Monroe, of Virginia	Mar. 4—1817	1759	58	8	July 4—1831	72
6. John Quincy Adams, of Mass.	Mar. 4—1825	1767	58	4	Feb. 23, 1848	80
7. Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee	Mar. 4—1829	1767	62	8	June 8—1845	78
8. Martin Van Buren, of New York	Mar. 4—1837	1782	55	4	July 24, 1862	79
9. William Henry Harrison, of Ohio	Mar. 4—1841	1773	68	—	April 4, 1841	68
10. John Tyler, of Virginia, <i>Vice-President</i> , succeeded President Harrison, who died April 4, 1841	Apr. 4—1841	1790	51	4	Jan. 17, 1862	72
11. James K. Polk, of Tennessee	Mar. 4—1845	1795	49	4	June 15, 1849	54
12. Zachary Taylor, of Louisiana	Mar. 4—1849	1784	65	1	July 9—1850	66
13. Millard Fillmore, of N. Y., <i>Vice-President</i> , succeeded Pres. Taylor, who died July 9, 1850	July 9—1850	1800	50	3	Mar. 8—1874	74
14. Franklin Pierce, of N. Hampshire	Mar. 4—1853	1804	49	4	Oct. 8—1869	65
15. James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania	Mar. 4—1857	1791	65	4	June 1—1869	77
16. Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois	Mar. 4—1861	1809	52	4	April 15, 1865	56
17. Andrew Johnson, <i>Vice-President</i> , succeeded President Lincoln, who was assassinated April 14, 1865	Apr. 15—1865	1808	57	4	July 31, 1875	67
18. Ulysses S. Grant, of Illinois	Mar. 4—1869	1822	47	8	—	—
19. Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio	Mar. 4—1877	1822	55	4	—	—
20. James A. Garfield, of Ohio	Mar. 4—1881	1831	49	1/2	Sept. 19, 1881	50
21. Chester A. Arthur, of N. Y., <i>Vice-President</i> , succeeded President Garfield, who was assassinated July 2, but lived till Sept. 19, 1881	Sep. 22—1881	1825	56	—	—	—

Vice-Presidents.

Names.	Inaugurated.	Born.	Died.
1. John Adams, of Massachusetts	1789	1735	1826
2. Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia	1797	1743	1826
3. Aaron Burr, of New York	1801	1756	1836
4. George Clinton, of New York	1805	1739	1812
5. Elbridge Gerry, of Massachusetts	1813	1744	1814
6. Daniel D. Tompkins, of New York	1817	1744	1825
7. John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina	1825	1782	1850
8. Martin Van Buren, of New York	1833	1782	1862
9. Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky	1837	1780	1850
10. John Tyler, of Virginia	1841	1790	1862
11. George M. Dallas, of Pennsylvania	1845	1792	1865
12. Millard Fillmore, of New York	1849	1800	1874
13. William R. King, of Alabama	1853	1786	1853
14. John C. Breckenridge, of Kentucky	1857	1821	1875
15. Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine	1861	1809	—
16. Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee	1865	1808	1875
17. Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana	1869	1823	—
18. Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts	1873	1812	1875
19. William A. Wheeler, of New York	1877	—	—
20. Chester A. Arthur, of New York	1881	—	—

Chief Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Name.	State.	Term of Service.	Born.	Died.
John Jay	New York	1789—1795	1745	1829
John Rutledge	South Carolina	1795—1795	1739	1800
Oliver Ellsworth	Connecticut	1796—1801	1752	1807
John Marshall	Virginia	1801—1836	1755	1836
Roger B. Taney	Maryland	1836—1864	1777	1864
Salmon P. Chase	Ohio	1864—1873	1808	1873
Morrison R. Waite	Ohio	1874—	1825	—

Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

NAME.	State.	Term of Service.	Born.	Died.
John Rutledge	South Carolina	1789—1791	1739	1800
William Cushing	Massachusetts	1789—1810	1733	1810
James Wilson	Pennsylvania	1789—1798	1742	1798
John Blair	Virginia	1789—1796	1732	1800
Robert H. Harrison	Maryland	1789—1789	1745	1790
James Iredell	North Carolina	1790—1799	1756	1799
Thomas Johnson	Maryland	1791—1793	1732	1812
William Patterson	New Jersey	1793—1806	1743	1806

Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the U. S. (Continued.)

Name.	State.	Term of Service.	Born.	Died.
Samuel Chase.....	Maryland.....	1796-1811	1741	1811
Bushrod Washington.....	Virginia.....	1798-1829	1759	1829
Alfred Moore.....	North Carolina.....	1799-1804	1755	1810
William Johnston.....	South Carolina.....	1804-1834	1771	1834
Brockholst Livingston.....	New York.....	1806-1823	1757	1823
Thomas Todd.....	Kentucky.....	1807-1826	1765	1826
Joseph Story.....	Massachusetts.....	1811-1845	1779	1845
Gabriel Duval.....	Maryland.....	1811-1835	1751	1844
Smith Thompson.....	New York.....	1823-1845	1767	1845
Robert Trimble.....	Kentucky.....	1826-1829	1776	1829
John McLean.....	Ohio.....	1829-1861	1785	1861
Henry Baldwin.....	Pennsylvania.....	1830-1846	1779	1846
James M. Wayne.....	Georgia.....	1835-1867	1786	1867
Philip H. Barbour.....	Virginia.....	1836-1841	1779	1841
John Catron.....	Tennessee.....	1837-1865	1786	1865
John McKinley.....	Alabama.....	1837-1852	.....	1852
Peter V. Daniel.....	Virginia.....	1841-1860	1785	1860
Samuel Nelson.....	New York.....	1842-1851	1792	1863
Levi Woodbury.....	New Hampshire.....	1845-1851	1790	1851
Robert C. Grier.....	Pennsylvania.....	1846-1870	1794	1870
Benjamin R. Curtis.....	Massachusetts.....	1851-1857	1809	.....
James A. Campbell.....	Alabama.....	1853-1856	1802	.....
Nathan Clifford.....	Maine.....	1858-1881	1803	1881
Noah H. Swayne.....	Ohio.....	1862-1881	1805	.....
Samuel F. Miller.....	Iowa.....	1862.....	1816	.....
David Davis.....	Illinois.....	1862-1877	1815	.....
Stephen J. Field.....	California.....	1863.....	1817	.....
William Strong.....	Pennsylvania.....	1870.....	1809	.....
Joseph P. Bradley.....	New Jersey.....	1870.....	1813	.....
Ward Hunt.....	New York.....	1872.....	1811	.....
John M. Harlan.....	Kentucky.....	1877.....	1814	.....
William B. Woods.....	Alabama.....	1881.....	.....	.....
Stanley Matthews.....	Ohio.....	1881.....	.....	.....

APPORTIONMENT OF REPRESENTATIVES.

NEW APPORTIONMENT BILL.

Be it enacted, &c., That after the 3d of March, 1883, the House of Representatives shall be composed of 325 members, to be apportioned among the several States as follows:

Alabama..... 8	Illinois..... 20	Massachusetts..... 12	New Jersey..... 7	South Carolina..... 7
Arkansas..... 5	Indiana..... 13	Michigan..... 11	New York..... 34	Tennessee..... 10
California..... 6	Iowa..... 11	Minnesota..... 5	North Carolina..... 9	Texas..... 11
Colorado..... 1	Kansas..... 7	Mississippi..... 7	Ohio..... 21	Vermont..... 2
Connecticut..... 4	Kentucky..... 11	Missouri..... 14	Oregon..... 1	Virginia..... 10
Delaware..... 1	Louisiana..... 6	Nebraska..... 3	Pennsylvania..... 28	West Virginia..... 4
Florida..... 2	Maine..... 4	Nevada..... 1	Rhode Island..... 2	Wisconsin..... 9
Georgia..... 10	Maryland..... 6	New Hampshire..... 2		

Sec. 2. That whenever a new State is admitted to the Union, the Representative or Representatives assigned to it shall be in addition to the number, 325.

Sec. 3. That in each State entitled under this apportionment, the number to which such State may be entitled in the Forty-eighth and each subsequent Congress, shall be elected by districts composed of contiguous territory, and containing as nearly as practicable an equal number of inhabitants, and equal in number to the Representatives to which such State may be entitled in Congress, no one district electing more than one Representative; provided, that unless the Legislature of such State shall otherwise provide, before the election of such Representatives shall take place as provided by law, where no change shall be hereby made in the representation of a State, the Representatives thereof to the Forty-eighth Congress shall be elected therefor as now provided by law. If the number as hereby provided for shall be larger than it was before this change, then the additional Representative or Representatives allowed to said State, under this apportionment may be elected by the State at large, and the other Representatives to which the State is entitled by the districts as now prescribed by law in said State, and if the number hereby provided for shall in any State be less than it was before the change hereby made, then the whole number to such State hereby provided for shall be elected at large, unless the Legislatures of said States have provided or shall otherwise provide before the time fixed by law for the next election of Representatives therein.

Expense of maintaining the government, not including the interest on the bonds, for each year from 1861 to 1880:

June 30, 1862.....	\$570,841,700 25	June 30, 1871.....	\$292,177,188 25
" 1863.....	714,709,995 58	" 1872.....	270,559,695 91
" 1864.....	865,234,087 86	" 1873.....	262,254,216 97
" 1865.....	1,290,312,982 41	" 1874.....	302,633,873 76
" 1866.....	1,141,072,666 09	" 1875.....	268,447,543 76
" 1867.....	346,729,124 33	" 1876.....	258,459,797 10
" 1868.....	377,340,284 00	" 1877.....	238,660,008 93
" 1869.....	321,490,597 75	" 1878.....	236,964,328 80
" 1870.....	309,653,560 75	" 1879.....	161,619,933 53 1
		" 1880.....	169,990,062 23

Assessed and true Valuation of Property in the United States in 1870; Taxes of each State and Territory; State Debts; Capital Invested in and Product of Manufactures in 1870; Value of Farms and Amount of Farm Products in 1870.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	VALUATION OF PROPERTY, 1880.			TRUE, 1870.		TAXES, NOT IN- CLUDED, STATE.	STATE DEBTS.	MANUFACTURING STATISTICS, 1880.		AGRICULTURAL WEALTH, 1880.	
	Total.	Real Estate.	Personal.	Real & Pers. Est.	Total.			Capital Invested.	Product in 1870.	Value of Farms.	Products in 1870.
Alabama.....	\$122,867,225	\$77,374,005	\$45,493,220	\$207,651,876	\$2,993,929	\$13,277,154	\$13,277,154	\$5,714,092	\$13,040,044	\$57,730,031	\$67,522,335
2 Arkansas.....	56,400,948	55,760,988	30,643,976	173,152,873	2,865,900	1,153,162	1,153,162	1,153,162	6,629,254	40,029,698	40,886,024
3 California.....	584,573,036	466,273,535	118,301,197	1,270,931,125	7,917,115	18,081,158	18,081,158	2,438,605	39,728,202	66,684,586	49,866,024
4 Colorado.....	74,471,673	35,604,197	38,867,496	1,070,931,785	3,672,115	1,070,931,785	1,070,931,785	2,438,605	2,438,605	2,438,605	2,438,605
5 Connecticut.....	327,171,385	228,791,207	98,348,908	805,234,181	5,061,943	17,081,906	17,081,906	9,841,978	9,841,978	16,069,474	134,281,369
6 Delaware.....	69,691,643	60,307,729	3,386,914	103,769,295	1,841,943	4,961,943	4,961,943	10,569,093	10,569,093	16,791,982	46,712,870
7 Florida.....	30,938,309	18,885,151	12,053,158	51,643,117	495,166	2,195,838	2,195,838	1,679,930	1,679,930	3,186,106	8,995,746
8 Georgia.....	230,472,599	188,852,941	99,488,651	312,067,203	2,697,029	7,173,731	7,173,731	13,930,135	13,930,135	91,196,115	94,639,408
9 Illinois.....	786,616,394	675,441,033	171,176,341	1,644,108,319	11,835,068	94,385,057	94,385,057	205,620,346	205,620,346	634,804,169	122,014,302
10 Indiana.....	737,815,131	297,254,342	101,416,909	1,027,173,269	10,791,721	7,818,710	7,818,710	69,052,435	69,052,435	108,617,278	634,804,169
11 Iowa.....	308,671,251	207,354,342	101,416,909	1,027,173,269	9,055,614	8,043,183	8,043,183	22,490,183	22,490,183	46,534,292	322,662,441
12 Kansas.....	160,891,689	108,432,948	85,478,063	330,263,122	2,673,992	6,442,982	6,442,982	4,319,000	4,319,000	11,775,833	39,352,516
13 Kentucky.....	350,503,971	265,085,908	85,478,063	638,718,297	5,730,118	18,953,484	18,953,484	29,277,809	29,277,809	24,161,905	63,406,622
14 Louisiana.....	100,102,439	123,362,297	87,301,142	325,128,726	7,050,322	16,624,624	16,624,624	39,796,130	39,796,130	79,497,621	102,963,951
15 Maine.....	235,978,716	173,356,272	62,622,474	361,274,153	6,348,645	29,632,943	29,632,943	38,438,729	38,438,729	76,693,613	116,432,784
16 Maryland.....	497,307,675	363,442,913	128,864,762	1,092,681,543	6,632,943	29,632,943	29,632,943	41,677,862	41,677,862	553,912,668	81,152,874
17 Massachusetts.....	1,584,756,802	1,111,160,072	473,599,730	2,817,291,666	24,922,900	69,211,638	69,211,638	71,712,283	71,712,283	118,394,676	308,240,578
18 Michigan.....	517,884,359	433,063,561	84,820,798	1,366,583,454	4,412,927	6,735,231	6,735,231	2,798,797	2,798,797	93,110,700	81,152,874
19 Minnesota.....	288,028,687	203,446,781	64,551,996	709,616,297	2,648,372	2,594,415	2,594,415	4,501,714	4,501,714	8,154,758	51,716,576
20 Mississippi.....	110,638,129	79,649,530	31,158,699	219,096,493	3,736,432	46,909,865	46,909,865	80,257,244	80,257,244	206,213,429	392,908,047
21 Missouri.....	532,755,861	381,985,112	85,612,497	1,027,327	1,027,327	2,089,262	2,089,262	5,129,700	5,129,700	15,870,539	1,485,505
22 Nebraska.....	90,555,782	56,073,372	42,022,057	306,182,009	3,255,793	11,653,373	11,653,373	71,039,249	71,039,249	169,237,732	80,589,313
23 Nevada.....	29,291,459	17,941,030	12,277,454	1,091,813,997	7,416,724	22,854,304	22,854,304	79,606,719	79,606,719	169,237,732	257,593,376
24 New Hampshire.....	572,515,361	442,632,638	123,885,723	8,270,100,716	48,550,308	150,808,234	150,808,234	366,994,320	366,994,320	785,194,651	1,279,857,766
25 New Jersey.....	2,651,940,006	2,329,282,359	322,657,647	8,315,251,429	2,352,809	22,474,036	22,474,036	8,140,473	8,140,473	19,021,397	78,211,083
26 New York.....	156,100,202	101,709,326	54,390,876	3,327,698,247	23,526,548	22,474,036	22,474,036	141,932,964	141,932,964	269,713,610	1,054,455,256
27 North Carolina.....	1,534,360,508	1,093,477,705	440,682,803	1,937,118	10,128,334	4,668,299,108	4,668,299,108	218,480	218,480	4,376,849	6,877,387
28 Ohio.....	62,522,184	32,569,996	19,397,118	10,128,334	24,631,297	80,027,131	80,027,131	406,821,845	406,821,845	711,804,344	1,063,481,582
29 Oregon.....	1,689,45,016	1,640,007,957	143,451,059	4,668,299,108	24,631,297	80,027,131	80,027,131	406,821,845	406,821,845	711,804,344	1,063,481,582
30 Pennsylvania.....	292,536,673	188,244,459	64,312,314	329,614,903	2,170,152	6,938,612	6,938,612	11,418,354	11,418,354	21,574,968	44,308,763
31 Rhode Island.....	133,560,135	77,461,670	66,098,465	261,827,419	2,767,675	13,075,229	13,075,229	5,600,418	5,600,418	34,662,636	218,743,747
32 South Carolina.....	211,778,628	195,640,200	16,131,338	613,211,791	3,381,679	48,897,371	48,897,371	16,695,295	16,695,295	94,662,636	40,149,950
33 Tennessee.....	320,364,615	206,308,924	114,355,691	627,196,890	1,129,677	1,613,907	1,613,907	6,294,110	6,294,110	20,329,637	32,184,606
34 Texas.....	86,806,775	71,436,823	15,761,152	228,735,207	4,613,798	5,594,700	5,594,700	18,455,400	18,455,400	38,364,322	213,090,845
35 Vermont.....	308,455,135	231,601,699	74,853,536	454,186,954	1,673,955	65,380,908	65,380,908	167,355	167,355	1,391,898	2,297,922
36 Virginia.....	139,622,735	105,000,306	34,692,299	190,272,183	1,722,158	561,767	561,767	11,034,520	11,034,520	24,102,301	101,694,381
37 West Virginia.....	438,971,759	344,788,721	94,183,030	878,637,801	5,837,970	5,903,632	5,903,632	41,981,872	41,981,872	77,214,326	300,414,064
38 Wisconsin.....	16,774,542,264	12,976,422,063	3,708,050,201	40,014,067,070	278,391,285	864,785,067	864,785,067	150,700	150,700	185,400	\$161,840
39 Arizona.....	9,270,214	3,922,961	5,347,255	55,263,285	13,323	10,500	10,500	70,200	70,200	178,570	2,085,265
40 Dakota.....	20,321,590	13,333,618	6,987,612	65,263,285	13,367	6,761	6,761	5,021,925	5,021,925	1,681,645	8,800,280
41 District of Columbia.....	.....	.....	.....	168,108,763	1,861,669	2,696,545	2,696,545	742,300	742,300	1,047,624	492,680
42 Idaho.....	6,440,876	2,297,526	1,413,350	12,197,205	174,711	222,621	222,621	1,794,300	1,794,300	2,494,511	729,193
43 Montana.....	18,609,802	6,077,162	13,632,640	40,293,714	198,527	278,719	278,719	1,450,696	1,450,696	1,489,858	2,297,922
44 New Mexico.....	11,363,406	4,388,764	6,974,642	37,114,591	61,014	7,560	7,560	1,391,898	1,391,898	2,297,922	2,297,922
45 New York.....	24,775,279	14,779,344	9,995,935	65,380,908	167,355	.....	.....	1,893,674	1,893,674	2,297,922	2,297,922
46 Washington.....	23,810,693	11,335,923	12,474,770	66,220,749	167,355	.....	.....	1,893,674	1,893,674	2,297,922	2,297,922
47 Wyoming.....	13,621,829	9,436,291	4,185,538	27,841,276	34,471	88,827	88,827	1,893,674	1,893,674	2,297,922	2,297,922
Total Territories.....	128,213,629	60,020,858	68,192,740	481,098,617	2,789,026	3,891,691	3,891,691	889,400	889,400	765,424	18,167
Aggregate, 1880.....	16,902,765,803	13,035,812,952	3,866,242,967	40,405,165,687	281,190,312	888,676,758	888,676,758	2,118,208,769	2,118,208,769	4,232,325,442	9,202,809,861
" " 1870.....	14,178,986,732	9,914,780,825	4,264,205,907	34,157,973,464	281,190,312	888,676,758	888,676,758	2,118,208,769	2,118,208,769	4,232,325,442	9,202,809,861
" " 1860.....	12,084,560,038	5,111,553,966	6,973,006,049	34,157,973,464	281,190,312	888,676,758	888,676,758	2,118,208,769	2,118,208,769	4,232,325,442	9,202,809,861

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.

MARCH 1, 1882.

Debt bearing Interest.

Bonds at 6 per cent.....	\$129,473,900 00
Bonds at 5 per cent.....	*401,503,900 00
Bonds at 4½ per cent.....	250,000,000 00
Bonds at 4 per cent.....	738,801,350 00
Refunding Certificates.....	546,450 00
Navy Pension Fund.....	14,000,000 00
Principal.....	\$1,534,325,600 00
Interest.....	11,146,466 00

* Continued at 8½ per cent.

Debt on which Interest has ceased since Maturity.

Principal.....	\$10,037,925 00
Interest.....	611,127 00

Debt bearing no Interest.

Old Demand and Legal-Tender Notes.....	\$346,740,891 00
Certificates of Deposit.....	11,550,000 00
Fractional Currency.....	7,065,878 00
Gold and Silver Certificates.....	73,862,600 00
Principal.....	\$439,219,369 00
Unclaimed Interest.....	6,536 00
Amount of Fractional Currency estimated as lost or destroyed....	8,375,934 00

Total Debt.

Principal.....	\$1,983,552,894 00
Interest.....	11,764,123 00
Total.....	\$1,995,347,017 00

Cash in Treasury.

Total Cash in Treasury, at date.....	\$252,617,648 00
Debt less Cash in the Treasury, December 1, 1875	\$2,117,917,132 57
Debt less Cash in the Treasury, December 1, 1876	2,089,336,099 42
Debt less Cash in the Treasury, December 1, 1877	2,046,027,065 94
Debt less Cash in the Treasury, December 1, 1878	2,027,414,325 79
Debt less Cash in the Treasury, December 1, 1879	2,016,049,722 83
Debt less Cash in the Treasury, October 1, 1880	1,915,594,183 00
Debt less Cash in the Treasury, December 1, 1881	1,778,285,340 00
Debt less Cash in the Treasury, March 1, 1882.....	1,742,729,369 00

Bonds to Pacific Railway Companies, Interest payable in Lawful Money.

Principal outstanding.....	\$64,623,512 00
Interest accrued and not yet paid.....	646,235 00
Interest paid by the United States.....	53,405,977 00
Interest repaid by Transportation of Mails, etc.....	14,841,657 00
By Cash Payments 5 per cent. net earnings.....	655,199 00
Balance of Interest paid by the United States.....	37,909,121 00

THE PUBLIC DEBT—MARCH 1, 1882.

THE LOANS MADE BY GOVERNMENT NOT YET REDEEMED.

1.—Debt bearing Interest in Coin.

TITLE OF LOAN.	Amount Issued in Millions.	Per Cent Interest.	When Redeemable.	Amount Outstanding.	Accrued Interest to Date.
Loan of June 14, 1858.....	20,000	5	After Jan. 1, 1874.....	8,000	
Loan of Jan. 1, 1861 (Act of } June 22, 1860.....)	7,022	5	{ After Jan. 1, 1871 & be- fore Jan. 1, 1881..... }	10,000	
Loan of Feb. 8, 1861 (1881's).....	18,415	6	Payable Jan. 1, 1881.....		
Oregon War Debt, July 1, } 1861 (Act of March 2 1861) }	1,091	6	Payable July 1, 1881.....		
L'n July 17 & Aug. 5, '61 ('81's)*	189,327	6	Payable Jan. & July, 1881	129,473,900	
Loan of 1863, dated June 15, } 1864 (1881's), 3d issue.... }	75,000	6	Pay'ble after June 30, 1881		
Ten-Forties of 1864.....	194,567	5	{ After March 1, 1874, & } Payable M'ch 1, 1904. }		
Five-Twenties of 1867 *.....	379,506	6	After July 1, 1872.....		
Five-Twenties of 1868.....	42,540	6	After July 1, 1873.....		
Fund'd L'n 1881, issued under } * Acts J'ly 14, '70 & Jan. 20, '71 }	508,440	5	After May 1, 1881.....	409,503,900	
Fund'd L'n 1891, Acts '70 & '71.....	250,000	4½	After Sept. 1, 1891.....	185,000,000	
Fund'd L'n of 1907, same Acts.....		4	After July 1, 1907.....	708,801,350	
Resumption Loan, 1891.....	65,000	4½	September 1, 1891.....	65,000,000	
Resumption Loan, 1907.....	30,500	4	July 1, 1907.....	30,000,000	
Aggregate of Debt.....				1,520,325,600	11,146,466

2.—Debt bearing Interest in Currency or lawful money.

TITLE OF LOAN.	Per Cent Interest.	Principal Outstanding.	Interest Accrued and not yet paid.	Balance of Int't paid by United States
Navy Pension Fund.....	3	\$14,000,000	\$210,000 00	
PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANIES LOANS. Conditional—Half interest now and all the principal and interest eventually to be paid by Companies—				
Central Pacific.....	6	25,885,120		
Kansas Pacific.....	6	6,303,000		
Union Pacific.....	6	27,236,512	1,646,235 00	53,405,977 00
Central Branch of Union Pacific.....	6	1,600,000		
Western Pacific.....	6	1,970,560		
Sioux City and Pacific.....	6	1,622,320		
Totals.....		\$64,623,512	1,615,537 00	53,405,977 00

There had been also to March 1, 1882, \$14,841,657 of interest paid by transportation of mails, &c. These loans are to run 30 years from date of their issue.

3.—Debt on which the Interest has ceased since maturity.

	Principal.	Interest.	Total.
Called Bonds not yet Surrendered, March 1, 1882....	\$10,037,925	\$611,127	

4.—Debt bearing no Interest.

TITLE OF DEBT.	Principal.	Remarks.
Old Demand and Legal Tender Notes.....	\$346,740,891 00	
Certificates of Deposit.....	11,550,000 00	
Fractional Currency.....	7,065,878 12	{ More than half of this is probably destroyed by fire or otherwise.
Coin and Silver Certificates.....	73,862,600 00	

* In the summer of 1881, all the 5 and 6 per cent. Bonds due at that time were made payable at the pleasure of the Government at 3½ per cent., or paid at maturity. The Bonds returned to the holders at 3½ per cent., amounted to \$560,957,400. Forty millions of these have since been called, and the amount of 3½ per cents. outstanding March 1, 1882, \$1,530,977,800.

PUBLIC DEBT AT ITS MAXIMUM—CURRENCY AT ITS COIN VALUE.

The public debt reached its maximum on August 31, 1865, when it amounted to \$2,845,907,626, composed as follows:

Funded debt.....	\$1,109,568,192
Matured debt.....	1,503,020
Temporary loans.....	107,148,713
Certificates of debt.....	85,093,000
Five per cent. legal-tender notes.....	33,954,230
Compound-interest legal-tender notes.....	217,024,160
Seven-thirty notes.....	830,000,000
United States notes, (legal tenders).....	433,160,569
Fractional Currency.....	26,344,742
Suspended requisitions uncalled for.....	2,111,000
Total.....	\$2,845,907,626

Of these obligations \$684,138,959 were a legal-tender in the payment of all debts, public and private, except customs, duties and interest on the public debt.

The amount of legal-tender notes, demand notes, fractional currency, and national currency, and national bank notes, outstanding on August 31, 1865, and annually thereafter, from January 1, 1866, to January 1, 1878, and the amounts outstanding Mar. 1, 1882, are shown by the following table, together with the currency price of gold, and the gold price of currency, at each date:

Date.	United States Issue.			Notes of national banks including Gold Notes.	Aggregate.	Currency price of \$100 Gold.	Gold price of \$100 Currency.
	Legal-tender Notes.	Old Demand Notes.	Fractional Currency.				
Aug. 31, 1865	\$432,757,604	\$402,965	\$26,344,742	\$176,213,955	\$635,719,266	\$144 25	\$60 32
Jan. 1, 1866	425,839,319	392 070	26,000,420	298,588,419	750,820,228	144 50	60 20
Jan. 1, 1867	380,276,160	221,682	28,732,812	299,846,206	709,076,860	133 00	75 18
Jan. 1, 1868	356,000,000	159,127	31,597,583	299,747,569	687,504,279	133 25	75 64
Jan. 1, 1869	355,892,975	128,098	34,215,715	299,629,322	689,866,110	135 00	74 07
Jan. 1, 1870	356,000,000	113,098	39,762,664	299,904,029	695,779,791	120 00	83 33
Jan. 1, 1871	356,000,000	101,086	39,995,089	206,307,672	702,403,847	110 75	90 29
Jan. 1, 1872	357,500,000	92,801	40,767,877	328,465,431	726,826,109	109 50	91 32
Jan. 1, 1873	358,557,907	84,387	45,722,061	344,582,812	748,947,167	112 00	89 28
Jan. 1, 1874	378,401,702	79,637	48,544,792	350,848,236	777,874,367	110 25	90 70
Jan. 1, 1875	382,000,000	72,317	46,390,598	354,128,250	782,591,165	112 50	88 89
Jan. 1, 1876	371,827,220	69,642	44,147,072	346,479,756	762,523,690	112 75	88 69
Jan. 1, 1877	366,055,084	65,462	26,348,206	321,595,606	714,064,358	107 00	93 46
Jan. 1, 1878	349,943,776	63,532	17,764,109	321,672,505	689,443,922	102 87	97 21
Nov. 1, 1878	346,681,016	62,065	16,211,193	322,460,715	685,414,989	100 25	92 75
Dec. 1, 1881	346,681,016	59,960	7,098,129	361,220,000	715,054,108	100 00	100 00
March 1, 1882	346,681,016	59,875	7,005,878	361,014,786	714,821,555	100 00	100 00

REDUCTION OF THE NATIONAL DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES,

from March 1, 1869, to March 1, 1882

DATES.	Debt of the United States, less cash in the Treasury.	DATES.	Debt of the United States, less cash in the Treasury.	DATES.	Debt of the United States, less cash in the Treasury.
1869		1873		1877	
Mar. 1..	2,525,463,260	Mar. 1.	2,157,380,700	Mar. 1.	2,088,781,143
June 1..	2,505,412,613	June 1.	2,149,963,873	June 1.	2,063,377,342
Sept. 1..	2,475,962,501	Sept. 1.	2,140,695,365	Sept. 1.	2,055,469,779
Dec. 1..	2,453,559,735	Dec. 1.	2,150,862,053	Dec. 1.	2,046,027,066
1870		1874		1878	
Mar. 1..	2,438,328,477	Mar. 1.	2,154,880,066	Mar. 1.	2,042,037,129
June 1..	2,406,562,371	June 1.	2,145,268,438	June 1.	2,035,786,841
Sept. 1..	2,355,921,150	Sept. 1.	2,140,178,614	Sept. 1.	2,029,105,020
Dec. 1..	2,334,308,494	Dec. 1.	2,138,938,334	Dec. 1.	2,027,414,326
1871		1875		1879	
Mar. 1..	2,320,708,846	Mar. 1.	2,137,315,989	Mar. 1.	2,026,207,541
June 1..	2,299,134,184	June 1.	2,130,119,975	July 1.	2,027,207,256
Sept. 1..	2,274,122,560	Sept. 1.	2,125,808,789	Oct. 1.	2,027,202,452
Dec. 1..	2,248,251,367	Dec. 1.	2,117,917,132	Dec. 31.	2,011,798,503
1872		1876		1880	
Mar. 1..	2,225,813,497	Mar. 1.	2,114,960,306	April 1.	1,980,392,824
June 1..	2,193,517,378	July 1.	2,099,439,344	July 1.	1,942,172,296
Sept. 1..	2,177,322,020	Sept. 1.	2,095,181,941	Oct. 1.	1,915,594,182
Dec. 1..	2,160,568,030	Dec. 1.	2,089,336,099	Dec. 31.	1,899,181,736
				1881	
				April 1.	1,873,763,593
				July 1.	1,840,598,812
				Dec. 1.	1,778,285,340
				1882.	
				March 1.	1,742,729,369

DEBT OF EACH ADMINISTRATION.

Washington's First Term.....	1793.....	\$80,352,636
do Second Term.....	1797.....	82,064,479
John Adam's.....	1801.....	82,038,050
Jefferson's First Term.....	1805.....	82,312,150
do Second Term.....	1809.....	57,023,192
Madison's First Term.....	1813.....	59,962,827
do Second Term.....	1817.....	123,491,965
Monroe's First Term.....	1821.....	89,987,427
do Second Term.....	1825.....	83,788,433
John Quincy Adams.....	1829.....	59,421,413
Jackson's First Term.....	1833.....	7,001,023
Interest.....	1836.....	291,089
Jackson's Second Term.....	1837.....	1,895,312
Van Buren.....	1841.....	6,488,784
Tyler.....	1845.....	17,093,794
Polk.....	1849.....	64,704,693
Fillmore.....	1853.....	67,340,620
Pierce.....	1857.....	29,060,387
Buchanan.....	1861.....	90,867,823
Lincoln.....	1865.....	2,682,593,026
Johnson.....	January 1 1866.....	2,810,210,357
Johnson.....	March 4 1869.....	2,491,399,904
Grant.....	March 1 1871.....	2,320,708,846
do.....	March 1 1872.....	2,225,813,497
do.....	March 4 1873.....	2,157,380,700
do.....	March 1 1876.....	2,114,960,306
do.....	March 4 1877.....	2,088,781,143
Hayes.....	March 4 1878.....	2,042,037,129
do.....	March 1 1879.....	2,026,207,541
do.....	March 1 1880.....	1,995,112,221
do.....	March 1 1881.....	1,873,763,593
Field and Arthur.....	December 1, 1881.....	1,778,285,340

PAPER MONEY OF THE UNITED STATES.

The amount of Legal Tender notes, Demand Notes, Fractional Currency, and National Bank Notes outstanding on August 31, 1865, and annually thereafter, from January 1, 1866, to January 1, 1879, and the amounts outstanding November 1, 1878, are shown by the following table, together with the currency price of gold and the gold price of currency at each date, prepared by the Comptroller of the Currency:

Date.	United States Issues.			Notes of National Banks, including Gold Notes.	Aggregate.	Currency price of \$100 Gold.	Gold price of \$100 Currency.
	Legal-Tender Notes.	Old Demand Notes.	Fractional Currency.				
Aug 31, 1865.....	\$432,757,604	\$402,955	\$26,344,742	\$176,213,955	\$635,719,266	\$144 25	\$66 32
Jan. 1, 1866.....	435,839,319	392,070	26,000,420	298,588,419	750,830,228	144 50	69 29
Jan. 1, 1867.....	380,276,160	221,682	28,732,812	299,846,206	709,076,860	133 00	75 12
Jan. 1, 1868.....	356,000,000	159,127	31,597,583	299,747,569	687,504,279	133 25	75 04
Jan. 1, 1869.....	355,892,975	128,098	34,215,715	299,629,322	689,866,110	135 00	74 07
Jan. 1, 1870.....	356,000,000	113,098	39,762,664	299,904,029	695,779,791	120 00	83 33
Jan. 1, 1871.....	356,000,000	101,086	39,995,089	306,307,672	702,403,847	110 75	90 22
Jan. 1, 1872.....	357,500,000	92,801	40,767,877	328,465,431	726,826,109	109 50	91 32
Jan. 1, 1873.....	358,557,907	84,387	45,722,061	344,582,812	748,947,167	112 00	89 28
Jan. 1, 1874.....	378,401,702	79,637	48,544,792	350,848,236	777,874,367	110 25	90 70
Jan. 1, 1875.....	382,000,000	72,317	46,390,598	354,128,250	782,591,165	112 50	88 89
Jan. 1, 1876.....	371,827,220	69,642	44,147,072	346,479,756	762,523,690	112 75	88 09
Jan. 1, 1877.....	366,055,984	65,462	26,348,206	321,595,006	714,064,358	107 00	93 46
Jan. 1, 1878.....	349,943,776	63,532	17,764,109	321,672,505	699,443,922	102 87	97 21
Nov. 1, 1878.....	346,681,016	62,065	16,211,193	322,460,715	685,414,989	100 25	99 75
Jan. 1, 1879.....	346,681,016	62,035	16,108,155	319,652,121	682,503,327	100 00	100 00
Nov. 1, 1879.....	346,681,016	61,863	15,710,960	337,181,418	699,634,759	100 00	100 04
July 1, 1880.....	346,681,016	60,975	7,214,954	344,506,427	696,462,375	100 00	100 02
April 1, 1881.....	346,681,016	60,645	7,181,978	346,456,347	700,330,488	100 00	100 06
March 1, 1882.....	346,681,016	59,875	7,065,878	361,014,786	714,821,555	100 00	100 00

From the organization of the U. S. Government to the 30th day of June, 1861, that day being the close of the fiscal year, the U. S. Government had called into its Treasury from the people the following sums from the following sources:

Customs Revenues	\$1,575,152,579 92
Land Disposed of.....	175,817,961 00
Taxes and other Receipts.....	95,305,322 56

Total Ordinary Revenue from 1789 to 1861	1,846,275,863 48
Total Expenditure, same period	1,453,790,786 00

Excess Revenue \$392,485,077 43

The following sums have been paid out as interest on Bonds for the past 16 years for the fiscal years ending:

June 30, 1861.....	\$6,112,296 18	June 30, 1871.....	125,576,565 93
" 1862.....	13,190,324 45	" 1872.....	117,357,839 72
" 1863.....	24,729,846 61	" 1873.....	140,947,583 27
" 1864.....	53,685,421 69	" 1874.....	107,119,815 21
" 1865.....	132,987,350 25	" 1875.....	103,093,544 57
" 1866.....	133,067,741 69	" 1876.....	100,243,271 23
" 1867.....	135,034,011 04	" 1877.....	97,124,511 58
" 1868.....	140,424,045 00	" 1878.....	102,500,874 65
" 1869.....	130,664,242 80	" 1879.....	105,327,949 00
" 1870.....	129,235,498 00	" 1880.....	95,757,575 11
		" 1881.....	82,508,741,18

GOLD AND SILVER COINS, 1882.

Country.	Monetary Unit.	Standard.	Value in U.S. Money.	Standard Coins.
Austria.....	Florin.....	Gold.....	\$40.7	8 Guildens or 20 f. Gold, \$3.85.89.
Belgium.....	Franc.....	Gold&Silv'r	\$19.3	5, 10, and 20 Francs.
Bolivia.....	Dollar.....	Gold&Silv'r	0.82.3	Escudo, half Bolivar, and Bolivian.
Brazil.....	Milreis of 1,000 reis.	Gold.....	0.54.6	None.
Brit. Poss. N. Am.	Dollar.....	Gold.....	1.00.0	None.
Bogota.....	Peso.....	Gold.....	0.82.3	None.
Central America	Peso.....	Silver.....	0.82.3	Peso.
Chili.....	Peso.....	Gold.....	0.91.2	Condor, Doubloon and Escudo.
Cuba.....	Peso.....	Gold.....	93.2	
Denmark.....	Crown.....	Gold.....	0.26.8	10 and 20 Crowns.
Ecuador.....	Peso.....	Silver.....	0.82.3	Peso.
Egypt.....	Pound, 100 Piasters.	Gold.....	4 97.4	5, 10, 25 and 50 Piasters.
France.....	Franc.....	Gold&Silv'r	0.19.3	5, 10 and 20 Francs.
Great Britain.....	Pound Sterling.....	Gold.....	4 86.69	Half Sovereign and Sovereign.
Greece.....	Drachma.....	Gold&Silv'r	0.19.3	5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 Drachmas.
German Empire	Mark.....	Gold.....	0.23.8	5, 10 and 20 Marks.
Japan.....	Yen.....	Gold.....	0.88.8	1, 2, 5, 10 and 20 Yen.
India.....	Rupee of 16 Annas.	Silver.....	0.39.4	
Italy.....	Lira.....	Gold&Silv'r	0.19.3	5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 Lire.
Liberia.....	Dollar.....	Gold.....	1.00.0	
Mexico.....	Dollar.....	Silver.....	0.89.4	Peso or Dollar, 5, 10, 25 & 50 Centas.
Netherlands.....	Florin.....	Gold&Silv'r	0.40.2	Florin; Ten Guildens, Gold, \$4.01.00.
Norway.....	Crown.....	Gold.....	0.26.8	10 and 20 Crowns.
Peru.....	Sol.....	Silver.....	0.82.3	Sol.
Portugal.....	Milreis of 1,000 reis.	Gold.....	1.08.0	2, 5, and 10 Milreis.
Russia.....	Rouble of 100 Copecks	Silver.....	0.65.8	Quarter, Half and One Rouble.
Sandwich Isl's.	Dollar.....	Gold.....	1.00.0	
Sweden.....	Peseta of 100 Centm's	Gold&Silv'r	0.19.3	5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 Pesetas.
Switzerland.....	Crown.....	Gold.....	0.26.8	10 and 20 Crowns.
Tripoli.....	Franc.....	Gold&Silv'r	0.19.3	5, 10 and 20 Francs.
Turkey.....	Mahbub of 20 piast'rs	Silver.....	0.74.3	
U.S. of Colombia	Piaster.....	Gold.....	0.4.4	25, 50, 100, 250 and 500 Piasters.
Venezuela.....	Peso.....	Silver.....	0.82.3	Peso.
Venezuela.....	Bolivar.....	Gold&Silv'r	79.3	5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 Bolivar.

STATEMENT showing the Quantity of CRUDE PETROLEUM PRODUCED, and the Quantity and Value of PETROLEUM PRODUCTS EXPORTED from the United States during each of the Fiscal Years from 1864 to 1880, inclusive.

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30—	PRODUCTION.	EXPORTS.			
		Mineral, crude (including all natural oils without regard to gravity).		Total.	
		Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.
1864.....	104,105,778	9,980,054	3,861,187	23,210,359	10,784,689
1865.....	101,816,010	12,293,897	6,808,513	25,495,849	16,563,413
1866.....	132,950,400	16,057,043	6,015,921	50,987,341	24,830,887
1867.....	150,859,800	7,344,248	1,801,001	70,255,481	24,407,643
1868.....	151,775,778	10,029,659	1,504,933	79,450,888	21,810,679
1869.....	169,955,430	13,425,569	2,994,404	100,636,684	31,127,433
1870.....	185,202,672	16,423,314	2,237,262	113,735,294	32,568,000
1871.....	225,468,550	9,659,038	1,971,547	149,892,601	36,804,810
1872.....	245,384,874	13,559,768	2,307,111	145,171,583	34,058,390
1873.....	304,176,400	18,439,407	3,010,050	187,815,187	44,050,756
1874.....	469,947,122	17,770,419	2,099,656	247,860,493	41,245,815
1875.....	423,520,776	14,718,114	1,409,018	221,955,308	30,078,568
1876.....	370,571,904	20,520,397	2,420,368	243,660,152	32,015,786
1877.....	454,590,562	20,819,202	3,759,799	309,198,914	61,799,438
1878.....	619,097,082	26,926,727	2,934,018	338,841,303	49,574,074
1879.....	710,539,432	25,874,488	2,480,413	378,310,010	49,304,249
1880.....	635,250,393	28,297,597	1,927,207	420,099,599	36,218,625
1881.....		39,984,844	3,065,464	397,605,602	40,315,609

TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENTS.

Territories.	Capitals.	GOVERNORS.	Territories.	Capitals.	GOVERNORS.
Arizona.....	Prescott.....	Gen. J. C. Frémont.	Montana.....	Helena.....	Beni. F. Fotta.
Alaska.....	Sitka.....		New Mexico.....	Santa Fe.....	L. A. Sheldon.
Dakota.....	Yankton.....	Nehemiah G. Ordway.	Utah.....	Salt Lake City.	Ell H. Murray.
Dist. Col'bia	Washington.	Commissioners.	Washington.....	Olympia.....	William A. Newell.
Idaho.....	Boise City.....	John B. Neill.	Wyoming.....	Cheyenne.....	John W. Hoyt.
Indian.....	Tahlequah.....				

The Governors of the organized Territories receive a salary of \$2,600 each.

BANKS AND BANKING IN THE U. S.

NATIONAL BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Number of banks organized and in operation, with their capital, bonds on deposit, and circulation issued, redeemed and outstanding on November 1, 1880.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	BANKS.			CAPITAL.	BONDS.	CIRCULATION.		
	Organized.	In Liquidation.	In Operation.	Capital paid in.	Bonds on deposit.	Issued.	Redeemed.	Outstanding.
Maine.....	74	5	69	\$10,335,000	\$9,383,800	\$22,131,500	\$13,387,068	\$8,744,432
New Hampshire.....	49	2	47	5,830,000	5,820,500	13,257,985	8,009,660	5,248,325
Vermont.....	52	6	46	8,001,000	7,600,400	20,710,400	13,349,620	7,360,780
Massachusetts.....	247	5	242	95,805,000	76,478,700	189,671,975	118,423,398	71,248,577
Rhode Island.....	62	1	61	20,009,800	15,472,750	39,750,115	25,644,557	14,105,557
Connecticut.....	89	4	85	25,489,620	20,045,100	52,701,700	34,235,497	18,466,203
Eastern States.....	573	23	550	166,070,420	136,807,250	338,223,675	213,049,610	125,174,065
New York.....	359	63	296	86,757,160	52,895,450	188,232,405	133,974,659	54,257,747
New Jersey.....	71	5	66	13,270,350	12,293,350	32,445,550	21,231,624	11,214,925
Pennsylvania.....	268	26	242	56,494,140	48,730,600	122,111,535	76,493,210	45,618,325
Delaware.....	14	.....	14	1,703,985	1,631,200	3,884,545	2,294,747	1,589,797
Maryland.....	37	2	35	13,222,030	8,694,100	24,720,450	16,347,443	8,373,004
Middle States.....	749	98	651	171,507,665	124,244,700	371,395,485	250,341,781	121,053,705
District of Columbia..	11	5	6	1,507,000	1,135,000	3,709,950	2,714,868	995,082
Virginia.....	29	12	17	3,066,000	2,805,850	8,042,470	5,446,188	2,596,282
West Virginia.....	6	5	17	1,861,000	1,564,950	5,355,880	3,719,440	1,636,440
North Carolina.....	96	1	15	2,501,000	2,293,000	4,696,110	2,731,620	1,964,490
South Carolina.....	12	.....	12	2,451,100	1,550,000	3,866,885	2,504,184	1,362,701
Georgia.....	18	5	13	2,221,000	2,111,000	5,293,840	3,250,003	2,043,837
Florida.....	3	1	2	100,000	80,000	95,900	25,000	70,900
Alabama.....	11	2	9	1,508,000	1,481,000	3,214,130	1,770,235	1,443,895
Mississippi.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	66,000	65,654	346
Louisiana.....	11	4	7	3,475,000	2,140,000	7,052,030	4,652,199	2,399,831
Texas.....	15	1	14	1,430,000	930,000	2,663,670	1,284,630	1,379,040
Arkansas.....	3	1	2	205,000	205,000	585,600	345,930	239,670
Kentucky.....	57	8	49	10,146,500	9,604,700	20,782,295	11,021,294	9,761,001
Tennessee.....	32	9	23	3,005,300	2,790,500	7,026,670	4,340,875	2,685,795
Missouri.....	45	24	21	7,200,000	2,095,000	11,717,525	9,350,488	2,367,037
Southern States.....	287	80	207	40,666,900	30,502,000	81,568,355	54,128,714	27,439,641
Ohio.....	208	36	172	26,674,000	24,061,500	61,848,910	39,634,052	22,214,858
Indiana.....	117	25	92	13,244,500	11,255,800	37,279,585	25,334,879	11,944,706
Illinois.....	168	32	136	16,329,600	10,255,500	36,371,055	26,181,400	10,189,655
Michigan.....	93	13	80	9,391,300	6,868,800	18,848,170	11,776,135	7,072,035
Wisconsin.....	57	22	35	3,100,000	2,393,000	8,175,310	5,534,250	2,641,060
Iowa.....	103	28	75	5,837,000	4,790,000	13,837,450	9,140,136	4,697,314
Minnesota.....	39	9	30	5,148,700	2,299,400	7,013,300	5,168,626	1,844,674
Kansas.....	26	16	12	875,000	820,000	3,080,060	2,177,860	911,200
Nebraska.....	12	2	10	900,000	819,000	2,009,730	1,267,770	741,960
Western States.....	825	183	642	81,500,100	63,554,000	189,372,450	126,235,408	63,137,042
Nevada.....	2	1	1	50,000	167,700	129,057	129,057	38,613
Oregon.....	1	.....	1	250,000	250,000	528,800	303,200	225,600
Colorado.....	19	5	14	1,295,000	1,003,000	2,665,520	1,129,136	936,384
Utah.....	4	3	1	200,000	200,000	767,330	574,786	192,544
Idaho.....	1	.....	1	100,000	100,000	220,440	136,539	83,901
Montana.....	7	4	3	350,000	265,000	665,220	376,723	288,497
Wyoming.....	2	.....	2	150,000	61,000	140,000	83,300	57,000
New Mexico.....	4	.....	4	400,000	400,000	756,580	400,910	355,670
Dakota.....	6	.....	6	425,000	245,000	302,290	83,230	219,060
Washington.....	1	.....	1	150,000	150,000	174,540	10,040	164,500
California.....	8	.....	8	1,250,000	854,000	719,600	10,100	709,500
Pacific States and Territories.....	55	13	42	4,670,000	3,591,000	6,509,020	3,250,021	3,258,999
Add for mutilated notes retired.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	455,711
Total currency banks	2,489	397	2,092	464,365,085	358,608,950	989,068,985	647,005,534	342,518,162
Add gold banks.....	6	3	3	2,000,000	1,050,000	5,220,610	1,904,665	1,315,945
United States.....	2,495	400	2,095	466,365,085	359,748,950	994,289,595	648,910,199	343,834,107

Number of State banks and trust companies, private bankers, and savings banks, with the average amount of their capital, deposits, and investments in United States bonds, for the six months ending May 31, 1880.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	STATE BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.				PRIVATE		
	Number.	Capital.	Deposits.	Invested in U.S. bonds.	Number.	Capital.	Deposits.
Maine.....	1	.....	\$2,340	\$8,313	5	\$47,319	\$120,155
New Hampshire.....	1	\$50,000	30,003	5,202	5	1,000	51,240
Vermont.....	5	350,000	1,607,553	30,984	1	3,700	16,025
Massachusetts.....	3	260,000	1,323,034	185,063	4	260,000	434,415
Boston.....	3	644,349	6,120,079	508,043	42	4,483,750	17,690,215
Rhode Island.....	15	3,074,385	3,611,242	630,543	7	234,119	334,718
Connecticut.....	12	2,476,866	3,767,165	254,312	10	140,000	1,140,936
New England States.....	40	6,855,630	16,468,616	1,688,460	74	5,159,888	3,743,705
New York.....	49	7,001,542	19,581,388	1,941,768	163	1,524,103	11,402,788
New York City.....	31	16,148,114	86,794,598	7,624,091	452	31,187,192	39,552,744
Albany.....	3	550,000	1,390,139	354,521	3	91,000	71,849
New Jersey.....	11	1,255,373	2,073,119	268,883	6	29,150	620
Pennsylvania.....	85	4,111,404	10,072,680	478,006	185	4,378,527	18,737,656
Philadelphia.....	15	762,175	25,234,689	81,876	42	1,346,720	4,104,001
Pittsburg.....	21	3,270,897	5,215,545	653,938	6	324,382	1,474,866
Delaware.....	5	673,689	917,742	20,000	1	2,000	1,824
Maryland.....	4	455,241	441,058	251,189	3	98,508	143,185
Baltimore.....	11	2,447,511	2,274,000	109,803	18	667,250	2,072,566
Washington.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	357,060	2,686,231
Middle States.....	231	38,076,546	154,804,071	11,782,335	885	40,005,937	71,540,149
Virginia.....	54	2,321,590	5,137,229	270,208	30	374,472	2,001,637
West Virginia.....	17	1,177,168	3,426,199	87,488	20	79,000	945,544
North Carolina.....	9	747,804	1,477,416	.....	4	42,427	119,210
South Carolina.....	4	205,000	611,667	52,333	9	216,499	47,745
Georgia.....	27	3,634,625	4,341,983	.....	29	433,654	683,400
Florida.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	81,830	272,706
Alabama.....	6	615,000	1,012,426	.....	20	425,241	1,257,721
Mississippi.....	17	644,305	1,441,669	123,758	16	439,485	1,193,246
Louisiana.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	120,295	67,543
New Orleans.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53,333	.....
Texas.....	18	1,939,276	2,280,131	3,000	87	1,761,804	4,052,629
Arkansas.....	2	133,000	412,310	74,017	13	112,110	165,318
Kentucky.....	40	5,705,038	5,902,669	218,553	22	394,628	1,775,145
Louisville.....	12	5,060,444	5,116,140	471,197	3	200,584	667,524
Tennessee.....	23	1,697,764	3,050,886	112,366	7	71,464	172,054
Southern States.....	241	26,694,662	38,605,356	2,055,955	252	4,809,776	13,541,159
Ohio.....	31	1,278,058	3,132,931	169,656	213	4,361,082	17,004,516
Cincinnati.....	4	626,769	1,350,032	20,682	8	775,472	3,042,079
Cleveland.....	3	940,924	4,168,690	623,837	5	105,000	826,114
Indiana.....	27	1,201,244	2,169,517	88,268	103	3,164,190	9,490,095
Illinois.....	25	987,033	3,228,683	117,717	280	3,612,681	13,363,690
Chicago.....	10	3,681,114	8,846,734	2,396,876	26	586,381	3,726,779
Michigan.....	31	1,337,700	3,378,821	68,973	124	1,000,099	3,727,131
Detroit.....	5	710,000	4,840,999	329,992	8	200,041	826,455
Wisconsin.....	28	785,614	2,654,682	112,477	81	795,229	3,300,346
Milwaukee.....	5	473,231	6,252,293	134,809	4	161,500	1,530,607
Iowa.....	60	2,321,685	6,100,307	222,112	245	2,582,751	7,017,868
Minnesota.....	22	971,397	1,611,978	51,624	70	935,668	2,814,325
Missouri.....	95	3,167,050	10,360,654	375,025	75	1,083,185	4,946,562
Saint Louis.....	18	5,250,582	18,074,610	849,920	10	454,973	614,089
Kansas.....	31	767,707	1,810,410	47,883	117	796,437	3,066,734
Nebraska.....	12	192,032	480,354	.....	71	461,858	1,539,400
Western States.....	407	24,892,350	78,800,999	5,454,733	1,443	20,520,000	76,871,288
Oregon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	1,203,466	974,571
California.....	58	8,283,006	11,269,822	197,341	20	406,913	818,952
San Francisco.....	5	7,001,233	18,199,412	3,319,760	12	2,083,517	7,612,530
Colorado.....	7	250,250	545,512	.....	31	325,067	2,934,305
Nevada.....	4	126,000	98,560	.....	9	259,157	735,688
Utah.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	209,000	1,213,654
New Mexico.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	6,667	181,925
Wyoming.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	128,054	271,201
Idaho.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5,358	18,368
Dakota.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	127,511	399,779
Montana.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	449,708	724,031
Washington.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	257,000	525,098
Arizona.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	112,932	243,473
Pacific States and Ter's.....	74	16,551,489	30,113,306	3,517,121	148	5,626,250	16,979,944
United States.....	996	113,970,777	318,783,228	24,168,604	2,802	76,121,661	182,667,235

Number of State banks and trust companies, private bankers, and savings banks, with the average amount of their capital, deposits, and investments in United States bonds, for the six months ending May 31, 1880.

BANKERS.		SAVINGS BANKS.			TOTAL.			
Invested in U. S. bonds.	Number.	Capital.	Deposits.	Invested in U. S. bonds.	Number.	Capital.	Deposits.	Invested in U. S. bonds.
.....	58	.....	\$21,599,469	\$3,284,637	64	\$47,319	\$21,721,664	\$3,292,959
.....	65	.....	28,204,306	916,297	71	51,000	28,301,540	924,199
.....	10	.....	6,907,562	653,862	22	353,700	8,531,140	690,246
.....	154	.....	142,519,244	13,633,693	161	510,000	144,268,273	13,857,009
1,684,618	12	.....	56,796,671	6,499,110	57	5,128,069	64,553,760	9,051,771
7,045	34	.....	39,186,748	4,579,369	56	3,326,504	43,134,708	5,207,657
18,439	83	.....	73,549,660	8,131,932	105	2,616,596	79,457,961	8,404,564
2,038,633	422	.....	368,757,020	37,693,200	536	12,015,518	388,966,561	41,430,293
358,430	91	.....	131,291,297	45,093,290	303	8,525,645	162,275,473	48,293,486
7,586,347	23	.....	174,966,739	73,737,079	506	49,335,360	291,914,672	88,890,112
3,600	7	.....	12,289,801	2,552,665	12	641,000	13,751,619	2,610,420
800	34	.....	49,000	17,417,079	51	1,334,553	20,391,118	6,141,675
274,180	1	.....	270,878	70,000	271	8,789,931	29,071,132	822,760
117,527	4	.....	22,157,080	6,472,097	61	2,108,094	51,495,370	6,671,500
7,425	4	.....	458,300	7,691,178	31	4,953,579	14,051,589	2,340,729
.....	.....	.....	1,207,860	.....	8	675,089	2,127,420	20,000
.....	.....	.....	16,085	13,438	.....	819,944	264,427	.....
.....	.....	.....	20,075	9,860,353	38	3,134,842	25,814,319	10,200,253
205,037	1	.....	21,497,647	20,335	7	357,000	5,305,875	310,293
280,758	.....	.....	\$17,644	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8,782,499	181	.....	528,460	589,183,857	1,300	79,510,043	614,618,697	166,865,969
24,000	2	.....	340,912	558,336	76	3,036,074	7,757,703	304,208
59,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	1,247,128	4,247,423	137,488
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	790,321	1,590,652	.....
18,050	2	.....	885,004	1,000	13	511,499	658,812	52,332
742	1	.....	2,000	14,523	58	4,668,279	5,610,827	19,050
85,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	83,830	287,289	.....
45,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	1,040,241	2,269,647	748
160,133	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	1,080,690	2,634,615	209,538
1,085	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	126,295	87,643	45,000
88,426	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	2,777,031	4,693,122	613,013
13,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	105	3,701,080	1,332,741	105,133
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	245,110	577,688	75,102
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	71	6,099,066	7,698,114	306,979
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	5,207,028	5,803,673	471,197
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	1,799,228	3,228,740	125,588
486,036	5	.....	342,912	1,457,623	1,000	31,847,370	53,504,438	2,542,991
703,819	4	.....	65,000	697,202	248	5,704,140	20,834,618	954,434
254,789	.....	.....	.....	80,959	12	1,402,241	4,392,711	275,071
34,512	1	.....	8,940,548	2,151,270	9	1,015,624	13,995,571	2,899,649
419,885	14	.....	1,413,171	42,061	144	4,395,434	13,172,786	559,014
557,889	5	.....	62,400	550,515	310	4,092,314	17,061,183	735,506
160,045	1	.....	5,000	10,570	34	4,272,455	12,584,083	2,559,823
65,921	.....	.....	.....	.....	155	2,340,799	7,105,952	154,894
16,050	1	.....	150,000	1,867,594	14	1,066,041	7,544,048	880,009
72,284	.....	.....	.....	.....	109	1,578,843	5,661,028	184,701
2,475	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	634,731	7,798,900	15,914
97,784	4	.....	48,107	208,018	399	5,153,966	13,396,191	310,870
68,044	3	.....	273,847	.....	95	1,066,375	5,000,180	119,068
103,183	.....	.....	.....	.....	170	4,250,175	15,307,216	428,208
23,475	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	5,795,555	8,088,699	873,395
42,514	.....	.....	.....	.....	148	1,964,144	4,877,150	90,397
39,492	.....	.....	.....	.....	83	653,890	2,019,814	39,492
2,682,821	33	.....	339,567	13,914,655	1,883	45,743,007	169,633,734	10,612,111
112,423	1	.....	41,742	58,532	15	1,245,20	1,033,103	118,723
.....	7	.....	660,710	2,839,944	85	9,430,629	14,928,718	197,341
129,272	9	.....	2,119,796	41,385,352	26	12,104,540	67,497,204	6,100,950
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	584,617	3,479,877	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	394,457	834,549	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	206,000	1,233,952	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	6,667	181,925	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	128,054	271,201	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5,358	18,368	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	127,511	396,279	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	448,708	724,031	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	257,000	525,109	.....
25,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	112,932	243,673	25,000
366,695	17	.....	2,842,248	44,289,828	239	25,019,687	91,368,078	6,601,720
14,366,684	658	.....	4,044,187	817,644,113	4,456	194,136,845	1,319,094,576	226,953,104

LEGAL INTEREST.

Alabama.—Eight per cent. On usurious contracts the principal only can be recovered.

Arkansas.—Six per cent., but parties may contract for any rate not exceeding ten. Usury forfeits both principal and interest.

California.—Ten per cent. after a debt becomes due, but parties may agree upon any rate of interest whatever, simple or compound.

Colorado Territory.—Ten per cent. on money loaned.

Connecticut.—Six per cent. Usury forfeits interest taken in excess of legal rate.

Dakota.—Seven per cent. Parties may contract for a rate not exceeding twelve. Usury forfeits all the interest taken.

Delaware.—Six per cent. Penalty for usury forfeits a sum equal to the money lent.

District of Columbia.—Six per cent. Parties may stipulate in writing for ten. Usury forfeits all the interest.

Florida.—Eight per cent. Usury laws repealed. Money may be loaned at any rate.

Georgia.—Seven per cent. Parties may contract for twelve. A higher rate than twelve forfeits interest and excess.

Idaho Territory.—Ten per cent. Parties may agree in writing for any rate not exceeding two per cent. per month. Penalty for greater rate is three times the amount paid, fine of \$300, or six months imprisonment, or both.

Illinois.—Six per cent., but parties may agree in writing for ten. Penalty for usury forfeits the entire interest.

Indiana.—Six per cent. Parties may agree in writing for any rate not exceeding ten. Beyond that rate is illegal as to excess only.

Iowa.—Six per cent. Parties may agree in writing for ten. A higher rate works a forfeiture of ten per cent.

Kansas.—Seven per cent. Parties may agree for twelve. Usury forfeits the excess.

Kentucky.—Six per cent., but contracts may be made in writing for ten. Usury forfeits the whole interest charged.

Louisiana.—Five per cent., eight per cent. may be stipulated for, if embodied in the face of the obligation, but no higher than eight per cent.

Maine.—Six per cent. Parties may agree in writing to any rate.

Maryland.—Six per cent. Usurious contracts cannot be enforced for the excess above the legal rate.

Michigan.—Seven per cent. Parties may contract for any rate not exceeding ten.

Minnesota.—Seven per cent. Parties may contract to pay as high as twelve, in writing, but contract for higher rate is void to the excess.

Mississippi.—Six per cent. Parties may contract in writing for ten. Where more than ten is taken the excess cannot be recovered.

Missouri.—Six per cent. Contract in writing may be made for ten. The penalty for usury is forfeiture of the interest at ten per cent.

Montana.—Parties may stipulate for any rate of interest.

Nebraska.—Ten per cent. or any rate on express contract not greater than twelve. Usury prohibits the recovery of any interest on the principal.

Nevada.—Ten per cent. Contracts in writing may be made for the payment of any other rate.

New-Hampshire.—Six per cent. A higher rate forfeits three times the excess to the person aggrieved suing therefor.

New-Jersey.—Six per cent. Usury forfeits all interest and costs.

New-Mexico Territory.—Six per cent., but parties may agree upon any rate.

New-York.—Six per cent. Usury is a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of \$1,000 or six months imprisonment, or both, and forfeits the principal, even in the hands of third parties.

North Carolina.—Six per cent.; eight may be stipulated for when money is borrowed. Penalty for usury is double the amount lent and indictment for misdemeanor.

Ohio.—Six per cent. Contract in writing may be for eight. No penalty attached for violation of law. If contract is for a higher rate than eight it is void as to interest and recovery is limited to principal and six per cent.

Oregon.—Ten per cent. Parties may agree on twelve.

Pennsylvania.—Six per cent. Usurious interest cannot be collected. If paid it may be recovered by suit therefor within six months.

Rhode Island.—Six per cent. Any rate may be agreed upon.

South Carolina.—Seven per cent. Usury laws are abolished, and parties may contract without limit. Contracts must be in writing.

Tennessee.—Six per cent. Parties may contract in writing for any rate not exceeding ten per cent.

Texas.—Eight per cent. All usury laws abolished by the Constitution.

Utah Territory.—Ten per cent. No usury laws. Any rate may be agreed on.

Vermont.—Six per cent. Usury forfeits only the excess.

Virginia.—Six per cent. Lenders forfeit all interest in case of usury.

Washington Territory.—Ten per cent. Any rate agreed upon in writing is valid.

West Virginia.—Six per cent. Excess of interest cannot be recovered if usury is pleaded.

Wisconsin.—Seven per cent. Parties may contract in writing for ten. No interest can be computed on interest. Usury forfeits all the interest paid.

Wyoming Territory.—Twelve per cent., but any rate may be agreed upon in writing.

Upper Canada.—Six per cent., but parties may agree upon any rate.

Lower Canada.—Six per cent., but any rate may be stipulated for.

The Currency Act of Congress limits National Banks to a rate of six per cent. In the District of Columbia Congress allows a rate of ten per cent.

FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC TRANSACTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES FROM MARCH 1, 1877, TO MARCH 1, 1881.
PREPARED BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

	For year ended March 1, 1878.	For year ended March 1, 1879.	For year ended March 1, 1880.	For year ended March 1, 1881.	Total.
Total receipts.....	\$205,842,881 86	\$282,038,817 04	\$308,762,742 93	\$356,886,715 41	\$1,192,551,107 24
Total expenditures.....	218,289,531 88	235,094,982 91	280,047,664 51	287,923,627 98	990,755,706 88
Total debt, less cash in Treasury.....	2,042,097,129 08	2,028,207,541 66	1,995,112,321 17	1,879,956,414 17	208,834,730 27
Decrease of debt.....	46,744,013 96	15,825,557 12	81,095,320 49	115,155,898 40	.....
Annual interest charge.....	92,337,293 50	101,515,647 50	82,211,663 00	76,845,967 50	.....
Available cash in the Treasury including Resumption fund.....	72,950,913 88	144,685,042 50	150,031,706 86	160,662,822 90	.....
Gold coin and bullion held by the Treasury.....	121,738,554 95	133,265,339 43	146,720,738 04	173,093,253 01	.....
Silver coin and bullion held by the Treasury.....	8,453,909 59	33,621,660 28	62,676,711 57	84,108,526 08	.....
Exports of live stock.....	4,205,883 00	10,822,241 00	12,005,459 00	20,651,738 00	47,890,381 00
Exports of other food.....	269,762,809 00	320,732,030 00	374,568,342 00	456,244,111 00	1,427,317,292 00
Total exports, merchandise.....	639,455,209 00	725,856,396 00	767,575,740 00	915,271,563 00	3,048,468,808 00
Specie.....	47,108,865 00	24,391,143 00	23,732,972 00	16,028,803 00	113,446,983 00
Total imports, merchandise.....	475,838,318 00	492,094,129 00	535,569,096 00	708,139,839 00	2,166,642,032 00
Specie.....	35,200,050 00	26,999,380 00	92,714,238 00	98,370,197 00	245,492,765 00
Production of cotton, number of bales.....	4,485,423	4,811,265	5,073,381	5,761,352	20,131,471
Production of wool, number of pounds.....	297,000,000	211,000,000	232,500,000	264,000,000	914,500,000
Production of wheat, number of bushels.....	364,194,146	430,123,400	448,756,686	489,849,738	1,713,922,590
Production of corn, number of bushels.....	1,342,535,000	1,388,218,750	1,347,901,799	1,237,532,900	5,816,514,440
Production of pig iron, number of tons.....	2,066,450	2,301,215	2,741,853	3,000,000	10,409,662
Production of coal, number of tons.....	64,308,290	52,130,554	65,898,398	69,200,994	241,148,166

Note.—The debt, less cash in the Treasury, March 1, 1879, was \$2,083,781,143.04, and the annual interest charge was \$94,408,645.50, showing a decrease in the debt during the four years as above of \$908,834,730.57, and for the annual interest charge, \$17,257,703.

POSTAL RATES AND REGULATIONS.

Domestic mail matter is divided into four classes:

First—Written matter.

Second—Periodical publications.

Third—Miscellaneous printed matter.

Fourth—Merchandise.

FIRST-CLASS MATTER embraces letters, postal cards, and all matter wholly or partly in writing (except in cases stated under head of *third-class matter*), and all matter sealed or closed against inspection.

POSTAGE on first-class matter must be prepaid at the rate of three cents for each half ounce or fraction thereof; except that on "postal cards" the postage is one cent each, and on "local" or "drop-letters" postage is two cents per half ounce or fraction thereof, including delivery at letter carrier offices, and one cent for each half ounce or fraction thereof, where free delivery by carrier is not established.

First-class matter, except postal cards or drop letters, deposited in any post-office wholly unpaid, or having only a one cent or two cent stamp affixed, will be "held for postage," and unless the postmaster is able to communicate the fact to the sender, the package must be sent to the Dead-Letter Office. Should such wholly unpaid or insufficiently prepaid matter, through inadvertence, reach its destination, it is the duty of the delivering postmaster to collect on wholly unpaid matter *double postage*, and on insufficiently prepaid matter the ordinary letter rates, giving credit for the amount which may have been prepaid thereon.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS.

All letters remaining uncalled for thirty days in a post-office, after being advertised, are sent to the Dead-Letter Office, except letters bearing a request to return to the writer if not called for within a specified time, and letters bearing the name and address of the writer on the outside. Such letters are returned direct to the writers without advertising.

FORWARDING LETTERS FREE.

Prepaid and free letters are forwarded from one post-office to another, at the request of the persons addressed, without additional postage. But a letter which has been once delivered at its address cannot be remailed to a new address without the prepayment of additional postage. Drop-letters, when forwarded by mail to another post-office, must be prepaid at 3 cents per half ounce. No mail matter, except letters or postal cards, can be forwarded to a new address except on prepayment of postage by stamps at regular rates.

REGISTERED LETTERS.

Letters can be registered to any part of the United States and Territories and to foreign countries, on payment of a registration fee of 10 cents. All registration fees must be paid by stamps, and the postage on all registered letters must also be prepaid in full by stamps. The public are desired by the post-office never to send money or valuable articles in unregistered letters. Postmasters at all post-offices are obliged to register letters and packages when requested to do so.

SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

Regular publications—This class includes all newspapers, periodicals, or matter exclusively in print, and regularly issued at stated periods from a known office of publication or news agency, except regular publications designed primarily for advertising purposes, or for free circulation, or for circulation at nominal rates. Second-class matter can only be mailed by publishers or newsdealers. Postage two cents a pound or fraction thereof. Weight of packages not limited.

THIRD-CLASS MATTER.

Mail matter of the third class embraces books (printed and blank), transient newspapers and periodicals, circulars, and other matter wholly in print, proof-sheets and corrected proof-sheets, and manuscript copy accompanying the same, prices current and prices filled out in writing, printed commercial paper filled out in writing (providing such writing is not in the nature of personal correspondence, and the papers are not the expression of a monetary value), such as papers of legal procedure, unexecuted deeds of all kinds, way-bills, invoices, handbills, posters, chromo-lithographs, engravings, envelopes with printing thereon, heliotypes, lithographic and stereoscopic views with titles written thereon, printed blanks, printed cards; and postage shall be paid thereon at the rate of one cent for each two ounces or fractional part thereof.

Upon matter of the third class, or upon the wrapper inclosing the same, the sender may write his own name or address, with the word "from" above and preceding the same, and in either case may make simple marks intended to designate a word or passage of the text to which it is desired to call attention. There may be placed upon the cover or blank leaves of any book or of any printed matter of the third class a simple manuscript dedication or inscription that does not partake of the nature of a personal correspondence.

The "nature of a personal correspondence" referred to in the preceding section cannot be ascribed to the following, viz.: 1st. To the signature of the sender or to the designation of his name, of his profession, of his rank, or of the place of origin, and of the date of dispatch. 2d. To a dedication or mark of respect offered by the sender. 3d. To the figures or signs merely intended to mark the passage or a text, in order to call attention to them. 4th. To the prices added upon the quotations or prices current of exchanges or markets, or in a book. 5th. To printed commercial papers, filled out in writing, circulars, hand-bills, etc. 6th. To instructions or requests to postmasters to notify the sender in case of the non-delivery of matter, so that he may send postage for its return. 7th. Lastly, to annotations or corrections made upon proofs of printing or musical compositions, and relating to the text or to the execution of the work.

All packages of matter of the third class must be so wrapped, with open sides or ends, that their contents may be readily examined by postmasters.

Third-class matter may be registered on payment of a registration fee, in stamps, of 10 cents.

The limit of weight of packages is four pounds, except in cases of single volumes of books in excess of said weight, and books and documents published or circulated by order of Congress, or official matter emanating from any of the departments of the government, or from the Smithsonian Institution.

The following specified matter, *partly written and partly printed, and provided they are not in the nature of a personal correspondence or the expression of a monetary value*, are ruled as being entitled to pass through the mails in *unsealed* envelopes as third class matter, viz.: notices of premiums or of promissory notes due; assessment notices; printed circulars filled out in writing, whether signed or unsigned, and reproductions from circulars or other matter produced by the electric pen, papyrograph, metallograph, hectograph, chirograph or copygraph processes; unrecipited bills for merchandise, etc.; bills of lading; invoices; statements of account; transcripts of evidence; policies of insurance to which the final signature has not been attached; manuscripts when accompanied by proof-sheets or corrected proof-sheets; pension blanks, except "pension vouchers," filled out in writing with matter which is the appropriate filling thereof; completed legal papers not having "the expression," etc., of an obligation assumed, or a release or receipt given.

FOURTH-CLASS MATTER.

Mailable matter of the fourth class embraces blank cards, card board and other flexible material, flexible patterns, letter envelopes and letter paper without printing thereon, merchandise, models, ornamented paper, sample cards, samples of ores, metals, minerals, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions, drawings, plans, designs, original paintings in oil or water colors, and any other matter not included in the first, second or third classes, and which is not in its form or nature liable to destroy, destroy, deface or otherwise damage the contents of the mail bag or harm the person of any one engaged in the postal service. Postage rate thereon, one cent for each ounce or fractional part thereof.

Other articles of the fourth class which, unless properly secured, might destroy, deface or otherwise damage the contents of the mail bag, or harm the person of any one engaged in the postal service, may be transmitted in the mails when they conform to the following conditions: 1st. They must be placed in a bag, box or removable envelope made of paper-cloth or parchment. 2d. Such bag, box or envelope must again be placed in a box or tube made of metal or some hard wood, with sliding, clasp or screw lid. 3d. In case of articles liable to break, the inside box, bag or envelope must be surrounded by sawdust, cotton or spongy substance. 4th. In case of sharp-pointed instruments, the points must be capped or encased, so that they may not by any means be liable to cut through their inclosure; and where they have blades, such blades must be bound with wire, so that they shall remain firmly attached to each other. 5. The whole must be capable of easy inspection. Seeds or other articles not prohibited which are liable, from their form or nature, to loss or damage, unless specially protected, may be put up in sealed envelopes, provided such envelopes are made of material sufficiently transparent to show the contents clearly without opening.

Upon any package of matter of the fourth class the sender may write or print his own name and address, preceded by the word "from," and there may also be written or printed the number and names of the articles inclosed; and the sender thereof may write or print upon, or attach to any such articles by tag or label, a mark, number, name or letter, for purpose of identification.

The limit of weight of packages is four pounds.

UNMAILABLE.

Liquids, poisons, explosive and inflammable articles, fatty substances easily liquefiable, live or dead animals (not stuffed), insects and reptiles, except queen-bees when safely secured, fruits or vegetable matter, confectionery, pastes or confections, and substances exhaling a bad odor; and every letter upon the envelope of which, or postal card upon which, indecent, lewd, obscene or lascivious delineations, epithets, terms or language may be written or printed, and all matter concerning lotteries, so-called gift concerts, or other similar enterprises offering prizes or concerning schemes devised and intended to defraud the public or for the purpose of obtaining money under false pretences.

POSTAL CARDS

may be procured at any post-office at a cost of one cent each. The message, etc., must be always written on the *back* of the card. Nothing whatever must be *attached* to the card. Postal cards will be *forwarded* from one office to another in case of removal of the person addressed, but will in no case be returned to the writer, nor advertised.

DOMESTIC MONEY ORDERS

are issued at any money-order post-offices in the United States, payable at any other money-order post-office, in sums of not more than \$50. Larger amounts can be sent to the same person by additional orders.

RATES: On orders not exceeding \$15, 10 cents; over \$15 and not exceeding \$30, 15 cents; over \$30 and not exceeding \$40, 20 cents; over \$40 and not exceeding \$50, 25 cents.

FOREIGN MONEY ORDERS.

At the principal money-order post-offices in the United States (including all the larger post-offices), money orders, payable at money-order post-offices in Great Britain, Ireland and Switzerland, may be procured at the following rates: On orders not exceeding \$10, 25 cents; over \$10 and not exceeding \$20, 50 cents; over \$20 and not exceeding \$30, 75 cents; over \$30 and not exceeding \$40, \$1; over \$40 and not exceeding \$50, \$1 25. Orders can also be obtained on Germany at the following rates: On orders not exceeding \$5, 15 cents; over \$5 and not exceeding \$10, 25 cents; over \$10 and not exceeding \$20, 50 cents; over \$20 and not exceeding \$30, 75 cents; over \$30 and not exceeding \$40, \$1; over \$40 and not exceeding \$50, \$1 25.

RAILROAD STATISTICS.

MILEAGE OF RAILROADS IN OPERATION, AND ANNUAL INCREASE, 1830-1880.

[From Poor's Manual of the Railroads of the United States.]

YEARS.	Miles in Operati'n.	Annual Increase of Mileage.	YEARS.	Miles in Operati'n.	Annual Increase of Mileage.	YEARS.	Miles in Operati'n.	Annual Increase of Mileage.
1830....	93		1847....	5,398	608	1864....	33,908	738
1831....	95	72	1848....	5,996	398	1865....	35,085	1,177
1832....	229	134	1849....	7,365	1,369	1866....	36,827	1,742
1833....	380	151	1850....	9,021	1,656	1867....	39,276	2,449
1834....	633	253	1851....	10,982	1,961	1868....	42,255	2,979
1835....	1,098	465	1852....	12,908	1,926	1869....	47,208	4,953
1836....	1,273	175	1853....	15,360	2,452	1870....	52,898	5,690
1837....	1,497	224	1854....	16,720	1,360	1871....	60,568	7,670
1838....	1,913	416	1855....	18,374	1,654	1872....	66,735	6,167
1839....	2,302	389	1856....	22,016	3,642	1873....	70,840	4,105
1840....	2,718	516	1857....	24,503	2,487	1874....	72,741	1,901
1841....	3,535	717	1858....	26,968	2,465	1875....	74,658	1,917
1842....	4,026	491	1859....	28,789	1,821	1876....	77,514	2,856
1843....	4,185	159	1860....	30,635	1,846	1877....	79,795	2,281
1844....	4,377	192	1861....	31,286	651	1878....	82,463	2,668
1845....	4,633	256	1862....	32,120	834	1879....	87,089	4,626
1846....	4,930	297	1863....	33,170	1,050	1880....	94,296	7,207

It is estimated that there are 1,900 miles of railroad track, in double, treble or quadruple tracks, sidings, etc., making the total length in single track, January 1, 1878, 98,208 miles, and January 1, 1879, about 101,000 miles. The mileage of 1878 is 2,688 against 2,281 in 1877, and 4,009 in 1879, and 7,207 in 1880.

MILEAGE OF NEW RAILROADS CONSTRUCTED IN EACH STATE AND TERRITORY FOR FIVE YEARS.

STATES, & C.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	STATES, & C.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
Alabama.....	13½	22	7	20	Missouri.....	109½	96	209	211.25	257.75	
Alaska.....					Montana.....					85.50	
Arizona.....		30	152	200	Nebbraska.....	52	69	55	327	385.40	
Arkansas.....	49	7	23	70	Nevada.....				55	60	
California.....	344½	235½	71½	3	New Hampshire.....	9¼	18	35	9.50		
Colorado.....	154½	123½	193½	55	New Jersey.....	84	81½	3	6	50.00	
Connecticut.....	7	3½		35.70	New Mexico.....	66½	151½	129½	163	509.05	
Dakota.....			15	225.75	New York.....	43	27	16	93.50	41.34	
Delaware.....			9		North Carolina.....	275	209	97	210.93	625	
Florida.....		13	32	35	Ohio.....			30	70	266.50	
Georgia.....	42	62	59.50	56.54	Oregon.....	90½	119½	188½	175.62	205.72	
Idaho.....		126	110	342.06	Pennsylvania.....	9	9½			7	
Illinois.....	58	55½	103	116.33	Rhode Island.....	17	48½	16½	5	31	
Indiana.....	72½	24	74	105.50	South Carolina.....	7½	21½	10	165	24	
Indian Territory.....	2				Tennessee.....	387½	108½	118½	156	658.86	
Iowa.....	96½	105½	28½	445.39	Texas.....				146	85.22	
Kansas.....	76	86½	169½	611	Utah.....		20			36	
Kentucky.....	138	28½	20	67	Vermont.....				6.50		
Louisiana.....		2		86	Virginia.....	10	16½	16½	33.75	217	
Maine.....	20			20.50	Washington T.....		52½	15	3	81	
Maryland.....	15		5¼	31	W. Virginia.....		20½	16½	24	26	
Massachusetts.....	5	17½	6	45.44	Wisconsin.....	123½	62	83½	89.90	235.84	
Michigan.....	46	35	110½	58.50	Wyoming Ter.....		5				
Minnesota.....	34	264	338½	452.54							
Mississippi.....	10		26	12.50							
					Total.....	7,450	1,128	2,688	4,606.17	7,207.31	

GENERAL RESULT OF RAILROAD OPERATIONS, 1871-1878.

YEARS.	Miles Operated.	Capital and Funded Debt	EARNINGS.		Dividends Paid.
			Gross.	Net.	
1871.....	44,614	\$2,664,627,645	\$403,329,208	\$141,746,404	\$56,456,681
1872.....	57,327	3,159,423,057	466,241,055	165,754,373	64,118,157
1873.....	66,233	3,784,543,034	526,419,935	183,810,562	67,120,709
1874.....	69,273	4,221,763,594	520,466,016	189,570,958	67,042,942
1875.....	71,757	4,415,631,630	503,065,505	185,506,438	74,294,298
1876.....	73,508	4,468,591,935	497,357,929	186,452,752	68,039,668
1877.....	74,112	4,568,597,242	472,909,272	170,976,697	58,556,312
1878.....	78,900	4,509,948,193	490,108,351	187,675,167	53,629,368

DIFFERENCE OF TIME.

WHEN it is 12 o'clock at noon at New York City, it will be morning at all places west of New York, and afternoon at all places east, as in the annexed table.

PLACES WEST.	MORN'G.	PLACES WEST.	MORN'G.	PLACES WEST.	MORN'G.
	H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.
Acapulco, Mexico.....	10 16 48	Little Rock, Ark.....	10 47 16	Sacramento, Cal.....	8 56 44
Auburn, New York.....	11 50 19	Louisville, Ky.....	10 14 4	St. Augustine, Fla.....	11 29 4
Augusta, Ga.....	11 28 28	Mexico, Mex.....	10 19 44	St. Louis, Mo.....	10 55 44
Baltimore, Md.....	11 49 38	Milledgeville, Ga.....	11 22 45	St. Paul, Minn.....	10 43 45
Burlington, N. J.....	11 56 34	Milwaukee, Wis.....	11 4 16	San Antonio, Texas.....	10 22 8
Buffalo, N. Y.....	11 40 24	Mobile, Ala.....	11 0 2	San Diego, Cal.....	9 7 11
Charleston, S. C.....	11 36 22	Monterey, Mex.....	10 14 22	San Francisco, Cal.....	8 46 19
Chicago, Ill.....	11 6 2	Monterey, Cal.....	8 48 35	Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	9 51 59
Cincinnati, O.....	11 18 16	Nashville, Tenn.....	11 8 48	Santa Cruz, W. I.....	8 48 4
Columbus, O.....	11 23 52	Natchez, Miss.....	10 50 26	Savannah, Ga.....	11 31 32
Dayton, O.....	11 19 30	Newark, N. J.....	11 59 24	Scarboro Har., W. T.....	8 37 36
Detroit, Mich.....	11 23 54	Newbern, N. C.....	11 47 44	Springfield, Ill.....	10 57 52
Dover, Del.....	11 54 4	New Orleans, La.....	10 56 4	Tallahassee, Fla.....	11 17 40
Ewing Harbor, O. T.....	10 37 9	Norfolk, Va.....	11 50 49	Tampico, Mex.....	10 24 37
Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.....	10 36 58	Pensacola, Fla.....	11 8 0	Toronto, C. W.....	11 38 38
Galveston, Texas.....	11 47 53	Petersburg, Va.....	11 46 44	Trenton, N. J.....	11 57 28
Geneva, N. Y.....	11 48 44	Philadelphia, Pa.....	11 53 25	Tuscaloosa, Ala.....	11 5 16
Harrisburg, Pa.....	11 48 44	Pittsburg, Pa.....	11 35 56	Utica, N. Y.....	11 55 12
Honolulu, S. I.....	6 24 8	Point Hudson, W. T.....	7 45 6	Vera Cruz, Mex.....	10 31 30
Huntsville, Ala.....	11 8 16	Princeton, N. J.....	11 57 26	Vincennes, Ind.....	11 6 24
Indianapolis, Ind.....	11 11 44	Racine, Wis.....	11 5 23	Washington, D. C.....	11 47 53
Jackson, Miss.....	10 55 32	Raleigh, N. C.....	11 40 52	Wheeling, W. Va.....	11 33 16
Jefferson, Mo.....	10 47 32	Richmond, Va.....	11 46 15	Wilmington, N. C.....	11 43 24
Key West, Fla.....	11 28 54	Rochester, N. Y.....	11 44 40	Wilmington, Del.....	11 54 12
Knoxville, Tenn.....	11 20 28	Sacketts Harbor, N. Y.....	11 52 16	Yorktown, Va.....	11 49 48

PLACES EAST.	AFTER-NOON.	PLACES EAST.	AFTER-NOON.	PLACES EAST.	AFTER-NOON.
	H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.
Albany, N. Y.....	0 1 6	Halifax, N. S.....	0 41 38	Paris, France.....	5 5 26
Augusta, Me.....	0 16 44	Hamburg, Germany.....	5 35 58	Portland, Maine.....	0 15 10
Bangor, Me.....	0 26 56	Hartford, Conn.....	0 5 21	Providence, R. I.....	0 10 25
Berlin, Prus.....	5 49 39	London, England.....	4 55 41	Quebec, Canada.....	0 11 0
Boston, Mass.....	0 11 50	Lowell, Mass.....	0 10 44	Rome, Italy.....	5 45 59
Constantinople, Tur.....	6 52 0	Middletown, Conn.....	0 5 28	St. Petersburg, Rus.....	6 57 18
Dublin, Ireland.....	4 30 42	Montreal, L. C.....	0 1 44	Stockholm, Sweden.....	6 8 18
Edinburgh, Scotland.....	4 43 21	New Haven, Conn.....	0 4 23	Vienna, Austria.....	6 1 37
Fredericton, N. B.....	0 29 4				

THE LARGE CITIES OF THE WORLD.

CITIES.	POPULATION.	CITIES.	POPULATION.	CITIES.	POPULATION.	CITIES.	POPULATION.
London.....	3,533,184	Chicago.....	503,504	Salkio.....	300,000	Buenos Ayres.....	195,000
Paris.....	1,988,748	Ningpo.....	500,000	Lucknow.....	284,779	Bristol.....	190,539
Peking.....	1,500,000	Naples.....	448,748	Sheffield.....	282,000	Prague.....	82,949
Canton.....	1,300,000	Hamburg.....	406,014	Rio de Janeiro.....	274,972	Bradford.....	180,000
New York.....	1,206,590	Manchester.....	400,000	Milan.....	261,976	Santiago.....	80,000
Constantinople.....	1,075,600	Birmingham.....	400,000	Rome.....	256,422	Benares.....	175,188
Berlin.....	1,045,000	Nanking.....	400,000	Cincinnati.....	285,708	Belfast.....	174,894
Philadelphia.....	846,984	Amoy.....	400,000	Bangkok.....	255,000	Sydney, N.S.W.....	174,249
Tokio, I'te Yedo.....	800,000	Madras.....	397,522	Barcelona.....	252,015	Florence.....	167,993
Foochow.....	800,000	Brussels.....	380,238	Warsaw.....	251,584	Stockholm.....	165,677
Calcutta.....	794,645	Madrid.....	367,284	Malbourne.....	251,000	Lille.....	162,975
New Yedo.....	730,621	Boston.....	362,585	Havana.....	250,000	Odessa.....	161,514
Vienna.....	726,105	St. Louis.....	350,522	Breslau.....	239,050	Cleveland.....	160,143
St. Petersburg.....	670,000	Che Foo.....	350,000	San Francisco.....	221,905	Patna, India.....	158,900
Bombay.....	644,405	Cairo.....	349,888	Bucharest.....	221,905	Pittsburgh.....	156,881
Macao.....	625,000	Lyon.....	342,815	Palermo.....	219,938	Buffalo.....	155,477
Moscow.....	611,970	Baltimore.....	330,000	Edinburgh.....	218,746	Delhi.....	152,500
Hankow.....	600,000	Shanghai.....	320,000	New Orleans.....	216,140	Salford.....	152,000
Kin Kiang.....	600,000	Marseilles.....	318,364	Bordeaux.....	215,144	Seville.....	150,000
Brooklyn.....	566,989	Mexico.....	315,596	Alexandria.....	112,054	Monte Video.....	149,720
Kioto, Japan.....	560,200	Dublin.....	314,666	Turin.....	207,770	Dundee.....	149,008
Glasgow.....	555,044	Buda-Pesth.....	313,401	Copenhagen.....	305,000	Agra, India.....	147,807
Osaka, Japan.....	533,000	Amsterdam.....	302,266	Munich.....	98,829	Washington.....	147,807
Liverpool.....	527,000	Leeds.....	300,000	Dresden.....	97,295		

TABLE OF IMPORTS, FOREIGN EXPORTS, NET IMPORTS AND DOMESTIC EXPORTS, FROM 1844 TO 1880, OF MERCHANDISE AND BULLION.

The following table exhibits the Imports, Exports of Foreign Goods, net Imports and Exports of goods, the production, growth or manufacture of the United States from the year 1821, when for the first time, the distinction was made between the imports and exports of merchandise and that of coin and bullion. The fiscal year closed September 30, till June 30, 1843, when it closed as now, June 30. An additional column gives the value of our domestic exports, since 1861, in mixed values—gold and currency, all the other columns being in gold values.

YEAR, ENDING:	Imports.	Foreign Exports	Net Imports.	DOMESTIC EXPORTS.	
				Total Gold Value.	Mixed Values Gold & C'ncy.
Sept. 30. 1821.	\$ 62,585,724	\$ 21,302,488	\$ 41,283,236	\$ 43,671,894	
" " 1822.	83,241,541	22,886,202	60,355,339	49,874,079	
" " 1823.	77,179,267	27,543,622	50,035,645	47,155,408	
" " 1824.	80,549,007	25,337,157	55,211,850	50,649,500	
" " 1825.	96,310,075	32,590,643	63,749,432	66,944,745	
" " 1826.	84,974,477	24,539,612	60,434,865	53,053,710	
" " 1827.	79,484,068	23,403,136	56,080,932	58,921,691	
" " 1828.	88,509,824	21,595,017	66,914,807	50,669,668	
" " 1829.	74,403,527	16,658,478	57,834,049	55,700,193	
" " 1830.	70,876,920	14,387,479	56,489,441	59,462,029	
" " 1831.	103,191,124	20,033,526	83,157,598	61,277,057	
" " 1832.	101,029,266	24,039,473	76,989,793	63,137,470	
" " 1833.	108,118,311	19,822,735	88,295,576	70,317,698	
" " 1834.	126,521,332	23,312,811	103,208,521	81,024,162	
" " 1835.	149,895,742	20,504,495	129,391,247	101,189,082	
" " 1836.	189,980,035	21,746,360	168,233,675	106,916,680	
" " 1837.	140,989,217	21,854,962	119,134,255	95,564,414	
" " 1838.	113,717,404	12,452,795	101,264,609	96,033,821	
" " 1839.	102,092,132	17,494,525	144,597,007	103,533,891	
" " 1840.	127,141,519	16,190,312	88,951,307	113,893,634	
" " 1841.	127,946,177	15,469,081	112,477,096	106,382,722	
" " 1842.	100,162,087	11,721,538	88,440,549	92,969,996	
June 30. 1843*	64,753,799	6,552,697	58,201,102	77,793,783	
June 30. 1844.	108,435,035	11,484,807	96,950,168	99,715,179	
" " 1845.	117,254,564	15,346,830	101,907,734	99,299,776	
" " 1846.	121,691,797	11,346,623	110,345,174	102,141,893	
" " 1847.	146,545,638	8,011,158	138,534,480	150,637,464	
" " 1848.	154,998,928	21,128,010	133,870,918	132,904,121	
" " 1849.	147,857,439	13,088,865	134,768,574	132,666,955	
" " 1850.	178,138,318	14,951,808	163,186,510	136,946,912	
" " 1851.	210,924,932	21,698,293	194,326,639	196,689,718	
" " 1852.	212,945,442	17,280,382	195,665,060	192,368,994	
" " 1853.	267,978,647	17,358,400	250,420,187	213,417,697	
" " 1854.	304,562,381	21,850,194	279,712,187	252,047,806	
" " 1855.	261,468,520	28,448,293	233,080,227	246,708,553	
" " 1856.	314,639,942	16,378,578	298,261,364	310,586,330	
" " 1857.	360,890,141	23,975,617	336,914,524	338,985,665	
" " 1858.	282,613,150	30,886,142	251,727,008	293,758,279	
" " 1859.	338,768,130	20,895,077	317,873,053	335,894,385	
" " 1860.	362,166,254	26,933,022	335,233,232	373,189,274	
" " 1861.	335,650,153	20,645,427	315,004,726	228,699,486	
" " 1862.	205,771,729	16,860,466	188,902,263	210,688,675	\$215,069,519
" " 1863.	252,919,020	26,123,584	226,796,336	241,997,474	305,884,998
" " 1864.	329,562,805	20,256,940	309,305,955	243,977,589	320,035,199
" " 1865.	248,555,652	32,114,157	216,441,495	201,558,372	323,743,187
" " 1866.	445,512,158	14,742,117	430,770,041	420,161,476	556,684,277
" " 1867.	417,833,575	20,611,508	397,222,067	332,618,089	438,577,312
" " 1868.	371,624,808	22,601,126	349,023,682	353,135,875	454,301,713
" " 1869.	437,314,255	23,173,414	412,140,841	318,082,663	413,961,115
" " 1870.	462,377,587	30,427,159	431,950,428	420,500,275	499,092,143
" " 1871.	541,493,708	28,459,899	513,033,809	512,802,267	562,518,651
" " 1872.	640,338,766	22,769,749	617,569,017	501,285,371	549,219,718
" " 1873.	663,617,147	28,149,511	635,467,636	578,938,985	640,132,563
" " 1874.	595,861,248	23,780,338	572,080,910	629,133,107	693,039,054
" " 1875.	553,906,153	22,433,624	531,472,529	510,200,059	511,424,066
" " 1876.	476,677,871	21,270,035	455,407,836	583,141,229	643,094,767
" " 1877.	492,097,540	25,832,495	466,265,045	515,596,524	515,596,524
" " 1878.	466,872,846	20,834,738	446,038,108	575,620,938	644,956,406
" " 1879.	466,078,776	19,541,057	446,537,718	510,507,563	510,507,563
" " 1880.	790,989,056	19,487,381	741,501,725	632,804,962	776,115,592
" " 1881.	753,240,125	23,631,302	642,664,628	707,771,153	722,811,815
" " 1882.				898,162,891	898,162,891

* Nine months only.

\$ Addition to Domestic Exports, Merchandise only, taken from Canadian reports.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE Educational condition of the United States, though not yet what we may hope it will be, is far in advance of that of any other nation. Some of the German States maintain a system of compulsory education, which ensures to every child a certain amount of intellectual training, but this is surrounded by such restrictions that it is not so beneficial to the youth of the State as our more free and practical system of education. In our country, up to the close of the late war, very few of the Southern States had any thorough system of primary education, and many of their secondary and higher schools, colleges and seminaries, were very superficial; but the last ten years has witnessed a great advance in these respects in those States, and the Northern States have made equally rapid progress.

The tables which follow, show that nearly 9,375,000 of our children—about one-fifth of our population—were enrolled in our Public Schools, in 1878; 286,675 in our secondary and special schools (these returns are so incomplete that they do not probably represent one-half of the actual number in attendance), 202,165 others are reported as in secondary and preparatory schools, the Universities and Colleges had 57,987 students, and the Scientific and Professional Schools 34,296, making a grand total of nearly 10,000,000 children and youth under instruction; more than 291,500 teachers are engaged in the work of instruction. For the purposes of this education, the investment in real estate, appliances for teaching, and libraries, is over \$390,000,000; the amount of vested and permanent funds (largely increased by benefactions, sales of land, etc., every year) is more than \$152,500,000, and the annual income \$121,300,000. No nation in the world can make such an exhibit as this, but we may fairly hope that another decade will show one-fourth of our population under instruction, with greatly increased facilities. The reader will find, also, in the tables which follow, an account of the private benefactions made to education since 1870, and of the large libraries which have made such a rapid growth within the past few years.

STATISTICS OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THE UNITED STATES, JANUARY, 1879.

1. Summary of School Age, Population, Enrolment, Attendance, &c.						2. No. of Teachers, Male and Female, and their Salaries.			
STATES AND TERRITORIES.	School age.	School population.	Number between 6 and 18 years of age.	Number enrolled in Public Schools.	Average daily attendance.	Average duration of School in days.	Number of Teachers.		Average Monthly Salary.
							Male.	Female.	Male. Female.
Alabama	7to21	870,245	.....	160,718	99,125	84.66	3,278	1,532	(\$17.44)
Arkansas	6. 21	216,475	.....	33,747	.....	.....	710	165	\$50.00 \$40.00
California	5. 17	205,475	.....	154,064	94,693	144.2	1,192	2,101	83.95 68.24
Colorado	6. 21	26,473	.....	16,641	9,699	91	226	341	49.90 46.95
Connecticut	4. 16	133,407	115,339	119,828	73,565	168.47	2,752	2,329	61.93 36.50
Delaware	5. 21	85,649	.....	20,730	.....	.....	6285	6278	83.08 36.19
Florida	4. 21	72,985	.....	86,964	23,933	105.8	635	835	.....
Georgia	6. 18	433,444	.....	209,872	150,605	200	8,654	1,826	.....
Illinois	6. 21	1,002,421	.....	706,723	420,031	154.22	2,475	12,817	54.07 30.87
Indiana	6. 21	699,153	.....	512,535	315,593	129	8,039	5,742	68.29 45.80
Iowa	5. 21	575,474	368,647	428,362	256,913	146	7,561	13,023	33.98 27.84
Kansas	5. 21	266,575	166,446	177,806	106,932	113	2,861	3,498	83.68 27.10
Kentucky	6. 20	512,808	.....	245,000	160,000	110	1,600	2,700	40.00 35.00
Louisiana	6. 21	274,406	.....	83,047	654,830	680	589	1,533	440.00 367.00
Maine	4. 21	214,797	.....	155,150	108,940	118	2,280	4,540	82.63 15.92
Maryland	5. 20	276,120	.....	156,274	81,529	182	1,295	1,776	40.43 40.43
Massachusetts	5. 15	629,202	.....	310,181	228,447	176	1,118	7,890	75.64 33.04
Michigan	5. 20	476,806	.....	359,702	210,000	150	8,216	9,467	41.41 26.16
Minnesota	5. 21	271,428	.....	167,825	.....	85	1,757	3,115	87.52 28.12
Mississippi	5. 21	346,618	.....	205,378	115,976	79	2,747	2,016	27.00 27.00
Missouri	6. 20	688,248	.....	448,083	282,000	99	(11,268)	.....	86.86 28.09
Nebraska	5. 21	104,030	.....	62,785	.....	102	1,609	2,121	84.65 25.75
Nevada	6. 18	9,922	.....	7,612	4,066	161	45	124	106.00 84.00
New Hampshire	4. 21	73,755	.....	66,023	48,410	96.65	600	3,026	37.12 24.26
New Jersey	5. 18	822,166	.....	202,684	113,604	194	993	2,436	60.50 36.14
New York	5. 21	1,615,256	.....	1,032,052	577,005	179	7,978	22,589	(43.44)
North Carolina	6. 21	424,980	.....	228,092	182,553	46	2,719	1,003	(29.18)
Ohio	6. 21	1,027,248	757,440	740,194	465,372	155	11,099	12,292	59.00 41.00
Oregon	4. 20	53,462	.....	36,992	21,464	94	(1,068)	.....	45.00 35.00
Pennsylvania	6. 21	1,200,000	.....	936,780	608,825	145	9,819	11,572	35.58 31.34
Rhode Island	5. 15	93,316	.....	45,639	28,756	182	260	1,012	75.00 45.00
South Carolina	6. 16	228,128	228,128	116,289	.....	91	1,844	1,273	28.22 25.42
Tennessee	6. 18	448,917	.....	261,152	172,192	77	4,057	1,535	(28.12)
Texas	8. 14	194,353	.....	140,946	.....	.....	(4,830)	.....	2(33.00)
Vermont	5. 20	92,881	.....	73,051	48,638	124	6720	3,608	30.44 30.00
Virginia	5. 21	433,701	307,742	202,244	116,464	107	2,853	1,750	82.19 27.14
West Virginia	6. 21	209,532	.....	130,184	86,763	96.86	2,822	925	229.54 226.19
Wisconsin	4. 20	478,692	201,645	297,502	.....	189	(9,808)	.....	105.55 26.53
Total	.....	14,418,923	2,145,387	9,294,816	5,009,298	.....	(269,182)	.....	.....
Arizona	6. 21	2,083	.....	2,740	890	124	19	18	91.00 74.00
Dakota	5. 21	12,201	.....	7,156	1,342	.....	141	189	37.16 36.64
Dist. of Columbia	6. 17	33,800	35,948	22,842	18,133	187	31	839	86.55 64.08
Idaho	5. 18	4,942	.....	3,432	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana	4. 21	5,315	.....	3,271	.....	.....	57	59	(59.71)
New Mexico	7. 18	329,312	.....	5,151	.....	132	132	15	.....
Utah	6. 16	33,694	33,694	21,710	14,940	137	254	235	35.00 22.00
Washington	4. 21	12,997	.....	5,855	.....	130	134	145	40.00 30.00
Wyoming	7. 21	.....	.....	1,690	.....	.....	21	27	(71.56)
Indian	7. 21	17,000	.....	5,496	2,801	543	(19.6)	.....	39.70 39.70
Total	.....	167,260	69,592	78,879	38,115	.....	(2,012)	.....	.....
Grand Total	.....	14,576,183	2,214,989	9,373,195	5,131,413	.....	(271,144)	.....	.....

a For white schools only.

b In the counties.

c In 1877.

d For colored population the school age is from 6 to 16.

e In rural Louisiana.

f In 1878.

g Census of 1875.

h For evening schools.

i Number between 4 and 15.

j Census of 1870.

a Number of males employed in winter; No. of females employed in summer.

b For white schools only.

c In cities.

d Exclusive of New Orleans.

3. Annual Income, Expenditure, and Value of School Buildings.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Amount of available school fund.	Amount of permanent school fund (including portion not now available).	Annual income.	Annual Expenditure.					Estimated real value of sites, buildings, and all other school property.
				Sites, buildings, furniture, libraries, and apparatus.	Salaries of superintendents.	Salaries of teachers.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
Alabama.....	\$430,855	\$430,855	\$377,138		\$8,064	\$350,638		\$358,697	
Arkansas.....	11,200	191,097	258,355	\$4,435	121,397		\$6,788	148,393	
California.....	2,011,800		3,820,661	456,566	42,100	2,272,551	426,708	3,155,815	\$6,348,877
Colorado.....			281,674	24,599		103,089	26,184	243,859	474,771
Connecticut.....	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,509,159	132,587	30,000	1,041,041	302,849	1,506,477	
Delaware.....			216,540			125,809	90,681	216,540	484,361
Florida.....	243,500		183,311		11,595	85,361	5,860	134,890	116,984
Georgia.....			411,453					411,453	
Illinois.....		5,397,558	9,634,728	182,102	76,005	4,445,657		7,526,109	16,105,874
Indiana.....	8,893,524	8,974,456	4,591,968	424,304		3,065,968	1,161,639	4,651,911	11,536,647
Iowa.....	3,468,799		4,840,856	726,790	(a)	3,011,230	954,518	4,092,538	9,356,124
Kansas.....	2,288,391	10,000,000	1,809,303	265,061	60,458	980,435	235,463	1,541,417	4,527,227
Kentucky.....	1,000,000	1,600,000	1,827,575	5,000	25,000	1,000,000	100,000	1,180,000	2,300,000
Louisiana.....	482,921		546,466	7,898	82,139	426,839	91,355	598,231	700,000
Maine.....	640,500		1,140,914	92,706	30,339	830,670	96,994	1,050,709	3,063,418
Maryland.....	906,229	906,229	1,540,861	207,662	98,250	1,122,414	284,384	1,598,200	
Massachusetts.....	2,067,000		64,535,635	4,786	54,985	6871,857	430,255	5,166,988	
Michigan.....	63,151,418	74,843,662	3,240,486	655,338		1,920,239	540,942	3,116,519	8,937,091
Minnesota.....	8,859,964	15,000,000	2,524,485	77,471	57,420	878,980	480,814	1,494,655	3,382,352
Mississippi.....	815,229		626,268		7,412	585,393		592,805	
Missouri.....	2,909,457	67,278,503	3,424,408			2,320,430		2,406,133	8,321,369
Nebraska.....	2,120,132	118,734,848	665,068	138,775	24,400	444,500	142,785	750,520	1,806,467
Nevada.....	4274,500		236,491	27,889		106,301	57,473	205,147	283,888
New Hampshire.....	4494,000	4530,000	583,440	102,832	14,003	419,258	60,194	636,655	2,396,547
New Jersey.....	1,365,284	1,365,284	2,004,049	382,343	28,180	1,528,986	64,640	2,004,049	6,300,398
New York.....	7,270,584		10,646,651	1,584,983	129,400	7,756,844	1,234,678	10,735,905	30,147,569
North Carolina.....	112,000		452,516	12,864	13,495	292,893	5,035	324,237	157,920
Ohio.....	23,742,760		7,342,011	1,015,785	185,850	4,956,514	1,836,976	7,995,125	21,329,864
Oregon.....		2509,000	258,786	80,535		194,571		275,106	483,000
Pennsylvania.....			8,180,000	1,118,186	73,800	4,735,620	2,241,371	8,187,977	24,539,820
Rhode Island.....	240,376	261,796	709,444	175,363	10,201	427,445	66,761	679,770	2,634,941
South Carolina.....			316,197	6,303		291,268	21,459	319,080	
Tennessee.....	22,512,500	22,512,500	904,428	55,085	16,074	692,198	30,925	794,232	1,051,381
Texas.....			859,484	29,648		656,977		747,524	
Vermont.....	6669,087		516,893		12,270	407,835	90,996	511,101	
Virginia.....	1,430,645	1,430,645	985,381	84,497	43,263	714,651	121,479	969,395	1,012,503
West Virginia.....	392,232	392,232	835,175	57,726	14,149	501,705	113,695	687,275	1,688,349
Wisconsin.....	2,680,703	2,680,703	2,749,956	252,651	46,000	1,601,252	217,632	2,117,535	6,115,556
Total.....			86,085,264	8,392,360	1,074,007	51,358,861	11,542,063	79,652,532	174,337,819
Arizona.....			21,396	3,406	1,100	14,947	1,943	21,396	47,473
Dakota.....			72,950	20,728		30,489	8,576	57,793	60,319
Dist. of Columbia.....	0	0	373,606	29,365	11,435	227,139	95,617	373,606	1,181,664
Idaho.....			33,347			23,082		23,082	
Montana.....			66,941	10,328				65,505	68,285
New Mexico.....			25,473			15,432	3,458	18,990	
Utah.....	0	0	113,413	27,463	1,500	64,230		113,193	332,112
Washington.....			49,765					49,765	
Wyoming.....			24,026			16,400		16,400	
Indian.....		1,506,961	161,320			73,025		137,775	215,000
Total.....			942,837	91,290	14,035	494,794	109,594	877,405	1,974,558
Grand total.....	57,845,640		56,973,101	8,483,650	1,088,042	51,853,655	11,651,677	80,529,958	176,312,177

a Included in teachers' salaries.

b Total of items reported.

c Only a partial report.

d Estimated by the Bureau.

4. Summary of Per Capita Expenditure.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Expenditure in the year per capita of the school population.	Expenditure in the year per capita of pupils enrolled in public schools.	Expenditure in the year per capita of average attendance in public schools.	Expenditure in the year per capita of population between 6 and 16.	Expenditure in the year per capita of population between 6 and 16, including interest on the value of all school property.
Cherokee (Indian Territory).....	\$24 73	\$35 76	\$62 76	.....	.....
Massachusetts.....	15 26	14 62	19 85	.....	.....
California.....	a13 74	a18 59	a28 19	ab13 74	ac15 04
Choctaws (Indian Territory).....	12 62	25 62	38 96	.....	.....
Rhode Island.....	c12 53	c17 10	c19 53	.....	.....
Connecticut.....	10 71	12 37	20 14	12 85	.....
Montana.....	10 65	14 22	.....	.....	.....
Colorado.....	10 14	16 40	27 66	.....	.....
District of Columbia.....	8 91	15 13	19 08	9 62	11 59
Iowa.....	8 22	11 05	18 43	12 84	14 37
Illinois.....	a7 45	a10 63	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	7 21	11 95	.....	.....	.....
Indiana.....	7 04	9 60	15 57	.....	.....
Arizona.....	6 92	8 00	24 03	.....	.....
Ohio.....	6 85	9 51	15 10	9 29	10 98
Michigan.....	a6 05	a10 80	a13 52	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	5 50	8 90	.....	.....	.....
Oregon.....	5 14.6	8 12	.....	.....	.....
New Jersey.....	5 10	8 12	14 47	.....	.....
Maryland.....	5 06	8 95	17 09	.....	.....
Vermont.....	5 04	6 43	9 62	.....	.....
Kansas.....	4 88	7 32	12 18	7 82	10 54
Wisconsin.....	4 52	7 24	.....	d10 69	d12 43
Maine.....	4 50	6 18	8 50	.....	.....
Washington.....	3 82	9 24	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia.....	3 38	5 23	5 73	.....	.....
Utah.....	3 33	5 25	7 63	8 38	.....
Kentucky.....	2 00	4 00	5 00	.....	.....
Louisiana.....	2 00	6 72	.....	.....	.....
Virginia.....	1 83	4 37	7 59	2 87	8 07
Mississippi.....	1 70	2 93	3 46	.....	.....
Tennessee.....	a1 53	a3 70	a4 91	.....	.....
Alabama.....	97	2 25	3 64	.....	.....
Georgia.....	85	1 96	3 15	.....	.....
North Carolina.....	76.7	1 43	2 44.5	.....	.....
Delaware.....	.....	7 12	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania.....	.....	7 61	11 81	.....	.....
New Hampshire.....	.....	a7 31	a14 40	.....	.....

a In 1877.

b Per capita of population between 5 and 17.

c Includes expenditure for evening schools.

d Per capita of population between 4 and 15.

SECONDARY INSTRUCTION.

After our Public Schools, of which we have given such full statistics in the preceding tables, some schools of secondary or superior instruction, which under a variety of names, form the connecting links between the public school and the college or university. Some of these are private schools but somewhat permanent in character; they may be schools for boys, or for girls, or both; others rank as academies, high schools or seminaries; others still, are preparatory schools for the college course; others still as schools of superior instruction for women, Female Seminaries, Colleges, Academies, or Collegiate Institutes. Still another class, are Commercial or Business Colleges. There are also Normal Schools or Colleges, sometimes private, sometimes State or City institutions, intended for training teachers—and schools of special instruction for deaf mutes, blind, feeble minded, orphans and juvenile offenders. The character of these schools is so diverse that we cannot bring them under a table, showing the number in each State, but we give below the aggregate number of each class in the entire country, with such particulars as can be collected concerning them, premising that a considerable number are not reported in any year.

CLASSES OF SCHOOLS.	No. Schools in U. S.	No. Male Teachers.	No. Fem. Teachers.	Total Number of Pupils.	No. Male Pupils.	No. Female Pupils.	Value of Buildings, Grounds and Apparatus.	Amount of Productive Endowment.	Income from Productive Endowment or State Appropriation.	Income from all Sources.	No. of Volumes in Library.
Schools & Acad. Boys.	1,227	3,429	3,318	100,371	43,110	47,298	15,837,111	3,171,119	165,605	2,536,472	512,516
Schools & Acad. Girls.	114	(6)	(16)	12,533	.....	.....	4,499,270	1,306,185	76,804	522,803	116,322
Preparatory Schools.	225	534	1,574	22,679	.....	21,639	8,944,951	757,824	43,719	833,268	222,297
Schools, Acads., Sem., Col. & Col. Ins. for superior instruction of women.	158	(1,227)	2,689	12,369	12,369	.....	.....	.....	.....	943,576	139,383
Normal Schools and Col.	119	(5)	(27)	21,043	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49,985
Com. and Business Col.	159	.....	376	4,797	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kindergarten.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
SPECIAL INSTRUCTION—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schools for Deaf Mutes.	53	(3)	(75)	6,074	3,471	2,563	6,194,690	.....	1,114,834	1,253,706	39,531
Schools for the Blind.	30	(6)	(47)	2,114	.....	.....	3,245,699	.....	4,500	663,415	15,117
Schools, feeble minded.	11	(4)	(23)	1,081	1,110	736	224,480	.....	.....	348,823	.....
Julio la, etc.	68	543	453	13,800	3,096	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,534,622	35,610
Reform Schools.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orphan Asylums, Soldiers' Or. Homes, Infant Asylums and Indus. Schools.	283	(2,688)	67,622	32,916	25,018	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,876,426	81,179
Totals.	(7,511)	(1,511)	(1,511)	(1,511)	(1,511)	(1,511)	(1,511)	(1,511)	(1,511)	(1,511)	(1,511)
Grand Totals.	2,500	3,506	5,121	182,348	101,221	114,723	41,469,219	5,135,129	1,815,967	13,527,567	1,524,789

IV. SCIENTIFIC AND PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS.

There still remains, to complete our summary review of the Educational institutions of this country, some account of the Scientific and Professional Schools or Institutions of the United States. The Scientific Schools are of two classes. Those organized under the law making grants of land to Agricultural Colleges, and receiving the avails of these grants, and those not receiving these avails, but endowed by State or private munificence. The Theological Seminaries and institutions can be classed under a single head, though some of them are connected with Colleges or Universities, and others are independent of these; some have a course of classical study, and others are confined to theological studies exclusively. The Law Schools come under a single head, but the Medical Schools are divided into Regular, Homoeopathic and Eclectic, and the Dental and Pharmaceutical Schools are also classed with them. We give herewith such statistics as can be obtained of all these Scientific and Professional Schools.

CLASSES OF SCHOOL-OR INSTITUTION- IN UNITED STATES.	Number of Schools.	Number of Professors or Instructors.	Whole Number of Students.	Number of Male Students.	Number of Female Students.	No. in Preparatory or Partial Courses.	No. in Scientific or Professional Courses.	Value of Buildings, Grounds and Apparatus, &c.	Amount of Productive Endowment.	Income from Productive Endowment.	Income from all Sources.	Number of Scholarships.	Volumes in Library.
I. SCIENTIFIC SCHOOLS.													
A—Schools endowed from Agricultural grants.	43	556	7,111	6,525	283	2,208	4,908	\$7,587,491	5,090,446	212,503	872,906	1,192	136,301
B—Not thus endowed.	33	249	6,442	6,042	.....	114	2,208	3,068,000	1,486,807	127,300	155,150	81	21,414
II. THEOLOGICAL SCHOOLS.	125	577	4,330	4,330	.....	4,330	4,330	2,424,710	7,603,858	468,504	468,504	.....	655,012
III. LAW SCHOOLS.	50	196	3,012	3,012	.....	3,012	3,012	51,000	168,247	15,765	118,489	.....	86,569
IV. MEDICAL SCHOOLS.													
A—Regular Practice.	64	915	8,279	.....	.....	8,279	1,655,050	414,347	13,166	202,594	.....	46,765	39,800
B—Homoeopathic.	11	126	1,215	.....	.....	1,215	249,000	40,000	.....	91,871	.....	39,800	48,000
C—Eclectic.	6	51	448	.....	.....	448	161,000	.....	.....	8,960	.....	3,000	3,000
Dental Schools.	12	161	701	.....	.....	701	68,000	.....	.....	60,734	.....	305	3,175
Schools of Pharmacy.	13	52	1,187	1,187	.....	1,187	185,000	90,500	.....	47,757	.....	5,175	5,175
Totals.	357	2,919	32,315	27,389	2,926	29,992	18,549,301	14,804,206	964,746	1,622,684	1,274	1,000,234	1,000,234

In most of the Theological Schools, the tuition is provided for by endowment, and is free. The Scholarships of the Scientific Schools cover the tuition; there are also free scholarships in some of the Medical Schools—usually the result of State grants.

Besides those in 17 schools not reported, and 27 included under the faculties of the Universities with which these schools are connected. The real number of instructors is about 920.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS OF UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Preparatory Department.				Collegiate Department.				Collegiate Department.			Volumes in Libraries.			Property, Income, &c.				
	Students.				Students.				Students.				In the last year.			Receipts for the last year.			
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Preparatory for Classical Course.	Preparatory for Scientific Course.	Whole No. of Students.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Special or optional Students.	No. in College Libraries.	Increase in the last year.	No. in Society Libraries.	Value of Grounds, Buildings and Apparatus.	Amount of Productive Funds.	Income from Productive Funds.	Receipts for the last year.	Receipts for the last year.
No. of Universities and Colleges.																			
Alabama.....	4	53	53	414	10	24	24	10	9	9	12,000	1,165	1,165	1,165	4,000	505,000	1,000	5,100	81,000
Alaska.....	5	231	231	102	37	37	37	37	67	67	49	1,010	1,010	1,010	1,000	1,000	1,000	100,000	100,000
Arizona.....	1	1,211	1,211	170	317	317	317	317	59	59	119	4,010	4,010	4,010	1,000	1,000	1,000	100,000	100,000
Arkansas.....	3	1,034	1,034	120	912	912	912	912	5	5	35	13,275	13,275	13,275	1,000	1,000	1,000	100,000	100,000
California.....	5	16	16	5	42	42	42	42	8	8	13	6,500	6,500	6,500	1,000	1,000	1,000	100,000	100,000
Colorado.....	2	32	32	44	55	55	55	55	11	11	14	2,213	2,213	2,213	1,000	1,000	1,000	100,000	100,000
Connecticut.....	1	221	221	201	251	251	251	251	186	186	204	10,000	10,000	10,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	100,000	100,000
Delaware.....	1	71	71	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	1,000	1,000	1,000	100,000	100,000
District of Columbia.....	1	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,000	1,000	1,000	100,000	100,000
Florida.....	1	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,000	1,000	1,000	100,000	100,000
Georgia.....	1	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,000	1,000	1,000	100,000	100,000
Idaho.....	1	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,000	1,000	1,000	100,000	100,000
Illinois.....	1	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,000	1,000	1,000	100,000	100,000
Indiana.....	1	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,000	1,000	1,000	100,000	100,000
Iowa.....	1	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,000	1,000	1,000	100,000	100,000
Kansas.....	1	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,000	1,000	1,000	100,000	100,000
Kentucky.....	1	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,000	1,000	1,000	100,000	100,000
Louisiana.....	1	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,000	1,000	1,000	100,000	100,000
Maine.....	1	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,000	1,000	1,000	100,000	100,000
Massachusetts.....	1	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,000	1,000	1,000	100,000	100,000
Michigan.....	1	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,000	1,000	1,000	100,000	100,000
Minnesota.....	1	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,000	1,000	1,000	100,000	100,000
Mississippi.....	1	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,000	1,000	1,000	100,000	100,000
Missouri.....	1	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,000	1,000	1,000	100,000	100,000
Montana.....	1	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,000	1,000	1,000	100,000	100,000
Nebraska.....	1	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,000	1,000	1,000	100,000	100,000
Nevada.....	1	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,000	1,000	1,000	100,000	100,000
New Hampshire.....	1	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,000	1,000	1,000	100,000	100,000
New Jersey.....	1	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,000	1,000	1,000	100,000	100,000
New Mexico.....	1	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,000	1,000	1,000	100,000	100,000
New York.....	1	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,000	1,000	1,000	100,000	100,000
North Carolina.....	1	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,000	1,000	1,000	100,000	100,000
Ohio.....	1	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,000	1,000	1,000	100,000	100,000
Oklahoma.....	1	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,000	1,000	1,000	100,000	100,000
Oregon.....	1	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,000	1,000	1,000	100,000	100,000
Pennsylvania.....	1	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,000	1,000	1,000	100,000	100,000
Rhode Island.....	1	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,000	1,000	1,000	100,000	100,000
South Carolina.....	1	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,000	1,000	1,000	100,000	100,000
Tennessee.....	1	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,000	1,000	1,000	100,000	100,000
Texas.....	1	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,000	1,000	1,000	100,000	100,000
Vermont.....	1	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,000	1,000	1,000	100,000	100,000
Virginia.....	1	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,000	1,000	1,000	100,000	100,000
Washington.....	1	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,000	1,000	1,000	100,000	100,000
West Virginia.....	1	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,000	1,000	1,000	100,000	100,000
Wisconsin.....	1	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,000	1,000	1,000	100,000	100,000
Wyoming.....	1	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,000	1,000	1,000	100,000	100,000
Total.....	358	68,206	68,206	18,481	6,779	6,779	6,779	6,779	6,779	6,779	6,779	6,779	6,779	6,779	6,779	6,779	6,779	6,779	6,779

* Sex not reported in all cases.

† Classification not reported in all cases.

‡ Income only.

RELIGIOUS STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1878-9.

DENOMINATIONS & SECTS.	Archbishops Bis. Supts. &c.	Clergymen.	Bis. Syn'd Conf. Classes Associations Presbyt's, &c.	Churches, Congregat'ns and Parishes.	Church Edi- fices.	Number of Sittings.	Communica- nts, or Mem- bers of Churches, Cong's, or Parishes.	Adherent Population.	Value of Church Property.	Contrib'ns for Benevo- lent and Church Pur- poses.	Additions to Church Mem- bership with- in the Year.	Sunday Schools.	Sunday School Teachers & Scholars.	Denomina'l Acad's, S'h'ls & Seminar's.	Univ's, Coll'g's & Theol. Sem's of Denom'n.	Newsp'ers & Periodic's of Denom'n.
Roman Catholic.....	66	5,348		8,170	5,634	3,178,430	3,970,000	6,078,000	\$97,472,450	16,597,850	78,778	19,961	300,000	137	67	35
Methodist Episcopal Church do South.....	11	11,303	94	17,357	16,387	4,413,754	6,692,996	73,140,866	\$3,140,866	10,773,425	42,346	7,947	418,405	95	53	23
United Brethren in Christ.....	3	1,952	38	7,543	7,221	1,750,427	765,337	3,444,283	10,073,425	3,299,706	42,346	7,947	418,405	95	53	23
Other Methodists, incl. Col'd Free-Will, or Free Baptists.....	25	6,495	123	9,569	8,057	1,776,300	799,000	3,596,320	50,185,300	18,783,927	8,419	10,447	540,900	25	12	52
Regular Baptists.....	14,994	1,367	1,075	1,993	1,584	1,577,600	739,000	3,596,320	50,185,300	18,783,927	8,419	10,447	540,900	25	12	52
Disciples.....	2,871	2,409	20,001	2,409	2,000	4,995,400	2,102,004	9,459,000	2,318,500	8,419,000	18,783,927	10,773,425	133	13	52	52
Members, Tankers & Winebr'n 7 Day, 6 P.M. & other Bapt's Presby'n Ch. Un. Gen. Ass'n Presby'n Church South.....	3,688	769	75	4,001	2,710	581,500	410,600	1,847,700	2,957,350	3,008,195	65,000				3	3
Presby'n Church South.....	4,901	769	75	5,269	3,133	595,400	410,600	1,847,700	2,957,350	3,008,195	65,000				3	3
Reform Presbyterians, 4 Sects United Presbyterians.....	1,117	306	77	1,873	1,329	593,400	28,009	136,310	578,000	391,425	11,610		599,882	95	4	8
United Presbyterians.....	306	647	65	3,352	2,089	72,300	28,009	136,310	578,000	391,425	11,610		599,882	95	4	8
United Presbyterians.....	1,312	112	112	2,347	2,109	593,400	28,009	136,310	578,000	391,425	11,610		599,882	95	4	8
Reform Ch. in U. S., late Ger- Congregationalists.....	543	447	35	1,099	1,057	301,200	106,253	478,012	1,741,347	601,228	1,229	709	229,543	10	7	3
Reform Ch. in Amer. late Dut'h Congregationalists.....	3,406	49	49	3,503	3,502	528,175	79,471	335,430	1,972,325	1,058,117	1,312	998	67,348	13	8	12
Protestant Episcopal Church Reformed Episcopal Church.....	63	3,394	61	3,002	2,907	1,063,664	365,447	1,644,511	59,347,125	7,117,808	14,729	648	77,541	5	4	3
Lutherans.....	64	64	61	61	51	105,000	314,307	1,414,650	40,385,250	6,477,806	26,713	2,816	393,026	3	36	14
United Brethren—Moravian Christians.....	5	2,795	59	4,952	4,610	1,217,528	696,420	3,123,290	17,450,325	7,351,430	96,095				2	6
United Brethren—Moravian Christians.....	5	98	21	75	68	25,150	9,312	40,954	135,000	430,000	913				1	3
Universalists.....	1,371	78	78	1,401	1,328	131,000	98,640	447,300	6,594,500	1,084,520					7	5
Friends—Orthodox Friends—Hicksite & Progress New terms, or Swedenborg'n Jews.....	711	18	18	732	631	397,220	45,218	501,290	7,914,125	479,000	1,092	661	15,150	7	13	6
Mormons.....	81	16	16	90	230	190	101,000	112,540	8,140,000	64,500					1	2
Spiritualists.....	185	735		230	95	100,000	130,000	135,000	2,500,000	60,000					1	10
Minor Sects not included abv Deist, A theist, Rad. or liberal.....	350	435		435	333	63,300	50,000	150,000	290,000						10	6

The above table has been prepared with great care, and in all cases from the latest authorities. The sittings, where not given by the Church authorities, are calculated from the same ratios as the table of denominations in the United States Census; and the adherent population is estimated on the same basis. The value of church property, which long observation has proved to be more nearly accurate, than that of \$ to 1 usually employed. The only exceptions to this ratio, and those made for reasons which are obvious to all, are the Roman Catholic, the Jews, the Mormons, and a few minor sects grouped together. In all these the members in full communion, or openly declared such, constitute a very large proportion of those who adhere to them—usually at least one half. The increase in the amount and value of church property has been very great within the past ten years; and the recent decline in value of real estate has been in most cases more than made good by the erection of new churches and mansions. It will be seen that the present estimated value is nearly \$41,000,000.

CENSUS OF 1870 AND OF 1880.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.—GENERAL NATIVITY AND FOREIGN PARENTAGE.

[From the Report of the Superintendent of the Census.]

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	1870.			1880.		
	Total population.	Native born.	Foreign born.	Total population.	Native born.	Foreign born.
Total U. States.....	38,558,371	32,991,142	5,567,229	50,155,783	43,475,840	6,679,943
Total States.....	38,115,641	32,542,612	5,473,029	49,371,340	42,871,566	6,499,780
Alabama.....	996,992	987,030	9,962	1,262,505	1,252,771	9,734
Arkansas.....	484,471	479,445	5,026	802,525	792,175	10,350
California.....	560,247	350,416	209,831	864,694	571,820	292,874
Colorado.....	89,864	73,265	16,599	194,327	154,537	39,790
Connecticut.....	587,454	423,515	113,639	622,700	492,708	129,992
Delaware.....	125,015	115,879	9,136	146,608	137,140	9,468
Florida.....	187,748	182,781	4,967	239,493	229,584	9,909
Georgia.....	1,184,109	1,172,982	11,127	1,542,560	1,531,616	10,944
Illinois.....	2,539,891	2,024,693	515,198	3,077,871	2,494,295	583,576
Indiana.....	1,680,637	1,539,163	141,474	1,978,201	1,834,123	144,178
Iowa.....	1,194,020	969,328	204,692	1,624,615	1,362,765	261,850
Kansas.....	364,399	316,007	48,392	906,096	486,010	110,086
Kentucky.....	1,321,011	1,257,613	63,398	1,648,690	1,589,173	59,517
Louisiana.....	726,915	665,088	61,827	939,946	886,300	53,646
Maine.....	626,915	578,034	48,881	648,936	590,053	58,883
Maryland.....	780,894	697,482	83,412	934,943	852,137	82,806
Massachusetts.....	1,457,351	1,104,032	353,319	1,783,085	1,339,594	443,491
Michigan.....	1,184,059	916,049	268,010	1,636,937	1,248,429	388,508
Minnesota.....	439,706	279,009	160,697	760,773	513,097	247,676
Mississippi.....	827,922	616,731	111,191	1,131,597	1,122,388	9,209
Missouri.....	1,721,225	1,499,028	222,267	2,168,380	1,956,862	211,578
Nebraska.....	122,993	92,245	30,748	452,402	354,988	97,414
Nevada.....	42,491	23,690	18,801	62,266	36,613	25,653
New Hampshire.....	318,300	288,629	29,671	346,991	300,697	46,294
New Jersey.....	906,096	717,153	188,943	1,181,116	909,416	271,700
New York.....	4,382,759	3,244,406	1,138,353	5,082,871	3,711,422	1,371,449
North Carolina.....	1,071,361	1,068,332	3,029	1,899,750	1,896,008	3,742
Ohio.....	2,665,260	2,292,767	372,493	3,198,082	2,803,119	394,963
Oregon.....	90,923	79,323	11,600	174,768	144,265	30,503
Pennsylvania.....	3,521,351	2,976,642	544,709	4,282,891	3,695,062	587,829
Rhode Island.....	217,353	161,957	55,396	276,531	202,538	73,993
South Carolina.....	705,606	697,532	8,074	995,527	987,891	7,636
Tennessee.....	1,258,520	1,239,204	19,316	1,542,359	1,525,657	16,702
Texas.....	818,579	756,168	62,411	1,591,749	1,477,183	114,566
Vermont.....	330,551	283,396	47,155	332,286	291,327	40,959
Virginia.....	1,225,163	1,211,409	13,754	1,512,565	1,497,869	14,696
West Virginia.....	442,914	424,923	17,991	618,457	600,192	18,265
Wisconsin.....	1,054,070	690,171	364,499	1,315,497	910,072	405,425
Total Territories...	442,730	348,530	94,200	784,443	604,284	180,159
Arizona.....	9,658	3,849	5,809	40,440	24,391	16,049
Dakota.....	14,121	9,360	4,761	135,177	83,382	51,795
Dist. of Columbia.....	131,700	115,440	16,254	177,624	160,592	17,152
Idaho.....	14,999	7,114	7,885	32,610	22,636	9,974
Montana.....	20,595	12,616	7,979	39,159	27,638	11,521
New Mexico.....	91,874	86,254	5,620	119,565	111,514	8,051
Utah.....	86,786	56,064	30,722	143,903	99,969	43,934
Washington.....	23,955	18,931	5,024	75,116	59,313	15,803
Wyoming.....	9,118	5,605	3,513	20,789	14,939	5,850

POPULATION OF THE CITIES AND TOWNS OF THE UNITED STATES.

[This table has been carefully compiled from the census (official copy) of 1870 and 1880.]

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Popul't'n 1870	Populat'n 1880	CITIES AND TOWNS.	Popul't'n 1870	Popul't'n 1880
Albany, N. Y.	60,422	90,758	Denver, Col.	4,759	35,629
Alexandria, Va.	13,570	13,688	Derby, Conn.		11,649
Allentown, Pa.	63,180	78,682	Dover, Del.	1,906	2,865
Atlanta, Ga.	21,789	37,499	Dover, N. H.	9,294	11,687
Aurora, Ill.	11,162	11,825	Elizabeth, N. J.	20,832	28,229
Auburn, Me.	6,169	9,556	Elsworth, Me.		5,051
Auburn, N. Y.	11,225	21,891	Eastport, Me.		4,016
Akron, O.	10,006	16,512	Elmira, N. Y.	15,868	20,541
Augusta, Ga.	15,889	21,891	Erie, Pa.	19,646	27,737
Austin, Texas.	4,428	10,960	Easton, Pa.		11,924
Attleboro, Mass.		11,111	Evansville, Ind.	21,830	29,280
Allentown, Pa.	13,884	18,063	East Saginaw, Mich.	11,350	19,018
Annapolis, Md.	5,744	7,000	Eau Claire, Wis.		10,118
Ann Arbor, Mich.	7,303	8,000	Fall River, Mass.	26,766	48,961
Atchison, Kan.	7,054	15,106	Fort Wayne, Ind.	17,718	28,880
Athens, Ga.	4,251	7,500	Fitchburg, Mass.		12,405
Augusta, Me.	7,808	8,666	Frankfort, Ky.	5,896	7,000
Aurora, Ill.	11,162	11,825	Fayetteville, N. C.	4,660	3,720
Baltimore, Md.	267,354	332,313	Fishkill, N. Y.		10,732
Bangor, Me.	18,289	16,857	Fond-du-Lac, Wis.	12,764	13,091
Bath, Me.	7,371	7,873	Frederick, Md.	8,526	8,488
Boston, Mass.	250,526	362,838	Galveston, Tex.	13,818	22,243
Charlestown, "	28,828		Grand Rapids, Mich.	16,507	32,013
Bridgeport, Conn.	18,969	27,643	Galesburg, Ill.	10,158	11,443
Bay City, Mich.	7,064	20,693	Georgetown, D. C.	11,384	12,678
Brooklyn, N. Y.	396,069	566,063	Georgetown, S. C.	8,320	2,715
Buffalo, N. Y.	117,714	155,139	Gloucester, Mass.	15,387	19,929
Burlington, Iowa.	14,930	19,450	Greenville, S. C.	8,135	6,000
Burlington, Vt.	14,387	11,304	Hannibal, Mo.	10,125	11,074
Baton Rouge, La.	6,495	6,500	Haverhill, Mass.		18,475
Belfast, Me.	5,273	5,308	Harrisburg, Pa.	23,104	30,762
Beaufort, S. C.	5,511	2,540	Hyde Park, Ill.		15,713
Biddeford, Me.	10,282	12,662	Hartford, Conn.	37,180	42,015
Binghamton, N. Y.	12,692	17,315	Hoboken, N. J.	20,297	30,999
Bloomington, Ill.	14,590	17,184	Hamilton, O.	11,081	12,121
Boise City, Idaho.	1,000	3,000	Holyoke, Mass.	10,733	21,815
Calais, Me.	5,944	6,172	Houston, Texas.	9,882	18,046
Cambridge, Mass.	39,634	62,669	Huntsville, Ala.	4,907	5,012
Camden, N. J.	20,045	41,659	Helena, Ark.	2,249	5,000
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.	5,940	10,104	Helena, Mon.	3,107	5,000
Chicopee, Mass.		11,825	Indianapolis, Ind.	48,244	75,063
Charleston, S. C.	48,956	49,984	Idaho City, Idaho.	1,000	1,522
Charlotte, N. C.	4,473	7,053	Jackson, Miss.	4,234	4,300
Chattanooga, Tenn.	6,093	12,892	Johnstown, N. Y.		16,628
Chillicothe	8,920	10,938	Jacksonville, Fla.	6,912	10,000
Chicago, Ill.	293,977	603,186	Jersey City, N. J.	82,540	120,722
Cincinnati, O.	216,239	255,139	Jackson, Mich.	11,447	16,105
Cleveland, O.	92,829	160,146	Jacksonville, Ill.	9,203	10,927
Columbia, S. C.	9,298	10,040	Jefferson City, Mo.	4,420	7,123
Columbia, Ga.	7,401	10,000	Kansas City, Mo.	32,260	55,785
Columbus, O.	31,374	51,647	Kingston, N. Y.		18,344
Concord, N. H.	12,241	13,838	Knoxville, Tenn.	8,682	13,528
Covington, Ky.	24,575	29,720	Keene, N. H.	6,000	6,784
Carson City, Nev.	3,000	6,000	Keokuk, Iowa.	12,766	12,117
Charleston, W. Va.	3,162	4,205	Key West, Fla.	5,000	10,000
Chelsea, Mass.	18,547	21,782	Lancaster, Pa.	20,233	25,769
Chesler, Pa.	9,485	14,996	Lockport, N. Y.		13,521
Cheyenne, Wyo.	1,450	4,000	Lawrence, Mass.	28,921	39,151
Cohoes, N. Y.	15,357	19,417	Leavenworth, Kan.	17,873	16,550
Concord, N. H.	12,241	13,838	Lexington, Ky.	14,501	16,656
Columbus, Miss.	4,812	4,500	Little Rock, Ark.	12,380	13,185
Castleton, N. Y.		12,679	Louisville, Ky.	100,738	123,753
Council Bluffs, Iowa.	10,020	15,069	Lake Township, Ill.		18,392
Cortland, N. Y.		12,664	Lowell, Mass.	40,928	59,475
Cumberland, Md.	8,000	8,205	Lynn, Mass.	28,238	33,274
Canton, O.	8,660	12,258	Long Island City, N. Y.		17,117
Davenport, Iowa.	20,038	21,831	Lynchburg, Va.	6,825	19,959
Dayton, O.	30,473	35,678	Lafayette, Ind.	13,506	14,860
Des Moines, Iowa.	12,035	22,408	La Crosse, Wis.	7,785	14,905
Detroit, Mich.	79,577	116,349	Lansing, Mich.	5,241	8,400
Dubuque, Iowa.	18,434	22,264	Lawrence, Kan.	8,320	8,000
Dallas, Texas.	5,000	10,353	Lenox, N. Y.		10,343

POPULATION OF THE CITIES AND TOWNS OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Popul't'n 1870	Popul't'n 1880	CITIES AND TOWNS.	Popul't'n 1870	Popul't'n 1880
Leadville, Col.		14,820	Raleigh, N. C.	7,790	10,000
Lewiston, Me.	18,600	19,083	Reading, Pa.	33,930	43,278
Lincoln, Neb.	2,441	13,004	Richmond, Va.	51,008	63,660
Los Angeles, Cal.	5,727	11,211	Rochester, N. Y.	62,286	89,366
Macon, Ga.	10,510	12,748	Racine, Wis.	10,000	16,031
Malden, Mass.		12,017	Richmond, Ind.	9,445	12,743
Manchester, N. H.	23,536	32,630	Rockford, Ill.	11,049	13,135
Memphis, Tenn.	40,234	33,592	Rockland, Me.	7,000	7,529
Middletown, Conn.	6,923	11,731	Rome, N. Y.	11,000	12,045
Milwaukee, Wis.	71,440	115,587	Rome, Ga.	8,199	6,000
Minneapolis, Minn.	13,066	46,887	Rutland, Vt.	9,824	12,140
Marlboro, Mass.		10,126	Sacramento, Cal.	16,283	21,420
Mohile, Ala.	22,094	29,132	Salt Lake City, Utah	12,854	20,768
Montgomery, Ala.	10,588	16,714	St. Joseph, Mo.	19,565	32,431
Madison, Ind.	10,700	15,000	St. Louis, Mo.	810,864	350,518
Madison, Wis.	9,176	10,325	St. Paul, Minn.	20,030	26,030
Marysville, Cal.	4,738	4,100	Salem, Mass.	24,117	27,563
Mayeville, Ky.	4,705	6,087	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.		10,822
Meriden, Conn.	10,495	13,340	San Antonio, Tex.	12,256	20,550
Meridian, Miss.	2,700	5,000	San Francisco, Cal.	149,473	233,989
Montpellier, Vt.	8,023	3,225	Savannah, Ga.	33,235	80,700
Muscatine, Iowa.	6,718	9,000	Scranton, Pa.	23,092	45,850
Newburg, N. Y.	17,014	18,050	Selma, Ala.	6,484	7,595
Nashville, Tenn.	25,565	43,350	Somerville, Mass.	14,685	21,933
Natchez, Miss.	9,057	8,000	Springfield, Ill.	17,864	19,743
Newton, Mass.		16,996	Springfield, Mass.	26,708	33,340
New Albany, Ind.	15,296	16,422	Stockton, Cal.	10,966	10,287
North Adams, Mass.		10,192	Syracuse, N. Y.	43,051	51,792
New Bedford, Mass.	21,320	26,545	St. Augustine, Fla.	1,717	2,500
Newark, N. J.	105,059	130,508	St. Albans, Vt.	7,000	7,201
Newburyport, Mass.	21,595	13,537	St. Charles, Mo.	5,570	8,000
New Brunswick, N. J.	15,058	17,167	Salem, Oreg.	1,139	5,000
New Haven, Conn.	50,540	62,882	Schenectady, N. Y.	11,026	13,675
New Orleans, La.	191,418	216,009	Sandusky, O.	13,000	15,838
Newport, Ky.	15,087	20,433	San José, Cal.	9,000	12,567
New York, N. Y.	942,292	1,206,299	Santa Fé, New Mexico	4,765	6,000
Norfolk, Va.	19,229	21,065	Saugerties, N. Y.		10,375
Norwich, Conn.	16,638	21,141	Shreveport, La.	4,600	11,017
Nashua, N. H.	10,543	13,597	Springfield, Mo.	5,535	8,010
Nebraska City, Neb.	6,050	5,000	Springfield, O.	12,652	20,730
New Bern, N. C.	8,849	6,416	Taunton, Mass.	18,629	21,213
New Lots, N. Y.		13,681	Terre Haute, Ind.	16,108	26,042
Newburgh, N. Y.	17,014	18,050	Toledo, O.	81,584	90,137
New London, Conn.	9,576	10,529	Trenton, N. J.	2,874	29,910
Newport, R. I.	12,521	15,693	Troy, N. Y.	46,165	56,747
Norwalk, Conn.	12,119	13,960	Talequah, Ind. Terr.	500	625
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	10,076	10,340	Tallahassee, Fla.	2,023	2,500
Omaha, Neb.	16,083	30,500	Topeka, Kan.	5,790	15,451
Orange, N. J.	9,248	13,206	Tucson, Arizona.	3,224	7,000
Oswego, N. Y.	20,910	21,116	Utica, N. Y.	28,804	33,914
Oakland, Cal.	10,500	34,555	Virginia City, Nev.	7,000	13,705
Olympia, Wash.	1,203	1,250	Vicksburg, Miss.	12,443	11,814
Oshkosh, Wis.	12,668	15,249	Washington, D. C.	109,199	147,293
Pateron, N. J.	83,579	51,031	Wheeling, W. Va.	19,230	30,737
Pawtucket, R. I.	6,600	19,030	Watervliet, N. Y.		22,229
Peoria, Ill.	22,549	29,229	Williamsport, Pa.	16,030	18,934
Petersburg, Va.	18,950	21,656	Wilmington, Del.	80,841	42,473
Philadelphia, Pa.	674,022	847,150	Wilmington, N. C.	13,446	17,361
Pittsburg, Pa.	86,076	156,989	Waltham, Mass.		11,711
Portland, Me.	31,413	34,810	Worcester, Mass.	41,105	68,291
Portland, Or.	8,298	20,149	Waco, Tex.	6,500	10,000
Portsmouth, Va.	10,492	11,388	Watertown, N. Y.	9,336	10,697
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	20,080	20,207	Waterbury, Conn.	10,826	20,269
Providence, R. I.	68,904	104,857	Wilkesbarre, Pa.	10,174	23,339
Paducah, Ky.	6,866	10,000	Weymouth, Mass.		10,571
Parkersburg, W. Va.	5,516	7,000	Winona, Minn.	7,193	10,208
Pensacola, Fla.	3,347	7,500	Woonsocket, R. I.	11,527	16,083
Portsmouth, N. H.	9,211	9,690	Yankton, Dak.	1,000	4,000
Portsmouth, O.	10,592	11,814	Yonkers, N. Y.		18,892
Quincy, Ill.	24,052	27,268	Zanesville, O.	10,011	18,120

ORDER OF THE STATES IN POINT OF POPULATION AT SEVERAL PERIODS.

	1790.	1830.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.
1	Virginia	New York	New York	New York	New York	New York
2	Massachusetts	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania
3	Pennsylvania	Virginia	Ohio	Ohio	Ohio	Ohio
4	North Carolina	Ohio	Virginia	Illinois	Illinois	Illinois
5	New York	North Carolina	Tennessee	Virginia	Missouri	Missouri
6	Maryland	Kentucky	Massachusetts	Indiana	Indiana	Indiana
7	South Carolina	Tennessee	Indiana	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	Massachusetts
8	Connecticut	Massachusetts	Kentucky	Missouri	Kentucky	Kentucky
9	New Jersey	South Carolina	Georgia	Tennessee	Tennessee	Michigan
10	New Hampshire	Georgia	North Carolina	Kentucky	Virginia	Iowa
11	Vermont	Maryland	Illinois	Georgia	Iowa	Texas
12	Georgia	Maine	Alabama	North Carolina	Georgia	Tennessee
13	Kentucky	Indiana	Missouri	Alabama	Michigan	Georgia
14	Rhode Island	New Jersey	South Carolina	Mississippi	North Carolina	Virginia
15	Delaware	Alabama	Mississippi	Wisconsin	Wisconsin	North Carolina
16	Tennessee	Connecticut	Maine	Michigan	Alabama	Wisconsin
17		Vermont	Maryland	Maryland	New Jersey	Alabama
18		New Hampshire	Louisiana	South Carolina	Mississippi	Mississippi
19		Louisiana	New Jersey	Iowa	Texas	New Jersey
20		Illinois	Michigan	New Jersey	Maryland	South Carolina
21		Missouri	Connecticut	Louisiana	Louisiana	Kansas
22		Mississippi	New Hampshire	Maine	South Carolina	Louisiana
23		Rhode Island	Vermont	Texas	Maine	Maryland
24		Delaware	Wisconsin	Connecticut	California	California
25		Florida	Texas	Arkansas	Connecticut	Arkansas
26		Michigan	Arkansas	California	Arkansas	Arkansas
27		Arkansas	Iowa	New Hampshire	West Virginia	Maine
28			Rhode Island	Vermont	Kansas	Connecticut
29			California	Rhode Island	Minnesota	West Virginia
30			Delaware	Minnesota	Vermont	Nebraska
31			Florida	Florida	New Hampshire	New Hampshire
32			Minnesota	Kansas	Rhode Island	Vermont
33				Delaware	Florida	Rhode Island
34				Oregon	Delaware	Florida
35					Nebraska	Colorado
36					Oregon	Oregon
37					Nevada	Delaware
38						Nevada

ORDER OF TERRITORIES, 1850.

District of Columbia, Utah, Dakota, New Mexico, Washington, Arizona, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming.
The census of Alaska has not been taken.

POPULATION OF STATES BY RACES IN 1880.

	Whites.	Colored.	Indians.*	Asiatics.
Alabama.....	662,328	600,103	213	4
Arizona.....	35,178	155	3,493	1,632
Arkansas.....	591,611	210,666	195	133
*California.....	767,260	6,018	16,277	75,218
Colorado.....	191,452	2,436	154	612
Connecticut.....	610,884	11,547	255	129
Dakota.....	133,177	401	1,391	238
Delaware.....	120,198	26,442	5	1
District of Columbia.....	118,230	59,596	5	17
Florida.....	141,892	126,690	180	18
Georgia.....	814,251	725,133	124	17
Idaho.....	29,011	53	165	3,379
Illinois.....	8,082,174	46,358	140	212
Indiana.....	1,389,094	39,228	246	99
Iowa.....	1,614,666	9,516	466	33
Kansas.....	952,056	43,107	815	19
Kentucky.....	1,377,187	271,451	50	10
Louisiana.....	455,007	483,655	848	489
Maine.....	646,993	1,451	625	8
Maryland.....	724,718	210,230	15	5
*Massachusetts.....	1,764,004	18,697	369	237
Michigan.....	1,614,078	15,100	7,249	28
Minnesota.....	776,940	1,664	2,300	25
Mississippi.....	479,371	650,291	1,857	51
Missouri.....	2,023,568	145,350	115	91
Montana.....	35,446	346	1,663	1,765
Nebraska.....	449,806	2,385	235	18
Nevada.....	58,574	488	2,803	5,419
New Hampshire.....	346,264	686	68	14
*New Jersey.....	1,091,947	38,853	74	172
New Mexico.....	168,127	1,015	9,772	67
New York.....	5,017,116	65,104	819	926
North Carolina.....	867,478	531,277	1,240	1
Ohio.....	3,113,344	79,900	130	112
Oregon.....	163,087	487	1,694	9,512
Pennsylvania.....	4,197,106	85,535	184	166
Rhode Island.....	269,931	6,488	77	27
South Carolina.....	391,224	604,892	131	25
Tennessee.....	1,139,120	403,151	352	25
Texas.....	1,197,499	393,384	993	136
Utah.....	142,680	232	807	601
Vermont.....	391,243	1,057	11	---
Virginia.....	850,981	631,616	85	5
Washington Territory.....	67,349	325	4,405	3,187
West Virginia.....	592,606	25,886	29	6
Wisconsin.....	1,309,622	2,702	3,161	16
Wyoming.....	19,436	293	140	914

* Tribal Indians, of whom there are about 275,000, are not included among these.

COMPARATIVE INCREASE OF POPULATION.

Census.	Population.	Increase, Per Cent.
1790.....	3,929,827	---
1800.....	5,305,937	35.02
1810.....	7,239,814	36.45
1820.....	9,638,191	33.13
1830.....	12,866,020	33.40
1840.....	17,069,453	32.67
1850.....	23,191,876	35.87
1860.....	31,445,080	35.52
1870.....	38,558,371	22.59
1880.....	50,155,183	30.07

AREA OF THE UNITED STATES.

	Acres.
Total area of the Public Lands of the States and Territories.....	1,792,844,160
Total area of those States where there are no Public Lands.....	476,546,560
Area of Indian Territory.....	44,154,240
Area of District of Columbia.....	38,400
Grand total of area of the United States, in acres.....	2,311,583,360

or, Three Million Six Hundred and Two Thousand Nine Hundred and Ninety square Miles.

This does not include the area of the great Lakes just within and forming a portion of our Northern boundary; neither does it include the marine league on the coast.

THE STATES OF THE UNION.

STATES. (38.)	AREA. Square Miles.	Census of 1880. AREA.	POPULATION.		Incr. fr. 1860 to 1870.	Incr. Per Cent.	CAPITALS.	GOVERNORS.	Term Expires.	Salary.	Legislature meets.	State Elections.
			White Populat'n 1880.	Col'd and Chinese Populat'n 1880.								
Alabama.....	50,722	62,250	662,185	600,103	1,262,505	3 92	Montgomery.....	Rufus W. Cobb.....	Nov. 1882	\$5,000	3 M. Nov.	First M. in Aug.
Arkansas.....	52,198	63,850	591,531	210,665	892,595	37,724	Little Rock.....	Thos. J. Churchill.....	Nov. 1883	9,500	" Tu. 2 M. Ja.	First M. in Sept.
California.....	158,981	158,350	767,181	81,236	884,694	44 69	Sacramento.....	George C. Perkins.....	Jan. 1883	6,000	1 W. Jan.	1 Wed. Sept.
Colorado.....	104,500	103,925	194,126	3,047	194,327	12,877	Denver.....	W. W. Pitkin.....	Jan. 1883	8,000	" Tu. 1 M. Ja.	Tu. a. 1 M. Nov.
Connecticut.....	4,750	4,900	610,769	11,576	692,700	17,370	Hartford.....	Robert B. Bigelow.....	Jan. 1883	2,000	" Tu. 1 M. Ja.	Tu. a. 1 M. Nov.
Delaware.....	2,120	2,050	120,160	25,443	146,603	12,799	Dover.....	John W. Hall.....	Jan. 1883	2,500	" Tu. 1 M. Nov.	Tu. a. 1 M. Nov.
Florida.....	59,268	68,680	142,605	126,708	269,493	40,371	Tallahassee.....	W. D. Bloxham.....	Jan. 1885	3,500	" 2 W. Jan.	1 Wed. Oct.
Georgia.....	58,000	69,475	816,906	725,150	1,542,180	117,550	Atlanta.....	Alfred H. Colquhoun.....	Jan. 1885	4,600	" 2 W. Jan.	Tu. a. 1 M. Nov.
Illinois.....	55,410	56,650	3,031,161	46,886	3,077,871	817,459	Springfield.....	Shelby M. Cullom.....	Jan. 1885	6,000	" 1 W. Jan.	2 Tuesday Oct.
Indiana.....	23,809	36,350	1,938,798	39,251	1,978,301	305,347	Indianapolis.....	Albert G. Porter.....	Jan. 1885	8,000	" 2 Tu. Jan.	Tu. a. 1 M. Nov.
Iowa.....	55,045	66,025	1,614,600	9,549	1,624,611	506,446	Des Moines.....	B. B. Sherman.....	Jan. 1884	3,000	" 1 M. Dec.	1 Monday Ang.
Kansas.....	81,318	82,080	962,155	43,126	996,086	272,291	Topeka.....	John P. St. John.....	Jan. 1883	5,000	" 2 Tu. Jan.	1 Monday Ang.
Kentucky.....	37,680	40,400	1,377,179	271,461	1,648,680	164,723	Frankfort.....	John P. Blackburn.....	Sept. 1883	3,000	" 1 M. Dec.	1 Monday Ang.
Louisiana.....	41,346	48,720	454,954	484,144	939,946	26,418	New Orleans.....	G. D. McEnery.....	Jan. 1884	4,000	" 1 W. Jan.	2 Monday Sept.
Maine.....	35,000	33,049	646,852	1,459	648,936	26,440	Augusta.....	Harold M. Plafburn.....	Jan. 1884	2,500	" 1 W. Jan.	Tu. a. 1 M. Nov.
Massachusetts.....	12,210	12,210	724,693	210,235	934,943	103,046	Annapolis.....	Wm. T. Hamilton.....	Jan. 1884	4,500	" 1 W. Jan.	Tu. a. 1 M. Nov.
Michigan.....	7,800	8,315	1,763,782	18,934	1,782,716	236,285	Boston.....	John D. Long.....	Jan. 1883	5,000	" 1 W. Jan.	Tu. a. 1 M. Nov.
Minnesota.....	56,451	68,915	1,614,560	16,128	1,630,688	435,540	Lansing.....	David H. Jerome.....	Jan. 1883	1,000	" 1 W. Jan.	Tu. a. 1 M. Nov.
Mississippi.....	47,156	46,810	776,884	1,589	780,773	322,920	St. Paul.....	L. F. Huebner.....	Jan. 1885	3,000	" 1 W. Jan.	Tu. a. 1 M. Nov.
Missouri.....	65,350	69,415	2,092,838	145,441	2,238,279	500,681	Jefferson City.....	Robert King.....	Jan. 1885	4,000	" 1 W. Jan.	Tu. a. 1 M. Nov.
Montana.....	75,895	76,855	449,766	2,403	452,402	116,888	Lincoln.....	Albinus Nance.....	Jan. 1883	2,000	" Th. a. 1 M. Ja.	Tu. a. 1 M. Nov.
Nebraska.....	104,135	110,700	83,554	5,907	89,461	42,456	Concord.....	Charles C. Ludlow.....	Jan. 1885	6,000	" 1 M. Jan.	Tu. a. 1 M. Nov.
Nevada.....	9,280	9,305	346,639	690	347,329	8,633	Raleigh.....	Thomas J. Jarvis.....	Jan. 1884	4,000	" 1 M. Jan.	Tu. a. 1 M. Nov.
New Hampshire.....	9,350	7,815	1,092,017	39,025	1,131,116	271,000	Albany.....	Almon C. Cornell.....	Jan. 1884	1,500	" 1 M. Jan.	Tu. a. 1 M. Nov.
New Jersey.....	8,330	49,170	6,016,622	66,030	6,082,652	850,111	Columbus.....	Charles Foster.....	Jan. 1884	1,000	" 1 M. Jan.	Tu. a. 1 M. Nov.
New York.....	47,000	52,250	887,242	63,278	950,520	312,791	Salem.....	Wm. Wall Thayer.....	Sept. 1882	1,000	" 1 M. Jan.	Tu. a. 1 M. Nov.
North Carolina.....	50,704	49,250	1,163,078	9,992	1,173,070	605,328	Harrisburg.....	Henry M. Hoyt.....	Jan. 1883	1,000	" 1 M. Jan.	Tu. a. 1 M. Nov.
Ohio.....	39,964	41,060	2,117,920	80,012	2,197,932	312,791	Columbia.....	John H. Littlefield.....	May 1883	1,000	" 1 M. Jan.	Tu. a. 1 M. Nov.
Oregon.....	39,274	96,030	163,078	85,691	258,769	276,521	Newport & Prov.....	Alfred H. Littlefield.....	May 1883	1,000	" 1 M. Jan.	Tu. a. 1 M. Nov.
Pennsylvania.....	46,000	45,215	2,969,939	6,515	2,976,454	328,246	Nashville.....	Johnson Hagood.....	Jan. 1883	8,500	" 4 M. Nov.	Tu. a. 1 M. Nov.
Rhode Island.....	1,306	1,250	391,105	604,341	995,671	2,681	Austin.....	Oram M. Roberts.....	Jan. 1883	4,000	" 1 Mon. Jan.	Tu. a. 1 M. Nov.
South Carolina.....	34,000	32,050	1,338,831	403,176	1,742,007	195,785	Montpelier.....	Rowell Farnham.....	Oct. 1883	1,000	" 1 W. Dec.	Tu. a. 1 M. Nov.
Tennessee.....	45,600	42,950	1,197,237	393,220	1,590,457	15,424	Richmond.....	Wm. E. Cameron.....	Jan. 1880	6,000	" 2 W. Dec.	Tu. a. 1 M. Nov.
Texas.....	274,356	265,701	1,317,237	1,057	1,318,294	56,318	Wheeling.....	J. B. Jackson.....	Mar. 1885	2,700	" 2 W. Jan.	Tu. a. 1 M. Nov.
Vermont.....	10,212	9,565	880,868	63,622	944,490	618,487	Madison.....	Jer. M. Rusk.....	Jun. 1884	5,000	" 2 W. Jan.	Tu. a. 1 M. Nov.
Virginia.....	3,392	42,450	880,868	63,622	944,490	618,487	Madison.....	Jer. M. Rusk.....	Jun. 1884	5,000	" 2 W. Jan.	Tu. a. 1 M. Nov.
West Virginia.....	23,000	24,780	592,337	25,891	618,228	279,621	Madison.....	Jer. M. Rusk.....	Jun. 1884	5,000	" 2 W. Jan.	Tu. a. 1 M. Nov.
Wisconsin.....	53,924	54,940	1,309,618	2,718	1,312,497	36,401	Madison.....	Jer. M. Rusk.....	Jun. 1884	5,000	" 2 W. Jan.	Tu. a. 1 M. Nov.

Total area (including of Territories) 3,611,849 square miles. Population in 1880, 23,191,876; in 1870, 60,165,763; in 1860, 50,152,554. Whole number of Representatives, 76; Congressmen, 293; total electoral vote, 566. * Including Indians and Chinese. * Biennial Sessions and Elections.

THE INDIVIDUAL STATES OF THE UNION.

HISTORICAL AND STATISTICAL TABLE OF THE UNITED STATES OF NORTH AMERICA.

[Note.—The whole area of the United States, including water surface of lakes and rivers, is nearly equal to four million square miles, embracing the Russian purchase.]

The Thirteen Original States.	Set- tled	Sq. miles	* Pop. 1880.	The Thirteen Original States.	Set- tled	Sq. miles	* Pop. 1880.
New Hampshire.....	1623	9,305	346,991	Delaware.....	1627	2,050	146,608
Massachusetts.....	1620	8,315	1,783,085	Maryland.....	1634	12,210	934,943
Rhode Island.....	1636	1,250	276,531	Virginia—East and West.....	1607	67,230	2,131,022
Connecticut.....	1633	4,990	622,700	North Carolina.....	1650	52,250	1,399,750
New York.....	1613	49,170	5,082,871	South Carolina.....	1670	30,570	895,577
New Jersey.....	1624	7,815	1,131,116	Georgia.....	1733	59,475	1,542,180
Pennsylvania.....	1681	45,215	4,282,891	Totals.....		342,845	20,676,365

* The total population of the United States in 1860 was, in round numbers, 31,500,000. In 1865 it is estimated that the population was 35,500,000, including the inhabitants of the Territories, estimated at 360,000 persons on January 1, 1865. The Census of 1870 made the whole number 38,558,371; that of 1880 gives a total of 50,165,783.

THE STATES ADMITTED INTO THE UNION.

STATES ADMITTED.	Set- tled.	ACT ORGANIZING TERRITORY.	U. S. STAT- UTES.		ACT ADMITTING STATE.	U. S. STAT- UTES.		AREA IN SQ. MILES.	POPULA- TION, 1880.
			VOL.	PP.		VOL.	PAGE.		
Kentucky.....	1774	.....	.....	.....	Feb. 4, 1791	1	189	40,400	1,648,690
Vermont.....	1724	.....	.....	.....	Feb. 18, 1791	1	191	9,565	332,286
Tennessee.....	1796	.....	.....	.....	June 1, 1796	1	491	42,050	1,542,369
Ohio.....	1788	Ordin ^c of 1787	.....	.....	April 30, 1802	2	173	41,060	3,198,062
Louisiana.....	1809	March 3, 1805	2	331	April 8, 1812	2	701	48,720	939,946
Indiana.....	1730	May 7, 1800	2	58	Dec. 11, 1816	3	399	36,350	1,978,301
Mississippi.....	1840	April 7, 1798	1	549	Dec. 10, 1817	3	472	46,810	1,131,597
Illinois.....	1823	Feb'y 3, 1809	2	514	Dec. 3, 1818	3	536	56,650	3,077,871
Alabama.....	1713	March 3, 1817	3	371	Dec. 14, 1819	3	608	52,250	1,262,505
Maine.....	1823	.....	.....	.....	March 3, 1820	3	544	33,040	648,936
Missouri.....	1763	June 4, 1812	2	743	March 2, 1821	3	645	69,415	2,168,380
Arkansas.....	1685	March 2, 1819	3	493	June 15, 1836	5	50	53,850	802,525
Michigan.....	1670	Jan'y 11, 1805	2	309	Jan. 26, 1837	5	144	58,915	1,636,937
Florida.....	1565	March 30, 1822	3	654	March 3, 1845	5	742	58,680	260,493
Iowa.....	1778	June 12, 1838	5	235	March 3, 1845	5	742	56,025	1,624,615
Texas.....	1694	.....	.....	.....	Dec. 29, 1845	9	108	265,780	1,591,749
Wisconsin.....	1669	April 20, 1836	5	10	March 3, 1847	9	178	56,040	1,315,497
California.....	1769	.....	.....	.....	Sept. 9, 1850	9	452	158,360	864,694
Minnesota.....	1654	March 3, 1849	9	403	Feb. 26, 1857	11	166	83,365	780,773
Oregon.....	1792	Aug. 14, 1848	9	323	Feb. 14, 1859	11	383	96,080	174,768
Kansas.....	1849	May, 30, 1854	10	277	Jan. 29, 1861	12	126	82,080	996,096
West Virginia.....	1607	.....	.....	.....	Dec. 31, 1862	12	633	24,780	618,457
Nevada.....	1848	March 2, 1861	12	209	Mar. 21, 1864	13	30	110,700	62,266
Colorado.....	.....	Feb'y 28, 1861	12	175	.....	.....	.....	103,925	194,327
Nebraska.....	1852	May 30, 1854	10	277	March 1, 1867	13	47	76,855	452,202

TERRITORIES.	WHEN SET- TLED.	ACT ORGANIZING TERRITORY.	U. S. STAT- UTES.		AREA IN SQ. MILES.	POPULA- TION, 1880.
			VOL.	PAGE.		
Wyoming.....	1866	July 25, 1868	15	178	97,890	20,789
New Mexico.....	1870	Sept. 9, 1850	9	446	122,580	119,565
Utah.....	1847	Sept. 9, 1850	9	453	184,970	143,963
Washington.....	1840	March 2, 1853	10	172	69,180	75,116
Dakota.....	1850	March 2, 1861	12	239	149,100	135,177
Arizona.....	1690	Feb. 24, 1863	12	664	113,020	40,440
Idaho.....	1862	March 3, 1863	12	808	84,800	32,610
Montana.....	1862	May 26, 1864	13	85	146,080	39,159
Indian.....	1832	.....	.....	.....	64,690	70,000
3 District of Columbia.....	1771	July 16, 1790	1	130	70	177,624
.....	.....	March 3, 1791	1	214	.....	.....
Unorganized Territory.....	.....	Lat. 36° 30'-37° Lon. 100° 168°	.....	.....	5,740	.....
4 Northwestern America, purchased by treaty of May 23, 1867.....	1799	July 27, 1868	15	240	577,320	about 50,000
Delaware, Raritan and Lower New York Bays.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	720

NOTES TO THE FOREGOING TABLE.

a. The areas of those States marked a are derived from geographical authorities, the public surveys not having been completely extended over them.

b. The present area of Nevada is 112,000 square miles, enlarged by adding one degree of longitude lying between the 37th and 42d degrees of north latitude, which was detached from the west part of Utah, and also north-western part of Arizona Territory, per act of Congress, approved May 5, 1866, (U. S. Laws, 1865 and 1866, p. 43), and assented to by the Legislature of the State of Nevada, January 18, 1867.

c. The present area of Utah is 84,476 square miles, reduced from the former area of 88,056 square miles by incorporating one degree of longitude on the east side, between the 41st and 42d degrees of north latitude, with the Territory of Wyoming, per act of Congress, approved July 25, 1868.

d. The present area of Arizona is 113,916 square miles, reduced from the former area of 127,141 square miles, by an act of Congress, approved May 5, 1866, detaching from the north-western part of Arizona a tract of land equal to 12,225 square miles, and adding it to the State of Nevada. (U. S. Laws 1865 and 1866, p. 43.)

e. Nevada.—Enabling act approved March 24, 1864. (Statutes, vol. 13, p. 20.) Duly admitted into the Union. President's proclamation No. 22, dated October 31, 1864. (Statutes, vol. 13, p. 749.)

f. Colorado.—Enabling act approved March 21, 1863. (Statutes, vol. 13, p. 32.) Not yet admitted.

g. Nebraska.—Enabling act approved April 19, 1864. (Statutes, vol. 13, p. 47.) Duly admitted into the Union. See President's proclamation No. 9, dated March 1, 1867. (U. S. Laws 1866 and 1867, p. 4.)

h. That portion of the District of Columbia south of the Potomac River was retroceded to Virginia, July 9, 1846. (Statutes, vol. 9, p. 35.)

i. Boundaries.—Commencing at 54° 40' north latitude, ascending Portland Channel to the mountains, following their summits to 141° west longitude; thence north on this line to the Arctic Ocean, forming the eastern boundary. Starting from the Arctic Ocean west, the line descends Behring Straits, between the two islands of Krusenstern and Romanzoff, to the parallel of 65° 30', and proceeds due north without limitation into the same Arctic Ocean. Beginning again at the same initial point, on the parallel of 65° 30', thence, in a course southwest, through Behring Straits, between the Island of St. Lawrence and Cape Choukotski, to the 170° west longitude, and thence southwesterly, through Behring Sea, between the islands of Alton and Copper, to the meridian of 193° west longitude, leaving the prolonged group of the Aleutian Islands in the possessions now transferred to the United States, and making the western boundary of our country the dividing line between Asia and America.

j. The present area of Dakota is 150,932 square miles, reduced from the former area of 243,597 square miles, by incorporating seven degrees of longitude of the western part, between the 41st and 45th degrees of north latitude, with the Territory of Wyoming, per act of Congress, approved July 25, 1868.

k. The present area of Idaho is 86,294 square miles, reduced from the former area of 90,932 square miles by incorporating one degree of longitude on the east side, between the 42d and 44th degrees of north latitude with the Territory of Wyoming, per act of Congress, approved July 25, 1868.

THE NEW NATURALIZATION LAW.

AN ACT TO AMEND THE NATURALIZATION LAWS AND TO PUNISH CRIMES AGAINST THE SAME, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in all cases where any oath, affirmation, or affidavit shall be made or taken under or by virtue of any act or law relating to the naturalization of aliens, or in any proceedings under such acts or laws, if any person or persons taking or making such oath, affirmation, or affidavit, shall knowingly swear or affirm falsely, the same shall be deemed and taken to be perjury, and the person or persons guilty thereof shall upon conviction thereof be sentenced to imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years and not less than one year, and to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

SEC. 2.—*And be it further enacted,* That if any person applying to be admitted a citizen, or appearing as a witness for any such person, shall knowingly personate any other person than himself, or falsely appear in the name of a deceased person, or in an assumed or fictitious name, or if any person shall falsely make, forge, or counterfeit any oath, affirmation, notice, affidavit, certificate, order, record, signature, or other instrument, paper, or proceeding required or authorized by any law or act relating to or providing for the naturalization of aliens; or shall utter, sell, dispose of, or use as true or genuine, or for any unlawful purpose, any false, forged, ante-dated, or counterfeit oath, affirmation, notice, certificate, order, record, signature, instrument, paper, or proceeding as aforesaid; or sell or dispose of to any person other than the person for whom it was originally issued, any certificate of citizenship, or certificate showing any person to be admitted a citizen; or if any person shall in any manner use for the purpose of registering as a voter, or as evidence of a right to vote, or otherwise, unlawfully, any order, certificate of citizenship, or certificate, judgment, or exemplification, showing such person to be admitted to be a citizen, whether heretofore or hereafter issued or made, knowing that such order or certificate, judgment or exemplification has been unlawfully issued or made; or if any person shall unlawfully use, or attempt to use, any such order or certificate, issued to or in the name of any other person, or in a fictitious name, or the name of a deceased person; or use, or attempt to use, or aid, or assist, or participate in the use of any certificate of citizenship, knowing the same to be forged, or counterfeit, or ante-dated, or knowing the same to have

been procured by fraud, or otherwise unlawfully obtained; or if any person, without any lawful excuse, shall knowingly have or be possessed of any false, forged, ante-dated, or counterfeit certificate of citizenship, purporting to have been issued under the provisions of any law of the United States relating to naturalization, knowing such certificate to be false, forged, ante-dated, or counterfeit, with intent unlawfully to use the same; or if any person shall obtain, accept, or receive any certificate of citizenship known to such person to have been procured by fraud, or by the use of any false name, or by means of any false statement made with intent to procure, or to aid in procuring, the issue of such certificate, or known to such person to be fraudulently altered or ante-dated; or if any person who has been or may be admitted to be a citizen shall, on oath or affirmation, or by affidavit, knowingly deny that he has been so admitted, with intent to evade or avoid any duty or liability imposed or required by law, every person so offending shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of felony, and, on conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to be imprisoned and kept at hard labor for a period not less than one year nor more than five years, or be fined in a sum not less than three hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, or both such punishments may be imposed, in the discretion of the court. And every person who shall knowingly and intentionally aid or abet any person in the commission of any such felony, or attempt to do any act hereby made felony, or counsel, advise, or procure, or attempt to procure the commission thereof, shall be liable to indictment and punishment in the same manner and to the same extent as the principal party guilty of such felony, and such person may be tried and convicted thereof without the previous conviction of such principal.

SEC. 3.—*And be it further enacted*, That any person who shall knowingly use any certificate of naturalization heretofore granted by any court, or which shall hereafter be granted, which has been, or shall be, procured through fraud or by false evidence, or has been or shall be issued by the clerk, or any other officer of the court without any appearance and hearing of the applicant in court and without lawful authority; and any person who shall falsely represent himself to be a citizen of the United States, without having been duly admitted to citizenship, for any fraudulent purpose whatever, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in due course of law, shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not exceeding one thousand dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding two years, either or both, in the discretion of the court taking cognizance of the same.

SEC. 4.—*And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of this act shall apply to all proceedings had or taken, or attempted to be had or taken, before any court in which any proceeding for naturalization shall be commenced, had, or taken, or attempted to be commenced; and the courts of the United States shall have jurisdiction of all offenses under,

the provisions of this act, in or before whatsoever court or tribunal the same shall have been committed.

SEC. 5.—*And be it further enacted*, That in any city having upward of twenty thousand inhabitants, it shall be the duty of the judge of the circuit court of the United States for the circuit wherein said city shall be, upon the application of two citizens, to appoint in writing for each election district or voting precinct in said city, and to change or renew said appointment as occasion may require, from time to time, two citizens resident of the district or precinct, one from each political party, who, when so designated, shall be, and are hereby, authorized to attend at all times and places fixed for the registration of voters, who, being registered, would be entitled to vote for representative in Congress, and at all times and places for holding elections of representatives in Congress, and for counting the votes cast at said elections, and to challenge any name proposed to be registered, and any vote offered, and to be present and witness throughout the counting of all votes, and to remain where the ballot boxes are kept at all times after the polls are open until the votes are finally counted; and said persons or either of them shall have the right to affix their signature or his signature to said register for purposes of identification, and to attach thereto, or to the certificate of the number of votes cast, any statement touching the truth or fairness thereof which they or he may ask to attach; and any one who shall prevent any person so designated from doing any of the acts authorized as aforesaid, or who shall hinder or molest any such person in doing any of the said acts, or shall aid or abet in preventing, hindering or molesting any such person in respect of any such acts, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by imprisonment not less than one year.

SEC. 6.—*And be it further enacted*, That in any city having upward of twenty thousand inhabitants, it shall be lawful for the marshal of the United States for the district wherein said city shall be, to appoint as many special deputies as may be necessary to preserve order at any election at which representatives in Congress are to be chosen; and said deputies are hereby authorized to preserve order at such elections, and to arrest for any offence or breach of the peace committed in their view.

SEC. 7.—*And be it further enacted*, That the naturalization laws are hereby extended to aliens of African nativity and to persons of African descent.

Approved, July 14, 1870.



ART. XII. OF AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.--The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballot the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes, as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person, constitutionally ineligible to the office of President, shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

(This Amendment should be read in connection with Section 1 of Article II. of the Constitution of the United States, to which it is an amendment). See Constitution of the United States, page 123

ELECTORAL VOTE OF EACH STATE FROM 1808 TO 1820.

STATES.	1808.		1812.		1816.*		1820.†	
	PRES'T	VICE-PRES'T	PR'ST	V.-P.	PRES.	V.-PRES.	PRES.	V.-PRES.
	James Madison Charles C. Pinckney George Clinton	George Clinton Rufus King John Langdon James Madison James Monroe	James Madison De Witt Clinton Elbridge Gerry Jared Ingersoll		James Monroe Rufus King Daniel D. Tompkins John E. Howard Scattering		James Monroe John Q. Adams Daniel D. Tompkins Richard Stockton Scattering	
Alabama.....	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Connecticut.....	3	3	4	4	3	3	4	4
Delaware.....	6	6	8	8	8	8	8	8
Georgia.....	6	6	8	8	8	8	8	8
Illinois.....	7	7	12	12	12	12	12	12
Indiana.....	7	7	12	12	12	12	12	12
Kentucky.....	7	7	12	12	12	12	12	12
Louisiana.....	7	7	12	12	12	12	12	12
Maine.....	9	9	6	6	8	8	11	10
Maryland.....	19	19	22	20	23	23	15	7
Massachusetts.....	19	19	22	20	23	23	15	7
Mississippi.....	7	7	8	8	8	8	7	7
New Hampshire.....	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	7
New Jersey.....	13	13	15	15	15	15	29	29
New York.....	11	11	15	15	15	15	15	15
North Carolina.....	11	11	15	15	15	15	15	15
Ohio.....	20	20	25	25	25	25	25	25
Pennsylvania.....	20	20	25	25	25	25	25	25
Rhode Island.....	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
South Carolina.....	10	10	11	11	11	11	11	11
Tennessee.....	5	5	8	8	8	8	8	8
Vermont.....	6	6	8	8	8	8	8	8
Virginia.....	24	24	25	25	25	25	25	25
Total.....	122	122	131	131	131	131	131	131

* In 1816 Connecticut gave five votes to James Ross, of Pennsylvania, for Vice-President, and four to John Marshall of Virginia (Chief-Justice Marshall) for the same office. Delaware gave three votes for Robert G. Harper, of Maryland, for Vice-President.

† In 1820, John Quincy Adams received one Electoral Vote for President (from New Hampshire), and Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania, one for Vice-President. Richard Stockton, of New Jersey, received 8 votes from Massachusetts for the Vice-Presidency. Daniel Rodney, of Delaware, 4 from his own State, and Robert G. Harper, of Maryland, one from his own State, for the same office.

‡ There is no record of the Popular Vote by States previous to 1824 known to be existence. Many of the States chose the Electors by joint convention of the Legislatures previous to that time, as a few did later.

ELECTORAL AND POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT FROM 1824 TO 1832.

1824.		1823.		1822.	
ELECTORAL VOTE.		ELECTORAL VOTE.		ELECTORAL VOTE.	
PRESIDENT.	VICE-PRESIDENT.	PRESIDENT.	VICE-PRESIDENT.	PRESIDENT.	VICE-PRESIDENT.
John Q. Adams	John C. Calhoun	Andrew Jackson	John Q. Adams	Andrew Jackson	John Q. Adams
Wm. H. Crawford	Wm. H. Crawford	Wm. H. Crawford	Wm. H. Crawford	Wm. H. Crawford	Wm. H. Crawford
Henry Clay	Henry Clay	Henry Clay	Henry Clay	Henry Clay	Henry Clay
Alabama	2	Alabama	2	Alabama	2
Connecticut	3	Connecticut	3	Connecticut	3
Delaware	3	Delaware	3	Delaware	3
Florida	3	Florida	3	Florida	3
Georgia	5	Georgia	5	Georgia	5
Illinois	5	Illinois	5	Illinois	5
Indiana	5	Indiana	5	Indiana	5
Kentucky	5	Kentucky	5	Kentucky	5
Louisiana	5	Louisiana	5	Louisiana	5
Maine	3	Maine	3	Maine	3
Massachusetts	10	Massachusetts	10	Massachusetts	10
Michigan	3	Michigan	3	Michigan	3
Mississippi	3	Mississippi	3	Mississippi	3
Missouri	3	Missouri	3	Missouri	3
New Hampshire	3	New Hampshire	3	New Hampshire	3
New Jersey	3	New Jersey	3	New Jersey	3
New York	10	New York	10	New York	10
North Carolina	10	North Carolina	10	North Carolina	10
Ohio	10	Ohio	10	Ohio	10
Pennsylvania	10	Pennsylvania	10	Pennsylvania	10
Rhode Island	3	Rhode Island	3	Rhode Island	3
South Carolina	10	South Carolina	10	South Carolina	10
Tennessee	10	Tennessee	10	Tennessee	10
Vermont	3	Vermont	3	Vermont	3
Virginia	10	Virginia	10	Virginia	10
Total	55	Total	55	Total	55

In the election of 1824 there were four candidates for the Presidency, each of whom received a number of Electoral Votes, but no one a majority; Andrew Jackson, received 69 votes, the Electors, and Popular Vote 99 of the former and 15,472 of the latter; but as there was evidently no election, it devolved upon the House of Representatives to choose a President according to the 12th Amendment of the Constitution. The voting was by States, and 24 fellows (one member from each State) were appointed. The ballots were cast for the three highest candidates on the list, Messrs Jackson, Adams and Crawford. The friends of Mr. Clay supported Mr. Adams. When the vote was counted, thirteen States voted for Mr. Adams, seven for Gen. Jackson and four for Mr. Crawford. The friends of Mr. Adams was then declared elected. Mr. Calhoun having received a large majority of all the Electors, and 373 of the popular vote, he was especially noticeable. Gen. Jackson, whose friends had denounced the supposed coalition between Messrs. Adams and Clay, in 1824-5, in the election of 1828, was elected by a still larger majority over Mr. Clay, in 1832, as a corrupt, was elected by a large majority over his competitor, both on the Popular and Electoral Vote in 1832, and Mr. Clay had but 40, while Gen. Jackson received 219. John Floyd of Virginia and Wm. Wirt of Maryland received each a small number of Electoral Votes in 1832, and Mr. Clay had but 40, while Gen. Jackson received 219.

ELECTORAL AND POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT, 1840 TO 1844.

ELECTORAL VOTE OF EACH STATE IN 1840.	STATE.	1836.					1840.					1844.						
		ELECTORAL VOTE.		POPULAR VOTE.			ELECTORAL VOTE.		POPULAR VOTE.			ELECTORAL VOTE.		POPULAR VOTE.				
		PRESIDENT.	VICE-PRESIDENT.	Van Buren, Demo.	Harrison, White.	Webster and Man- gum, Whig and Nomi- nees.	Van Buren, Demo.	Wm. H. Harrison.	Martin Van Buren.	Whig Nomin.	Wm. H. Harrison.	James K. Polk.	Henry Clay.	George M. Dallas.	Theodore Freling- huyzen.	James K. Polk.	Henry Clay, Whig.	James G. Birney, Liberty Party, Nomin.
1	Alabama.....	7	1	19,068	15,617	15,617	19,068	15,617	33,691	33,691	33,691	9	9	9	9	37,740	56,044	James G. Birney,
2	Arkansas.....	7	1	2,400	1,236	1,236	2,400	1,236	5,160	5,160	5,160	9	9	9	9	9,546	5,604	Liberty Party, Nomin.
3	Connecticut.....	8	3	19,234	18,466	18,466	19,234	18,466	31,691	31,691	31,691	9	9	9	9	29,681	26,128	James G. Birney,
4	Delaware.....	3	1	4,155	4,736	4,736	4,155	4,736	8,911	8,911	8,911	10	10	10	10	44,177	42,100	Liberty Party, Nomin.
5	Georgia.....	11	5	18,000	24,698	24,698	18,000	24,698	41,691	41,691	41,691	10	10	10	10	44,177	42,100	James G. Birney,
6	Illinois.....	11	5	32,486	41,986	41,986	32,486	41,986	65,322	65,322	65,322	12	12	12	12	57,020	45,538	Liberty Party, Nomin.
7	Indiana.....	11	5	33,435	46,044	46,044	33,435	46,044	58,469	58,469	58,469	12	12	12	12	57,020	45,538	James G. Birney,
8	Iowa.....	15	5	33,435	36,915	36,915	33,435	36,915	54,469	54,469	54,469	12	12	12	12	57,020	45,538	Liberty Party, Nomin.
9	Kentucky.....	10	10	22,900	15,359	15,359	22,900	15,359	45,012	45,012	45,012	9	9	9	9	13,778	13,098	James G. Birney,
10	Louisiana.....	10	10	22,900	15,359	15,359	22,900	15,359	45,012	45,012	45,012	9	9	9	9	13,778	13,098	Liberty Party, Nomin.
11	Maine.....	14	14	43,501	41,093	41,093	43,501	41,093	39,538	39,538	39,538	12	12	12	12	45,719	34,976	James G. Birney,
12	Maryland.....	14	14	43,501	41,093	41,093	43,501	41,093	39,538	39,538	39,538	12	12	12	12	45,719	34,976	Liberty Party, Nomin.
13	Massachusetts.....	3	3	6,750	6,688	6,688	6,750	6,688	22,674	22,674	22,674	6	6	6	6	25,076	25,918	James G. Birney,
14	Michigan.....	4	4	10,995	8,337	8,337	10,995	8,337	10,618	10,618	10,618	9	9	9	9	23,759	24,337	Liberty Party, Nomin.
15	Mississippi.....	7	7	10,995	8,337	8,337	10,995	8,337	22,972	22,972	22,972	9	9	9	9	25,126	19,326	James G. Birney,
16	Missouri.....	7	7	18,722	6,228	6,228	18,722	6,228	26,158	26,158	26,158	9	9	9	9	31,241	31,241	Liberty Party, Nomin.
17	New Hampshire.....	7	7	18,722	6,228	6,228	18,722	6,228	26,158	26,158	26,158	9	9	9	9	31,241	31,241	James G. Birney,
18	New Jersey.....	16	16	20,347	20,892	20,892	20,347	20,892	33,351	33,351	33,351	12	12	12	12	37,466	37,866	Liberty Party, Nomin.
19	New York.....	42	42	166,815	138,543	138,543	166,815	138,543	223,817	223,817	223,817	36	36	36	36	237,486	236,318	James G. Birney,
20	North Carolina.....	15	15	26,910	23,626	23,626	26,910	23,626	46,376	46,376	46,376	11	11	11	11	39,287	39,318	Liberty Party, Nomin.
21	Ohio.....	21	21	96,948	125,405	125,405	96,948	125,405	144,157	144,157	144,157	23	23	23	23	149,117	155,057	James G. Birney,
22	Pennsylvania.....	30	30	91,475	127,171	127,171	91,475	127,171	144,081	144,081	144,081	26	26	26	26	107,885	101,403	Liberty Party, Nomin.
23	Rhode Island.....	4	4	7,094	2,710	2,710	7,094	2,710	14,801	14,801	14,801	6	6	6	6	18,041	18,041	James G. Birney,
24	South Carolina.....	7	7	14,037	20,691	20,691	14,037	20,691	32,440	32,440	32,440	9	9	9	9	49,570	49,570	Liberty Party, Nomin.
25	Tennessee.....	15	15	26,910	23,626	23,626	26,910	23,626	46,376	46,376	46,376	11	11	11	11	39,287	39,318	James G. Birney,
26	Texas.....	15	15	26,910	23,626	23,626	26,910	23,626	46,376	46,376	46,376	11	11	11	11	39,287	39,318	Liberty Party, Nomin.
27	Virginia.....	15	15	26,910	23,626	23,626	26,910	23,626	46,376	46,376	46,376	11	11	11	11	39,287	39,318	James G. Birney,
28	Total.....	294	294	761,549	776,666	776,666	761,549	776,666	1,126,702	1,126,702	1,126,702	170	170	170	170	1,337,248	1,399,063	Liberty Party, Nomin.

* In 1836, though Mr. Van Buren was chosen President, having a majority of 23 Electoral Votes, and nearly 25,000 on the Popular Vote, there was no choice of Vice-President. In 1840, Mr. Harrison was chosen President, having 177 Electoral Votes, just one-half of the whole number cast, while 148 was necessary to a majority. Mr. Johnson was accordingly elected Vice-President by the Senate. In 1840, Gen. Harrison's majority on the Electoral Vote was 174 or almost four-fifths, but on the Popular Vote it was only 130,220 or about one-seventeenth. In 1844, Mr. Polk's majority on the Electoral Vote was 69 or nearly three-fifths, but his Popular Vote was full 24,000 short of a majority.

PRESIDENTIAL VOTES.

ELECTORAL AND POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT FROM 1824 TO 1884

STATES.	1848.				1852.				1856.			
	ELECTORAL VOTE.		POPULAR VOTE.		ELECTORAL VOTE.		POPULAR VOTE.		ELECTORAL VOTE.		POPULAR VOTE.	
	PRES'T	VICE-P'T	PRES'T	VICE-P'T	PRES'T	VICE-P'T	PRES'T	VICE-P'T	PRES'T	VICE-P'T	PRES'T	VICE-P'T
Alabama.....	9	5	30,482	11,363	Free Soil Nominee.	Franklin Pierce	Winfield Scott	John P. Hale, Free	James Buchanan	John C. Fremont	James Buchanan,	John C. Fremont
Arkansas.....	7	3	7,588	9,320	Martin Van Buren.	Franklin Pierce	Winfield Scott	John P. Hale, Free	Am't'w J. Donelson	James Buchanan,	James Buchanan,	John C. Fremont
California.....	4	6	36,314	27,046	Free Soil Nominee.	Franklin Pierce	Winfield Scott	John P. Hale, Free	William L. Dayton	John C. Fremont	John C. Fremont	John C. Fremont
Connecticut.....	7	3	34,116	5,847	Lewis Cass Demo.	Franklin Pierce	Winfield Scott	John P. Hale, Free	J. C. Breckinridge	John C. Fremont	John C. Fremont	John C. Fremont
Delaware.....	3	3	4,116	5,847	Lewis Cass Demo.	Franklin Pierce	Winfield Scott	John P. Hale, Free	William L. Dayton	John C. Fremont	John C. Fremont	John C. Fremont
Florida.....	3	3	4,116	5,847	Lewis Cass Demo.	Franklin Pierce	Winfield Scott	John P. Hale, Free	William L. Dayton	John C. Fremont	John C. Fremont	John C. Fremont
Georgia.....	11	7	47,544	44,823	Lewis Cass Demo.	Franklin Pierce	Winfield Scott	John P. Hale, Free	J. C. Breckinridge	John C. Fremont	John C. Fremont	John C. Fremont
Illinois.....	11	10	53,047	46,300	Lewis Cass Demo.	Franklin Pierce	Winfield Scott	John P. Hale, Free	J. C. Breckinridge	John C. Fremont	John C. Fremont	John C. Fremont
Indiana.....	13	12	69,097	74,715	Lewis Cass Demo.	Franklin Pierce	Winfield Scott	John P. Hale, Free	J. C. Breckinridge	John C. Fremont	John C. Fremont	John C. Fremont
Iowa.....	4	4	11,084	12,083	Lewis Cass Demo.	Franklin Pierce	Winfield Scott	John P. Hale, Free	J. C. Breckinridge	John C. Fremont	John C. Fremont	John C. Fremont
Kentucky.....	12	12	58,141	49,780	Lewis Cass Demo.	Franklin Pierce	Winfield Scott	John P. Hale, Free	J. C. Breckinridge	John C. Fremont	John C. Fremont	John C. Fremont
Louisiana.....	8	6	35,125	30,820	Lewis Cass Demo.	Franklin Pierce	Winfield Scott	John P. Hale, Free	J. C. Breckinridge	John C. Fremont	John C. Fremont	John C. Fremont
Maine.....	13	13	37,703	34,538	Lewis Cass Demo.	Franklin Pierce	Winfield Scott	John P. Hale, Free	J. C. Breckinridge	John C. Fremont	John C. Fremont	John C. Fremont
Maryland.....	8	8	61,070	35,381	Lewis Cass Demo.	Franklin Pierce	Winfield Scott	John P. Hale, Free	J. C. Breckinridge	John C. Fremont	John C. Fremont	John C. Fremont
Massachusetts.....	13	13	23,040	30,687	Lewis Cass Demo.	Franklin Pierce	Winfield Scott	John P. Hale, Free	J. C. Breckinridge	John C. Fremont	John C. Fremont	John C. Fremont
Michigan.....	13	13	25,922	26,537	Lewis Cass Demo.	Franklin Pierce	Winfield Scott	John P. Hale, Free	J. C. Breckinridge	John C. Fremont	John C. Fremont	John C. Fremont
Mississippi.....	7	7	14,781	27,753	Lewis Cass Demo.	Franklin Pierce	Winfield Scott	John P. Hale, Free	J. C. Breckinridge	John C. Fremont	John C. Fremont	John C. Fremont
Missouri.....	9	9	40,015	39,901	Lewis Cass Demo.	Franklin Pierce	Winfield Scott	John P. Hale, Free	J. C. Breckinridge	John C. Fremont	John C. Fremont	John C. Fremont
New Jersey.....	7	7	28,063	14,318	Lewis Cass Demo.	Franklin Pierce	Winfield Scott	John P. Hale, Free	J. C. Breckinridge	John C. Fremont	John C. Fremont	John C. Fremont
New York.....	35	36	128,603	124,301	Lewis Cass Demo.	Franklin Pierce	Winfield Scott	John P. Hale, Free	J. C. Breckinridge	John C. Fremont	John C. Fremont	John C. Fremont
North Carolina.....	10	11	43,550	34,869	Lewis Cass Demo.	Franklin Pierce	Winfield Scott	John P. Hale, Free	J. C. Breckinridge	John C. Fremont	John C. Fremont	John C. Fremont
Ohio.....	23	23	138,360	154,775	Lewis Cass Demo.	Franklin Pierce	Winfield Scott	John P. Hale, Free	J. C. Breckinridge	John C. Fremont	John C. Fremont	John C. Fremont
Pennsylvania.....	27	26	183,560	154,775	Lewis Cass Demo.	Franklin Pierce	Winfield Scott	John P. Hale, Free	J. C. Breckinridge	John C. Fremont	John C. Fremont	John C. Fremont
Rhode Island.....	7	7	14,781	27,753	Lewis Cass Demo.	Franklin Pierce	Winfield Scott	John P. Hale, Free	J. C. Breckinridge	John C. Fremont	John C. Fremont	John C. Fremont
South Carolina.....	4	4	6,779	13,606	Lewis Cass Demo.	Franklin Pierce	Winfield Scott	John P. Hale, Free	J. C. Breckinridge	John C. Fremont	John C. Fremont	John C. Fremont
Tennessee.....	13	13	4,959	10,668	Lewis Cass Demo.	Franklin Pierce	Winfield Scott	John P. Hale, Free	J. C. Breckinridge	John C. Fremont	John C. Fremont	John C. Fremont
Texas.....	13	13	4,959	10,668	Lewis Cass Demo.	Franklin Pierce	Winfield Scott	John P. Hale, Free	J. C. Breckinridge	John C. Fremont	John C. Fremont	John C. Fremont
Vermont.....	6	6	23,132	10,486	Lewis Cass Demo.	Franklin Pierce	Winfield Scott	John P. Hale, Free	J. C. Breckinridge	John C. Fremont	John C. Fremont	John C. Fremont
Virginia.....	15	17	43,747	55,001	Lewis Cass Demo.	Franklin Pierce	Winfield Scott	John P. Hale, Free	J. C. Breckinridge	John C. Fremont	John C. Fremont	John C. Fremont
Wisconsin.....	3	3	13,747	15,001	Lewis Cass Demo.	Franklin Pierce	Winfield Scott	John P. Hale, Free	J. C. Breckinridge	John C. Fremont	John C. Fremont	John C. Fremont
Total.....	296	296	1,360,099	1,230,544	296	296	1,360,099	1,230,544	296	296	1,360,099	1,230,544

In the election of 1848, Gen. Taylor, though having a majority of 36 Electoral Votes, was 101,708 short of a majority on the Popular Vote. In 1852, Mr. Buchanan, though having a minority of 62 the Electoral College, was 1,000,000 short of a majority on the Popular Vote. In 1856, Mr. Buchanan, though having a minority of 23 the Electoral College, was 1,000,000 short of a majority on the Popular Vote. In 1860, Mr. Lincoln, though having a majority of 55 the Electoral College, was 1,000,000 short of a majority on the Popular Vote. In 1864, Mr. Lincoln, though having a majority of 26 the Electoral College, was 1,000,000 short of a majority on the Popular Vote. In 1868, Mr. Grant, though having a majority of 23 the Electoral College, was 1,000,000 short of a majority on the Popular Vote. In 1872, Mr. Grant, though having a majority of 23 the Electoral College, was 1,000,000 short of a majority on the Popular Vote. In 1876, Mr. Hayes, though having a majority of 23 the Electoral College, was 1,000,000 short of a majority on the Popular Vote. In 1880, Mr. Hayes, though having a majority of 23 the Electoral College, was 1,000,000 short of a majority on the Popular Vote. In 1884, Mr. Cleveland, though having a majority of 23 the Electoral College, was 1,000,000 short of a majority on the Popular Vote.

PRESIDENTIAL VOTES.

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ELECTORAL AND POPULAR VOTES OF MAJOR STATES, 1860 TO 1868.

STATES.	1860.										1864.										1868.										
	PRESIDENT.					VICE-PRES.					PRESIDENT.					VICE-PRES.					PRESIDENT.					VICE-PRES.					
	Electoral Vote in 1860	Abraham Lincoln	J. C. Breckinridge	John Bell	Stephen A. Douglas	Samuel Hamilton	Edward Everett	Hersey Johnson	Abraham Lincoln, Re-	John C. Breckinridge	Hardshell Democratic	Stephen A. Douglas	John Bell	Union and Old Line Whig	Electoral Vote in 1864	Abraham Lincoln	Andrew Johnson	Geo. H. Pendleton	Republican Nominee	Democratic Nominee	Electoral Vote in 1868	Ulysses S. Grant	Horatio Seymour	Schuyler Colfax	Francis P. Blair	Ulysses S. Grant, Re-	Republican Nominee	Democratic Nominee	Horatio Seymour	Ulysses S. Grant, Re-	Democratic Nominee
Alabama.....	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	
Arkansas.....	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	
California.....	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	
Connecticut.....	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	
Delaware.....	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
District of Columbia.....	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
Florida.....	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
Georgia.....	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	
Illinois.....	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	
Indiana.....	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	
Iowa.....	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	
Kansas.....	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	
Kentucky.....	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	
Louisiana.....	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
Maine.....	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	
Maryland.....	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
Massachusetts.....	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	
Michigan.....	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	
Minnesota.....	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
Mississippi.....	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
Missouri.....	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	
Montana.....	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
Nebraska.....	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
Nevada.....	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
New Hampshire.....	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
New Jersey.....	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
New York.....	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	
North Carolina.....	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
Ohio.....	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	
Oregon.....	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
Pennsylvania.....	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	
Rhode Island.....	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
South Carolina.....	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	
Tennessee.....	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	
Texas.....	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
Vermont.....	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
Virginia.....	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	
West Virginia.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
Wisconsin.....	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Total.....	393	180	72	39	121	180	75	139	121	186	352	845	765	1,375	1,517	589	58	161	65	321	334	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	

* In Nevada, in 1864, three Republican Electors were chosen, but one of them having died before the Electoral Vote was cast in December, the vacancy was not filled, and only 70 Electoral Votes were cast. In the Election of 1860, four candidates were in the field, all of whom received some Electoral Votes. Mr. Lincoln had a majority over Mr. Breckinridge in the Electoral College, but was in a minority of 94,199 in the Popular Vote. In 1864 he had a majority of 191 in the Electoral College, and of nearly 400,000 in the Popular Vote. Gen. Grant's majority in the Electoral College, in 1868, was 184, and in the Popular Vote over 400,000.

HISTORY OF THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION AND INAUGURATION,

SUBSEQUENT TO THE MEETING OF THE ELECTORAL COLLEGES.

The doubt in regard to the result of the Presidential Election was not removed by the returns from the Electoral Colleges which met December 6, 1876, for in South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana two or more lists of Electors were returned, though some of them lacked the required authentication, and in Oregon, one name was returned who had confessedly not been elected, and there were in consequence three Electoral Certificates from that State, one containing the elected list, one substituting one name not elected for an elector declared to have been ineligible, and one made up of the names of this substituted elector and two others whom he had appointed. The confusion seemed constantly growing more hopeless, and the danger of revolution or violence constantly greater. Investigating Committees had been sent to South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana by both houses of Congress, and informal commissions sent by the President and by the Chairman of the National Democratic Committee. A joint committee was at last appointed from the Senate and House of Representatives, with instructions to consider and report a bill for regulating the counting of the votes for President and Vice-President. The questions which were to be solved were these: whether as one party claimed, the Vice-President or Acting Vice-President of the United States was vested with the exclusive power of opening and counting, or causing to be counted, the electoral vote; whether his functions in this matter were purely ministerial; whether in case of two returns he alone had the right to decide which were valid; and if not, whether the Senate or the House, or either or both, separately or together, as a joint convention, or the House voting by States, had a right to decide the question for him; whether the House had a right, after objecting to the electoral vote of any State, to declare that there was no election, and to proceed to vote for a President by States, the Senate thereupon electing the Vice-President. There were other but minor questions also involved, and it was felt that there was need of great caution and wisdom in digesting a plan which would prove satisfactory to both parties and avert the threatened conflict. The committee was selected with great care, and consisted of some of the ablest men in each house. The President of the Senate named four Republicans and three Democrats, and the Speaker of the House four Democrats and three Republicans, so that each party might be represented by an equal number. The Senators on the committee were Messrs. Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Morton, Conkling, Thurman, Bayard and Ransom, and the members of the House, Messrs. Payne, Hunton, Hewitt, Springer, McCrary, Hoar and Willard. The committee thus constituted, after long and careful deliberation, reported the following act on the 18th of January, 1877.

THE ACT PROVIDING FOR THE ELECTORAL COMMISSION.

AN ACT to provide for and regulate the counting of votes for President and Vice-President, and the decision of questions arising thereon, for the term commencing March Fourth, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and seventy-seven.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Senate and House of Representatives shall meet in the hall of the House of Representatives, at the hour of one o'clock post meridian, on the first Thursday in February, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, and the President of the Senate shall be their presiding officer. Two tellers shall be previously appointed on the part of the Senate, and two on the part of the House of Representatives, to whom shall be handed, as they are opened by the President of the Senate, all the certificates, and papers purporting to be certificates, of the electoral votes, which certificates and papers shall be opened, presented, and acted upon in alphabetical order of the States, beginning with the letter A; and said tellers having then read the same in the presence and hearing of the two Houses, shall make a list of the votes as they shall appear from the said certificates; and the votes having been ascertained and counted as in this act provided, the result of the same shall be delivered to the President of the Senate, who

shall thereupon announce the state of the vote, and the names of the persons, if any, elected, which announcement shall be deemed a sufficient declaration of the persons elected President and Vice-President of the United States, and, together with a list of the votes, be entered on the journals of the two Houses. Upon such reading of any such certificate or paper when there shall be only one return from a State, the President of the Senate shall call for objections, if any. Every objection shall be made in writing, and shall state clearly and concisely, and without argument, the ground thereof, and shall be signed by at least one Senator and one member of the House of Representatives before the same shall be received. When all objections so made to any vote or paper from a State shall have been received and read, the Senate shall thereupon withdraw, and such objections shall be submitted to the Senate for its decision; and the speaker of the House of Representatives shall, in like manner, submit such objections to the House of Representatives for its decision; and no electoral vote or votes from any State from which but one return has been received shall be rejected, except by the affirmative vote of the two Houses. When the two Houses have voted, they shall immediately again meet, and the presiding officer shall then announce the decision of the question submitted.

SEC. 2. That, if more than one return, or paper purporting to be a return from a State, shall have been received by the President of the Senate, purporting to be the certificates of electoral votes given at the last preceding election for President and Vice-President in such State (unless they shall be duplicates of the same return), all such returns and papers shall be opened by him in the presence of the two Houses when met as aforesaid, and read by the tellers, and all such returns and papers shall thereupon be submitted to the judgment and decision as to which is the true and lawful electoral vote of such State, of a commission constituted as follows, namely: During the session of each House, on the Tuesday next preceding the first Thursday in February, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, each House shall, by viva voce vote, appoint five of its members, who with the five associate justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, to be ascertained as herein-after provided, shall constitute a commission for the decision of all questions upon or in respect of such double returns named in this section. On the Tuesday next preceding the first Thursday in February, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, or as soon thereafter as may be, the associate justices of the Supreme Court of the United States now assigned to the first, third, eighth, and ninth circuits shall select, in such manner as a majority of them shall deem fit, another of the associate justices of said court, which five persons shall be members of said commission; and the person longest in commission of said five justices shall be the president of said commission. The members of said commission shall respectively take and subscribe the following oaths: "I, ———, do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will impartially examine and consider all questions submitted to the commission of which I am a member, and a true judgment give thereon, agreeably to the Constitution and the laws: so help me God;" which oath shall be filed with the Secretary of the Senate. When the commission shall have been thus organized, it shall not be in the power of either House to dissolve the same, or to withdraw any of its members; but if any such Senator or member shall die or become physically unable to perform the duties required by this act, the fact of such death or physical inability shall be by said commission, before it shall proceed further, communicated to the Senate or House of Representatives, as the case may be, which body shall immediately and without debate proceed by viva voce vote to fill the place so vacated, and the person so appointed shall take and subscribe the oath hereinbefore prescribed, and become a member of said commission; and, in like manner, if any of said justices of the Supreme Court shall die or become physically incapable of performing the duties required by this act, the other of said justices, members of the said commission, shall immediately appoint another justice of said court a member of said commission, and, in such appointments, regard shall be had to the impartiality and freedom from bias sought by the original appointments to said commission, who shall thereupon immediately take and subscribe the oath hereinbefore prescribed, and become a member of said commission to fill the vacancy so occasioned. All the certificates and papers purporting to be certificates of the electoral votes of each State shall be opened, in the alphabetical order of the States, as provided in section one of this act; and when there shall be more than one such certificate or paper, as the certificates and papers from such State shall so be opened (excepting duplicates of the same return), they shall be read by the tellers, and thereupon the President of the Senate shall call for

objections, if any. Every objection shall be made in writing, and shall state clearly and concisely, and without argument, the ground thereof, and shall be signed by at least one Senator and one member of the House of Representatives before the same shall be received. When all such objections so made to any certificate, vote, or paper from a State shall have been received and read, all such certificates, votes and papers so objected to, and all papers accompanying the same, together with such objections, shall be forthwith submitted to said commission, which shall proceed to consider the same, with the same powers, if any, now possessed for that purpose by the two Houses acting separately or together, and by a majority of votes, decide whether any and what votes from such State are the votes provided for by the Constitution of the United States, and how many and what persons were duly appointed electors in such State, and may therein take into view such petitions, depositions, and other papers, if any, as shall, by the Constitution and now existing law, be competent and pertinent in such consideration; which decision shall be made in writing, stating briefly the ground thereof, and signed by the members of said commission agreeing therein; whereupon the two Houses shall again meet, and such decision shall be read and entered in the journal of each house, and the counting of the votes shall proceed in conformity therewith, unless, upon objection made thereto in writing by at least five Senators and five members of the House of Representatives, the two Houses shall separately concur in ordering otherwise, in which case such concurrent order shall govern. No votes or papers from any other State shall be acted upon until the objections previously made to the votes or papers from any State shall have been finally disposed of.

SEC. 3. That, while the two Houses shall be in meeting, as provided in this act, no debate shall be allowed and no question shall be put by the presiding officer, except to either House on a motion to withdraw; and he shall have power to preserve order.

SEC. 4. That when the two Houses separate to decide upon an objection that may have been made to the counting of any electoral vote or votes from any State, or upon objection to a report of said commission, or other question arising under this act, each Senator and Representative may speak to such objection or question ten minutes, and not oftener than once; but after such debate shall have lasted two hours, it shall be the duty of each House to put the main question without further debate.

SEC. 5. That at such joint meeting of the two Houses, seats shall be provided as follows: For the President of the Senate, the Speaker's chair; for the Speaker, immediately upon his left; the Senators in the body of the hall upon the right of the presiding officer; for the Representatives, in the body of the hall not provided for the Senators; for the tellers, Secretary of the Senate, and Clerk of the House of Representatives, at the Clerk's desk; for the other officers of the two Houses, in front of the Clerk's desk and upon each side of the Speaker's platform. Such joint meeting shall not be dissolved until the count of electoral votes shall be completed and the result declared; and no recess shall be taken unless a question shall have arisen in regard to counting any such votes, or otherwise under this act, in which case it shall be competent for either House, acting separately, in the manner hereinbefore provided, to direct a recess of such House not beyond the next day, Sunday excepted, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon. And while any question is being considered by said commission, either House may proceed with its legislative or other business.

SEC. 6. That nothing in this act shall be held to impair or affect any right now existing under the Constitution and laws to question, by proceeding in the judicial courts of the United States, the right or title of the person who shall be declared elected, or who shall claim to be President or Vice-President of the United States, if any such right exists.

SEC. 7. That said commission shall make its own rules, keep a record of its proceedings, and shall have power to employ such persons as may be necessary for the transaction of its business and the execution of its power.

Approved, January 29, 1877.

This act passed the Senate January 25, 1877, forty-seven Senators voting for it, seventeen against it, and ten not voting. It passed the House, Jan. 26, one hundred and ninety-one voting for it, eighty-six against it, and fourteen not voting. It was approved by the President, Jan. 29, 1877.

On the 30th of January the Senate and House each elected their members of the Commission, and the four Judges of the Supreme Court virtually named in the act, proceeded to elect a fifth, choosing Justice Joseph P. Bradley, of N. J. The Commission was thus constituted as follows:

*Justices of the Supreme Court.**Senators.**Representatives.*

NATHAN CLIFFORD, Presi- dent, Me.	GEORGE F. EDMUNDS, Vt.	JAMES A. GARFIELD, Ohio.
SAMUEL F. MILLER, Iowa.	FRED. T. FRELINGHUY- SEN, N. J.	GEORGE F. HOAR, Mass.
WILLIAM STRONG, Penn.	OLIVER P. MORTON, Ind.	HENRY B. PAYNE, Ohio.
STEPHEN J. FIELD, Cal.	ALLEN G. THURMAN, Ohio.	EPHA HUNTON, Va.
JOSEPH P. BRADLEY, N. J.	THOMAS F. BAYARD, Del.	JOSIAH G. ABBOTT, Mass.

On the 31st of January the Commission met and adopted the following rules :

RULES OF THE COMMISSION.

RULE I. The Committee shall appoint a Secretary, two Assistant Secretaries, a Marshal, and two Deputy Marshals, a Stenographer, and such messengers as shall be needful; to hold during the pleasure of the Commission.

RULE II. On any subject submitted to the Commission, a hearing shall be had; and counsel shall be allowed to conduct the case on each side.

RULE III. Counsel, not exceeding two in number on each side, will be heard by the Commission, on the merits of any case presented to it, not longer than two hours being allowed to each side, unless a longer time and additional counsel shall be specially authorized by the Commission. In the hearing of interlocutory questions, but one counsel shall be heard on each side, and he not longer than fifteen minutes, unless the Commission allow further time and additional counsel; and printed arguments will be received.

RULE IV. The objectors to any certificate or vote, may select two of their number to support their objections in oral argument, and to advocate the validity of any certificate or vote, the validity of which they maintain; and in like manner the objectors to any other certificate may select two of their number for a like purpose; but, under this rule, not more than four persons shall speak, and neither side shall occupy more than two hours.

RULE V. Applications for process to compel the attendance of witnesses, or the production of written documentary testimony may be made by counsel on either side, and all process shall be served and executed by the Marshal of the Commission or his deputies. Depositions hereafter taken for use before the Commission shall be sufficiently authenticated if taken before any Commissioner of the Circuit Courts of the United States, or any clerk or deputy clerk of the United States.

RULE VI. Admission to the public sittings of the Commission shall be regulated in such manner as the President of the Commission shall direct.

RULE VII. The Commission will sit, unless otherwise ordered, in the room of the Supreme Court of the United States, and with open doors (excepting when in consultation), unless otherwise directed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 31, 1877.

The first case requiring the action of the Commission was that of the electoral vote of Florida. There were three certificates presented to the President of the Senate, two of them certifying—though on different grounds—to the election of the Hayes Electors; one of them having been issued by order of the Supreme Court of Florida some weeks after the meeting of the Electoral College, on account of an alleged defect in the count, and the third certifying to the election of the Tilden Electors, but not signed by the requisite authority. There was also a further question regarding the eligibility of F. C. Humphreys, one of the Hayes Electors, who, it was alleged, was a U. S. Shipping Commissioner when chosen an Elector. After a long and able argument on each side, the Commission voted Feb. 9—eight in the affirmative and seven in the negative—"That the four Hayes Electors were duly appointed, and that the votes cast by them are the votes provided for by the Constitution of the United States; that neither the second or the third certificates presented were the certificates of votes prescribed by the Constitution, and that the evidence did not show that F. C. Humphreys held the office of a Shipping Commissioner of the U. S. at the time of his election."

This decision having been reported to Congress, it was sustained by the Senate: yeas, 44; nays, 24; not voting, 7; and rejected by the House: yeas, 168; nays, 103; not voting, 19; and, according to the Act, was counted, Feb. 10.

The Louisiana case was reached and laid before the Commission Feb. 13, where it was debated till Feb. 16, when the Commission decided, by a vote of eight to seven, that the eight Hayes Electors were the lawful electors of the State of Louisiana, and their votes the votes provided by the Constitution of the

United States, and should be counted for President and Vice-President. This decision, like that in the Florida case, rested on the basis that the Electoral Commission did not possess any more or greater power than the Congress which had created it, and, therefore, had no power to go behind the legally-authorized report of the Returning Board, Board of Canvassers, or other authority prescribed by the State for this purpose.

This decision was reported to Congress on the 16th of February, but was not acted upon until the 19th, when the Senate sustained the decision of the Commission by 41 yeas; nays, 28; not voting, 6. The House rejected it by—yeas, 173; nays, 99; not voting, 18; and the vote was counted Feb. 20. Objection was made to one of the Electors in the Michigan, and one in the Nevada, certificate; but as there was but one certificate in each case, and the objections were evidently invalid, they were not referred to the Commission.

The Oregon case was reached Feb. 21, and referred to the Commission, which re-assembled Feb. 22. The arguments on both sides were heard, and on Feb. 23 the Commission decided "That W. H. Odell, John C. Cartwright and John W. Watts, the persons named as Electors in certificate No. 1, were the lawful Electors of the State of Oregon, and that their votes are the votes provided for by the Constitution of the United States, and should be counted for President and Vice-President of the United States." This decision passed by the usual vote of eight yeas and seven nays.

The fact of the election of three Hayes Electors in Oregon was not in dispute, but it was claimed that one of these, J. W. Watts, was a postmaster at the time of his election, and so ineligible; and Gov. Grover Lad assumed to throw out his name and give the certificate to Messrs. Odell, Cartwright, and E. A. Cronin, who had been Mr. Watts' competitor, but had fallen 1,000 votes short of an election. Thus, while the Secretary of State (the canvassing authority of the State) had certified to the election of Messrs. Odell, Cartwright and Watts, Gov. Grover had certified to the election of Messrs. Odell, Cartwright and Cronin. Mr. Cronin, failing to persuade Messrs. Odell and Cartwright to act with him, had resolved himself into an Electoral College, and had chosen two men who had not been voted for at all, as Electors, and sent—or rather brought in—a third certificate, declaring E. A. Cronin, J. N. T. Miller and John Parker the duly appointed Electors. This certificate was rejected, as was Cronin's appointment, by the entire Commission. On the 24th of February the Senate sustained the decision of the Commission by—yeas, 40; nays, 24; and 11 did not vote. The House rejected it, by—yeas, 151; nays, 106; not voting, 33. On the 26th of Feb. objection was made to Electors in the Pennsylvania and Rhode Island Colleges; but as there were only single certificates in each case, they were not referred to the Commission.

The case of South Carolina was reached Feb. 26, and Hon. A. G. Thurman having withdrawn on account of illness from the Commission, Hon. Francis Kernan, of N. Y., was chosen in his place. The case of South Carolina differed from those which had preceded it in some important particulars. Although there were two certificates, it was not seriously contended that the Hayes Electors had not received a majority of votes, but it was urged that, owing to the failure of the Legislature to provide a system of registration, and to the disorders, irregularities and frauds attending the Presidential election, that election should be declared void, and that the State, being at that time under duress from the United States troops stationed there, was incapable of holding a valid election. The Commission, after hearing the arguments, decided unanimously that the Tilden Electoral ticket should be rejected, and, by a vote of eight to seven, that the Hayes Electors were lawful Electors for the State of South Carolina, and that the State was entitled to have her vote counted. The Senate the same day sustained the action of the Commission by—yeas, 39; nays, 22; not voting, 14; and the House rejected it by—yeas, 190; nays, 72; not voting, 28. To the vote was counted.

Objection was made to Electors on the certificates of Vermont and Wisconsin, but these did not come within the provisions of the Commission.

On the morning of March 2, the completion of the count of Electors was reached, and at 4:10 A. M., of that day, Mr. Allison, one of the Tellers on the part of the Senate, announced the result of the footings as 185 votes for the Republican candidates, and 184 votes for the Democratic candidates, whereupon his Honor Thomas W. Ferry, President of the Senate, declared RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio, the duly elected President, and WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York, the duly elected Vice-President of the United States for the term of four years, commencing on the 4th of March, 1877.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

WHEN, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the POWERS OF THE EARTH the separate and equal station to which the LAWS OF NATURE and of NATURE'S GOD entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of MANKIND requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation. We hold these truths to be self-evident: That all men are created EQUAL; that they are endowed by their CREATOR with certain Unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness: That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed: That whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the RIGHT of the PEOPLE to alter or abolish it, and to institute NEW GOVERNMENT, laying its foundation on SUCH PRINCIPLES, and organizing its powers in SUCH FORM as to them shall seem most likely to effect their SAFETY AND HAPPINESS. Prudence, indeed, will dictate, that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of ABUSES and USURPATIONS, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute DESPOTISM, it is their RIGHT, it is their DUTY, to throw off SUCH GOVERNMENT, and to provide new guards for their future SECURITY. Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of Government. The history of the present king of GREAT BRITAIN is a history of repeated Injuries and Usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let FACTS be submitted to a candid world. He has refused his assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good. He has forbidden his Governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them. He has refused to pass other Laws for the accomodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature; a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only. He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their Public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures. He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the Rights of the People. He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the State remaining, in the meantime, exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.* He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws of Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands. He has obstructed the administration of Justice, by refusing his assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary powers. He has made Judges dependent on his will alone for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries. He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance. He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies, without the consent of our Legisla-

tures. He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the Civil power. He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our Constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws, giving his assent to their acts of Pretended Legislation:—For quartering large bodies of Armed Troops among us:—For protecting them by a Mock Trial, from punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these States:—For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world:—For imposing Taxes on us without our consent:—For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of TRIAL BY JURY:—For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended Offences:—For abolishing the free system of English Laws in a neighboring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary Government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies:—For taking away our CHARTERS, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the forms of our Governments:—For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever. He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us. He has plundered our Seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our Towns, and destroyed the lives of our People. He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation, and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty and Perfidy, scarcely paralleled in the most BARBAROUS AGES, and totally unworthy the head of a CIVILIZED NATION. He has constrained our fellow-citizens taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands. He has excited Domestic Insurrection among us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare is, an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions. In every stage of these OPPRESSIONS, we have Petitioned for REDRESS in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a TYRANT, is unfit to be the ruler of a FREE PEOPLE. Nor have we been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow their usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our SEPARATION, and hold them as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in War—in Peace, Friends. We, therefore, the Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name, and by authority of the good people of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare: That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, *totally dissolved*; and that as FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES they have full power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do. And for the support of this DECLARATION, with a firm reliance on the protection of DIVINE PROVIDENCE, we mutually pledge to each other our LIVES, our FORTUNES, and our sacred HONOR.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

WE, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution of the United States of America :

ARTICLE I.—Congress.*SECTION I.—Legislative Powers.*

1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SECTION II.—House of Representatives.

1. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

Qualifications of Members.—Apportionment.

2. No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative ; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

4. When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

5. The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SECTION III.—*Senate.*

1. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year; so that one third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments, until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

3. No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

4. The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

5. The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President *pro tempore*, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

6. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments; when sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath, or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside, and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

7. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend farther than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

SECTION IV.—*Election of Members.*

1. The times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof, but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SECTION V.—*Powers of each House.*

1. Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties, as each House may provide.

2. Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

3. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either House on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

4. Neither House, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

SECTION VI.—*Compensation, Privileges, Etc.*

1. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall, in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

2. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office.

SECTION VII.—*Bills and Resolutions, Etc.*

1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose, or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

2. Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his objections, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent,

together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall, likewise, be reconsidered; and if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

3. Every order, resolution, or vote, to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment,) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SECTION VIII.—*Powers of Congress.*

1. The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises, shall be uniform throughout the United States.

2. To borrow money on the credit of the United States.

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes.

4. To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States.

5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures.

6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States.

7. To establish post-offices and post roads.

8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries.

9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court.

10. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations.

11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water.

12. To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years.

13. To provide and maintain a navy.

14. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.

15. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions.

16. To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States, respectively, the appointment of the officers and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.

17. To exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings ; and,

18. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department thereof.

SECTION IX.—*Prohibitions and Privileges.*

1. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year 1808, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars on each person.

2. The privilege of the writ of *Habeas Corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

3. No bill of attainder or *ex-post facto* law shall be passed.

4. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

5. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State.

6. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another ; nor shall vessels bound to, or from, one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

7. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriation made by law ; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

8. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States ; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, with-

out the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

SECTION X.—*State Restrictions.*

1. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal, coin money, emit bills of credit, make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts, pass any bill of attainder, *ex-post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

2. No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws, and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

3. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty on tonnage, keep troops, or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.—*President.*

1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and together with the Vice-President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

2. Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of Electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

3. The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of

votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice-President.]

[*This clause altogether altered and supplied by the XII Amendment.*]

4. The Congress may determine the time of choosing the Electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

5. No person, except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

6. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

7. The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States or any of them.

8. Before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

SECTION II.—*Powers of the President.*

1. The President shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States,

when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

3. The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SECTION III.—*Duties of the President.*

1. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and, in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SECTION IV.—*Impeachment of Officers.*

1. The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.—Judiciary.

SECTION I.—*Courts—Judges.*

1. The Judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the Supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SECTION II.—*Judicial Powers—Civil—Criminal.*

1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States—between a State and the citizens of another State—between citizens of different States—between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States—and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens or subjects.

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to the law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

SECTION III.—*Treason.*

1. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

2. The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attained.

ARTICLE IV.—*State Rights.*SECTION I.—*Restitution and Privileges.*

1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SECTION II.—*Privilege of Citizens.*

1. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

2. A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall

on demand of the Executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

3. No person held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SECTION III.—*New States.*

1. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress.

2. The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States, and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

SECTION IV.—*State Governments—Republican.*

1. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of Government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.—*Amendments.*

1. The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, or the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year 1808 shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.—*Debts.*

1. All debts contracted, and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the confederation.

2. This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall

be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

3. The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound, by oath or affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.—Ratification.

1. The ratification of the conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

Done in Convention, by the unanimous consent of the States present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the Twelfth.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,

President, and Deputy from Virginia.

ATTEST:

WM. JACKSON, *Secretary.*

AMENDMENTS.

Articles in addition to, and amendment of the Constitution of the United States of America, proposed by Congress, and ratified by the Legislatures of the several States, pursuant to the Fifth article of the original Constitution.

ARTICLE I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers

and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated ; and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service, in time of war or public danger ; nor shall any person be subject, for the same offense, to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb ; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself ; nor be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law ; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law ; and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation ; to be confronted with the witnesses against him ; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor ; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

ARTICLE VII.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved ; and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States, by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State.

ARTICLE XII.

The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate; the President of the Senate shall, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.

The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President, shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

[An article intended as a thirteenth amendment to the Constitution was proposed at the Second Session of the Eleventh Congress, but was not ratified by a sufficient number of States to become valid as a part of the Constitution. It is erroneously given in an edition of the Laws of the United States, published by Bioren and Duane in 1815.]

[NOTE.—The eleventh article of the amendments to the Constitution was proposed at the Second Session of the Third Congress; the twelfth article, at the First Session of the Eighth Congress; and the thirteenth article at the Second Session of the Eleventh Congress.]

ARTICLE XIII.

Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SEC. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

SEC. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

SEC. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or

emancipation of any slave ; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SEC. 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XV.

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race or color, or previous condition of servitude.

SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.



AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS, 1870-1880.

I.—CROPS.

1. INDIAN CORN—In this crop Illinois ranks first; Iowa, second; Missouri, third; Indiana, fourth; Ohio, fifth, and Kansas, sixth.

Years.	Bushels.	Acres.	Value.	Yield	Price.	Value per Acre.
1870	1,094,255,000	38,646,977	\$601,839,030	28 3	\$0 54 9	\$15 57
1871	991,898,000	34,091,137	478,275,900	29 1	48 2	14 02
1872	1,092,719,000	35,526,836	435,149,290	30 7	39 8	12 24
1873	932,274,000	39,197,148	447,183,020	23 8	48 0	11 41
1874	850,148,500	41,036,918	550,043,080	20 7	64 7	13 40
1875	1,321,069,000	44,841,371	555,445,930	29 4	42 0	12 38
1876	1,283,827,500	39,033,364	475,491,210	26 1	37 0	9 69
1877	1,342,558,000	50,369,113	480,643,400	26 6	35 8	9 54
1878	1,888,218,750	51,585,000	441,158,405	26 9	81 8	9 04
1879	1,547,901,790	53,085,450	580,486,217	29 2	87 5	10 94
1880	1,587,535,900	52,695,281	617,485,100	29 2	40 1	11 71
Totals	18,362,465,440	481,108,545	\$5,663,198,582	27 8	43 6	11 81
Average	1,216,587,763	48,737,140	514,835,780	27 3	43 6	11 81

2. WHEAT—Illinois and Indiana lead on the wheat crop; Ohio and California come next, and Iowa and Minnesota follow closely.

Years.	Bushels.	Acres.	Value.	Yield	Price.	Value per Acre.
1870	235,884,700	18,992,591	\$245,865,045	12 4	\$1 04 2	\$12 94
1871	230,722,400	19,943,293	290,411,820	11 5	1 25 8	14 50
1872	249,997,100	20,858,359	310,180,375	11 9	1 24 0	14 87
1873	281,254,700	22,171,076	323,594,805	12 7	1 15 0	14 50
1874	308,192,700	24,967,027	291,107,295	12 3	94 4	11 66
1875	292,136,000	26,381,518	294,580,990	11 0	1 00 0	11 16
1876	289,356,500	27,627,021	300,259,300	10 4	1 03 7	10 86
1877	365,094,800	26,277,346	394,695,199	13 9	1 08 2	15 08
1878	420,122,400	32,108,560	826,846,424	13 1	77 7	10 18
1879	448,756,118	32,545,899	497,008,808	13 7	1 10 8	15 18
1880	480,849,700	36,037,950	460,597,000	13 8	75 8	12 74
Totals	3,602,277,118	287,911,440	8,345,641,456	12 4	96 3	18 96
Average	327,479,738	26,173,767	804,149,859	12 4	96 8	18 96

3. OATS—Illinois takes the lead on this crop; New York follows, and then Iowa, Wisconsin and Pennsylvania.

Years.	Bushels.	Acres.	Value.	Yield	Price.	Value per Acre.
1870	247,277,400	8,792,395	\$107,136,710	28 1	\$0 43 3	\$12 13
1871	255,743,000	8,365,809	102,570,030	30 5	40 1	12 36
1872	271,747,000	9,000,769	91,315,710	30 1	33 6	10 14
1873	270,340,000	9,751,700	101,175,750	27 7	37 4	10 37
1874	240,369,000	10,897,412	125,047,530	22 0	52 0	11 47
1875	354,317,600	11,915,075	139,499,930	29 7	36 5	10 86
1876	320,884,000	13,358,908	113,865,900	24 0	35 1	8 44
1877	406,394,000	12,826,148	118,661,550	31 6	29 2	9 25
1878	413,575,500	13,178,500	101,945,580	31 4	94 6	11 07
1879	864,253,180	12,683,490	190,855,000	28 7	58 2	9 52
1880	858,553,684	12,756,782	128,107,000	27 8	36 3	10 09
Totals	8,498,457,824	128,525,188	1,289,180,440	28 3	86 5	10 52
Average	818,041,589	11,229,558	112,652,818	28 8	86 5	10 52

4. **BARLEY**—California, New York, Wisconsin and Iowa are the States which raise the largest part of the Barley crop.

Years.	Bushels.	Acres.	Value.	Yield	Price.	Value per Acre.
1870	26,225,400	1,108,924	\$22,244,584	23.7	\$0 84.5	\$20 05
1871	26,718,500	1,177,666	21,541,777	23.6	80.6	18.29
1872	26,846,400	1,397,082	19,837,773	19.2	73.8	14.19
1873	32,044,491	1,387,106	29,333,529	23.1	91.5	21.15
1874	32,552,000	1,580,626	29,983,769	20.6	92.1	18.96
1875	36,908,600	1,789,902	29,952,082	20.6	81.1	16.73
1876	38,710,500	1,766,511	25,735,110	21.9	66.4	14.56
1877	34,441,400	1,614,654	22,028,644	21.3	63.9	13.64
1878	42,245,530	1,790,400	24,488,815	23.7	64.8	14.62
1879	40,288,100	1,680,700	23,714,444	21.6	67.9	16.30
1880	87,100,735	1,546,244	26,804,421	22.8	70.9	16.17
Total	874,147,256	16,888,815	\$276,159,448	22.1	\$76.1	\$16.79
Average	84,013,387	1,530,801	\$25,105,404	22.1	\$76.1	\$16.79

5. **RYE**—Illinois, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, New York and Kansas are in their order the principal States engaged in raising this crop.

Years.	Bushels.	Acres.	Value.	Yield	Price.	Value per Acre.
1870	15,473,600	1,176,137	\$12,612,605	13.1	\$0 81.5	\$10 72
1871	15,365,500	1,069,531	12,145,646	14.3	79.0	11.35
1872	14,888,600	1,048,654	11,363,693	14.1	76.3	10.83
1873	15,142,000	1,150,355	11,548,126	13.1	76.2	10.04
1874	14,990,900	1,116,716	12,870,411	13.4	85.8	11.52
1875	17,722,100	1,359,788	13,631,900	13.0	76.9	10.02
1876	20,374,800	1,468,374	13,635,826	13.8	66.9	9.28
1877	21,170,100	1,412,902	12,542,895	14.9	59.2	8.87
1878	25,800,000	1,621,000	16,847,400	15.9	55.3	10.39
1879	28,639,460	1,825,450	15,507,481	14.5	65.6	9.54
1880	28,518,275	1,540,874	18,049,992	14.8	79.8	11.74
Total	208,068,885	14,580,281	\$150,905,825	14.1	\$72.9	\$10.89
Average	18,916,849	1,825,480	\$18,709,575	14.1	\$72.9	\$10.89

6. **BUCKWHEAT**—This is not a large crop, nor is it rapidly extending; about five-sixths of the whole is grown in New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wisconsin, Maine and New Jersey.

Years.	Bushels.	Acres.	Value.	Yield	Price.	Value per Acre.
1870	9,841,500	536,992	\$7,725,044	18.3	\$0 78.4	\$14 38
1871	8,328,700	413,915	6,900,268	20.1	82.8	16.67
1872	8,133,500	448,497	6,747,618	16.1	82.9	15.04
1873	7,837,700	454,152	6,382,043	17.2	81.4	14.05
1874	8,016,600	452,590	6,477,885	17.7	80.8	14.31
1875	10,082,100	575,530	7,166,267	17.5	71.0	12.45
1876	9,668,800	666,441	7,021,498	14.5	72.6	10.53
1877	10,177,000	649,923	6,998,810	15.6	68.7	10.76
1878	12,247,000	673,000	7,225,230	18.2	59.0	10.74
1879	18,140,000	689,900	7,856,191	20.5	59.8	12.28
1880	18,695,900	614,804	8,008,799	22.8	58.5	18.05
Total	111,168,800	6,125,244	\$78,509,658	18.2	\$72.4	\$18.11
Average	10,106,254	556,840	\$7,186,822	18.2	\$72.4	\$18.11

7. **POTATOES**—New York takes the lead in the Potato crop, and Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan and Ohio follow, but the crop is a large one in most of the northern States.

Years.	Bushels.	Acres.	Value.	Yield	Price.	Value per Acre.
1870	114,775,000	1,325,119	\$82,668,595	86.6	\$0 72 0	\$62 38
1871	120,461,700	1,320,912	71,836,671	98.6	59 6	58 83
1872	113,516,000	1,331,331	66,091,120	85.2	59 9	51 14
1873	106,089,000	1,295,139	74,774,690	81.9	70 5	57 73
1874	105,981,000	1,310,041	71,823,330	80.9	67.7	54 62
1875	166,877,000	1,510,041	65,019,420	110.5	39 9	43 15
1876	124,827,000	1,741,983	83,861,390	71.6	65.5	48 1
1877	170,092,000	1,792,287	76,249,500	94.9	44 8	42 1
1878	124,127,000	1,776,800	73,059,000	69 9	58 8	41 10
1879	181,026,000	1,836,820	79,158,000	93 9	43 5	43 02
1880	168,385,900	1,840,929	80,696,000	91 1	47 8	43 55
Total	1,496,657,600	16,980,202	\$873,172,916	88 2	\$57 3	\$58 75
Average	196,069,772	1,548,666	\$79,379,355	88 2	\$57 3	\$58 75

8. **HAY**—New York leads in this great crop, and Iowa, Pennsylvania, Illinois and Michigan follow. We give only the statistics from 1876, the early years of this decade being unreliable.

Years.	Tons.	Acres.	Value.	Yield	Price.	Value per Acre.
1876	30,876,300	24,769,605	\$300,901,000	1 24	\$0 9 74	\$12 15
1877	31,629,300	25,367,708	271,934,950	1 32	8 60	10 72
1878	29,608,296	26,981,800	287,548,752	1 47	7 21	10 60
1879	35,498,000	27,484,991	380,804,494	1 29	9 32	13 02
1880	38,852,000	28,200,000	477,875,920	1 36	12 46	16 95
Total	175,958,896	132,758,599	\$1,667,060,116	1 34	\$9 46	\$12 49
Average	35,191,779	26,550,719	\$333,412,023	1 34	\$9 46	\$12 49

9. **COTTON**—This product being only reported at the ports whence it is shipped, it is difficult to ascertain the exact product of each State. We give, therefore, only the gross amount of the crops and their values, premising that Cotton is grown as a marketable crop only in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee and Southern Missouri. A few bales may be grown one or two degrees further north, but not enough to produce any effect upon the market.

Years.	Bales Produced	Value.	Average Price per Pound.	Amount Exported.	Value of Exports.	Am't retained for Home Consumption.	Value.
Sept. 1, 1877-8	4,811,265	\$242,000,000	12 27	3,574,376	\$180,081,484	1,468,625	\$71,000,000
Sept. 1, 1878-9	5,073,731	145,140,967	8 00	3,619,724	162,804,250	1,415,000	46,500,000
Sept. 1, 1879-80	5,361,900	242,255,702	10 20	4,118,005	211,535,905	1,948,295	56,885,458
Average	5,005,632	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

10. **TOBACCO**—All the chewing, and a large proportion of the smoking tobacco and snuff used in this country are produced on our own soil, while about two thirds of the cigars and cigarettes are made here from native tobacco, the other third being imported either in the manufactured or unmanufactured state.

Years	Tobacco Crop of the Year.	Value of Crop.	Amount returned for Rev. Tax.	Amount of Tax.	Pr. lb. Unm'd	Am't of Tobacco Imported	Value of Imports	Amount Tobacco Exported	Value of Exports.
		\$	Lbs. Manuf. Tob. & Snuff	On Man. Tob. and Deal's in	c			Lbs.	\$
1875	408,000,000	65,280,000	123,615,190	\$23,675,276	16.0	6,663,843	6,812,496	120174377	28,547,862
			No. of Cig's	On Cigars &c				Re-Expts	Re-Exp'ts
			1,967,959,662	9,494,147		Lbs. Tobacco, &c.		759,798	547,278
1876	399,000,000	45,217,000	Lbs. Manuf. Tobacco.	On Man. Tob. & Dealers in	12.5	6,598,410	6,081,647	108200734	25,682,670
			119,796,727	28,526,823		No. of Cigars, &c.		Re-Exprt	Re-Exp'ts
			No. Cigars	On Cigs, Cgts and Manufs.		599,086		706,393	395,278
			1,908,141,570	11,268,517		Lbs.		†	
1877	420,000,000	38,487,000	Lbs. Manuf. Tobacco.	On Man. Tob. & Dealers in	8.3	7,188,718	5,730,966	149347670	37,079,047
			127,481,149	29,881,907				Re-Exprt	Re-Exp'ts
			No. Cigars	On Cigars &c				266,001	292,315
			& Cigaret's.	& Manufet's				†	
			1,958,391,482	11,224,650				Re-Exprt	Re-Exp'ts
			Lbs. Manuf. Tobacco.	On Man. Tob. and Deal's in	5.6	8,603,641	6,439,868	283086557	28,484,482
1878	392,546,700	22,187,425	119,406,588	28,204,045				Re-Exprt	Re-Exp'ts
			No. Cigars	Cigars &c. & Manufactur's				464,481	313,691
			2,082,356,362	11,887,720				Re-Exprt	Re-Exp'ts
			Lbs. Manuf. Tobacco.	On Man. Tob. and Deal's in	5.8	7,112,740	5,888,876	322295361	28,215,240
1879	391,278,850	22,737,531	131,483,469	27,409,867 07				Re-Exprt	Re-Exp'ts
			No. Cigars	Cigars, &c., & Manufactur's				441,886	345,171
			& Cigaret's.	Man'factur's				†	
			2,276,534,081	12,725,185 58				Re-Exprt	Re-Exp'ts
			Lbs. Manuf. Tobacco.	On Man. Tob. and Deal's in	8.2	10,412,789	7,402,300	215928058	18,442,278
1880	473,107,573	38,794,821	146,092,885	28,766,218 04				Re-Exprt	Re-Exp'ts
			No. Cigars	Cigars, &c., & Manufactur's				924,169	501,622
			& Cigaret's.	Man'factur's				†	
			2,329,150,820	15,108,912 04				Re-Exprt	Re-Exp'ts

* Besides Cigars and other manufactures of Tobacco, to the value of \$2,864,975. † Besides 336,000 Cigars. ‡ Besides 2,082,000 Cigars and other manufactures of Tobacco, to the value of \$3,673,492. § Besides a large number of Cigars and other forms of manufactured Tobacco, valued at \$3,298,743.

11. RICE.—This crop has passed through great fluctuations within the past thirty years, both in the quantity produced and the districts in which it is grown. Formerly the crop was very large, and was almost wholly produced on the Atlantic coast, in the States of South Carolina and Georgia, and in a small district of lower North Carolina, and ranged from 200 to 215 millions of pounds. Now, the total product in the best years, does not exceed 85,000,000 pounds, of which about one-half is grown in Louisiana.

Years	Amount of Crops.	Value of Crop.	Price per lb.	Imports.	Value.	Re-Exports.	Value	Dom'stc Exports	Value Doms Expts	Total Exports.	Total Value Expts
	Pounds.	\$	Cts.	Pounds.	\$	Pounds.	\$	Pounds.	\$	Pounds.	\$
1869	73,635,000	5,154,450	7.00	53,065,191	1,325,234	8,886,664	284632	2,232,833	145934	11,101,497	430406
1870	50,244,000	3,517,080	7.00	43,123,939	1,007,612	15,212,833	454316	2,133,014	127655	17,345,847	681971
1871	39,550,000	3,361,750	8.50	64,655,827	1,876,786	10,212,920	260463	445,842	22502	10,658,762	302965
1872	42,636,300	3,517,493	8.25	74,642,631	3,317,172	12,651,959	378996	403,835	28768	13,055,794	407764
1873	49,548,600	3,765,694	7.60	83,755,225	2,304,696	20,204,774	591417	276,637	19740	20,479,401	611157
1874	55,123,290	3,858,630	7.00	73,257,716	2,083,248	25,840,877	763497	558,922	27075	26,399,799	790572
1875	83,635,001	5,770,815	6.90	59,414,749	1,547,697	12,352,330	342894	277,337	19831	12,629,667	362725
1876	86,000,000	5,160,000	6.00	71,561,852	1,693,547	16,610,614	406553	439,991	30918	17,050,605	437471
1877	60,505,950	3,932,886	6.50	60,978,639	1,439,767	14,483,645	369235	1,306,982	78112	15,790,627	447347
1878	.....	.....	.....	47,489,878	1,345,869	9,656,598	28242	681,105	33958	10,287,098	817195
1879	.....	.....	.....	75,824,928	2,180,158	7,906,315	207802	740,136	35588	8,046,451	242840

12. SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The cultivation of Cane Sugar in the United States is conducted under such disadvantages that the amount produced has not, since 1862, much if at all exceeded one-eighth of the amount imported. The production of Maple and Sorghum Sugar has been increasing, but has not yet reached an amount of more than one-sixth of the whole domestic production. It has lately been charged by the Government, that owing to frauds in grading imported sugars, the annual income from sugars is from seven to ten millions dollars less than it should be. The following tables give all the facts relative to the production, importation, exportation, and duties on sugars and molasses, from 1870 to 1879.

1.—STIGARS, including Cane, Maple and Sorghum, Sugar Candy and Melado.

YEAR.	DOMESTIC.			FOREIGN.			VALUE OF FOREIGN SUGAR CONSUMED.				TOTAL CONSUMPTION.		
	Production.	Exports.	Imports.	Re-Exports.	Difference.		Foreign Value.	Paid for Cus- toms.	Total Value.		Foreign.	Domestic.	Total.
1870.	Lbs. 132,979, 178	Lbs. 4,501,221	Lbs. 1,196,289,339	Lbs. 18,333,902	Lbs. 1,178,435,487		\$60,270,698	\$36,829,037	\$97,099,735	Lbs. 1,216,459,872	Lbs. 128,477,957	Lbs. 1,344,937,829	
1871.	208,196,046	3,945,923	1,277,525,009	10,364,161	1,267,160,848		60,849,370	30,758,657	91,608,027	1,231,853,061	204,250,123	1,436,103,184	
1872.	186,106,426	4,590,832	1,509,249,507	12,122,280	1,497,127,227		76,029,865	28,874,131	104,905,996	1,412,219,438	181,515,494	1,594,434,932	
1873.	163,955,047	10,222,738	1,568,393,877	23,930,453	1,544,463,424		79,513,278	29,842,942	109,356,220	1,485,657,191	153,742,319	1,639,399,510	
1874.	141,629,424	15,585,587	1,701,354,312	19,310,777	1,682,043,535		81,491,851	32,499,835	113,991,686	1,644,765,505	126,043,837	1,770,809,342	
1875.	184,536,695	35,694,898	1,797,586,806	11,200,857	1,786,385,949		71,800,698	34,662,057	106,462,655	1,649,100,179	148,841,507	1,797,941,686	
1876.	214,974,473	52,024,916	1,494,065,427	15,870,600	1,478,194,827		67,030,351	39,450,917	106,481,268	1,658,719,324	162,949,557	1,821,668,881	
1877.	241,286,958	54,073,314	1,623,973,537	3,122,956	1,620,850,581		73,780,829	35,274,468	109,055,297	1,505,086,114	187,213,644	1,692,299,758	
1878.	278,000,000	44,089,039	1,505,120,551	6,016,885	1,499,103,666		70,484,869	37,076,427	107,561,296	1,589,506,335	223,910,961	1,813,417,297	
1879.*	289,478,733	72,352,904	1,738,477,715	8,761,347	1,729,716,368		70,686,432	40,280,357	110,919,389	1,774,716,168	167,125,789	1,941,841,957	

2.—MOLASSES, of Cane, Sorghum, Maple, &c.

YEAR.	DOMESTIC.		FOREIGN.		VALUE OF FOREIGN MOLASSES CONSUMED.				TOTAL CONSUMPTION.		
	Production.	Exports.	Imports.	Re-Exports.	Difference.	Foreign Value.	Paid for Cus- toms.	Total Value.	Foreign.	Domestic.	Total.
1870.	Gallons. 26,632,763	Gallons. 299,672	Gallons. 56,373,537	Gallons. 1,606,272	Gallons. 54,767,265	\$11,345,631	\$3,821,461	\$15,167,092	Gallons. 47,768,267	Gallons. 26,333,091	Gallons. 74,101,358
1871.	30,242,501	2,946,113	44,401,359	1,002,054	43,399,175	10,953,639	3,826,462	13,779,491	47,260,091	27,296,921	74,556,419
1872.	27,830,428	2,726,848	45,214,463	310,558	44,903,915	10,108,889	2,102,896	12,211,785	42,057,924	25,103,670	67,161,494
1873.	25,406,254	3,055,836	43,633,909	658,259	42,975,650	10,424,652	2,206,621	12,630,273	44,112,413	22,350,418	66,462,831
1874.	24,905,796	2,447,905	47,189,837	958,280	46,231,557	11,122,174	2,360,282	13,482,456	47,305,641	22,457,893	69,663,534
1875.	26,438,084	4,769,292	49,112,255	648,488	48,463,767	10,409,255	2,495,189	12,904,444	43,220,697	21,668,792	64,889,489
1876.	27,585,545	4,408,412	30,026,200	1,058,815	37,967,385	8,712,156	2,447,658	11,169,774	39,213,805	23,177,133	62,390,938
1877.	28,347,079	3,470,827	30,188,963	302,891	29,886,072	7,335,194	1,812,525	9,147,719	29,000,397	24,876,252	53,876,649
1878.	30,350,000	1,477,047	27,430,007	844,206	26,645,801	6,860,317	1,678,485	8,538,302	26,865,764	28,872,953	55,738,717

* Cane Sugar only from Louisiana.

II.—LIVE STOCK

This department of agricultural production increases in a much more rapid ratio than the population, much of the land west of the Mississippi, as well as the prairie lands east of the river, being admirably adapted to grazing, and the breeding of neat cattle and swine for slaughter, and sheep, both for their fleece and for slaughter, being conducted on a large scale. Horses and mules are also reared in great numbers for domestic use and for exportation. For many years past we have exported large quantities of salted and smoked meats to Europe, mess beef, mess pork, hams, shoulders, jerked beef, bacon, &c., as well as lard, and in moderate quantities, tallow, butter, cheese and condensed milk; but for the last three or four years, a large export trade has sprung up in live stock for slaughter, neat cattle and sheep, and in fresh beef and fresh mutton, as well as much greater quantities of butter, cheese, and liquid condensed milk. This has speedily developed into an enormous traffic. Oysters and fresh fruits are also exported in considerable quantities. In the following tables we have given the numbers, average price and estimated value of the live stock of the country in 1879 and 1880, and also the exports of animals and animal products for the last three years. We deem these statistics of great importance to the farmer, agricultural settler, and to the shipper, as indicating the directions in which agricultural labor may be most profitably employed.

1.—Farm Animals at the end of each year.

ANIMALS.	JANUARY, 1879.			JANUARY, 1880.			JANUARY, 1881.		
	Number.	Av. Price	Value.	Number.	Av. Price	Value.	Number.	Av. Price	Value.
Horses.....	10,618,800	61 25	\$650,401,500	11,201,800	54 75	\$613,290,611			
Mules.....	1,667,000	64 01	106,604,670	1,729,500	61 26	105,948,819			
Milch Cows...	12,206,600	22 91	279,658,306	12,027,000	23 27	279,899,420			
Oxen & other Cattle....	21,077,000	18 10	381,498,700	21,231,000	16 10	341,761,154			
Sheep & Goats	83,482,000	2 40	92,358,340	40,765,900	2 21	90,280,587			
Swine.....	34,331,400	5 00	171,657,000	34,034,100	4 28	145,781,515			

2.—Animals and animal products exported in each year. These are for the Fiscal year ending June 30,

PRODUCTS.	1879.		1880.		Totals for 3 years.	
	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.
Animals, living:						
Hogs.....	\$700,262	83,433	\$421,079	187,846	\$1,388,591	371,389
Horned cattle.....	8,379,200	182,746	13,344,195	309,506	25,620,288	492,252
Horses.....	770,742	3,000	675,139	11,079	2,244,609	14,079
Mules.....	530,686	5,178	532,302	13,191	1,504,864	18,369
Sheep.....	1,073,038	219,137	892,647	618,812	2,309,084	838,949
All other and fowls.....	23,023		16,088		87,152	
Animal matter:						
Bone-black, ivory black, &c.....	4,347	1,249,668	66,269	5,014,879	195,156	6,264,547
Bones and bone-dust.....	70,800	32,680	46,431	122,402	106,230	244,802
Candles.....	225,101	1,944,465	237,549	5,327,644	681,638	7,272,109
Furs and fur-skins.....	4,828,158		5,403,956		12,850,214	
Glue.....	43,779	150,718	22,659	795,378	97,976	946,096
Hair:						
Unmanufactured.....	279,170		232,726		873,244	
Manufactures of.....	18,629		24,552		73,401	
Hides and skins, other than furs.....	1,171,523		649,674		3,107,437	
Leather:						
Sorts not specified.....	5,846,882	21,834,492	5,086,018	78,943,254	17,121,952	100,777,746
Morocco, and other fine.....	953,188		558,243		2,515,398	
Boots and shoes.....	402,557	379,210	411,609	1,669,717	1,312,102	2,989,427
Saddlery and harness.....	132,959		133,810		363,599	
Other manufactures.....	433,743		440,947		1,206,264	
Oil:						
Lard.....	1,037,923	1,504,923	814,556	5,119,779	2,847,019	6,624,702
Other animal.....	134,832	29,552	23,669	195,207	175,348	590,791
Provisions:						
Bacon and hams.....	51,074,473	750,761,430	60,087,012	2,084,825,347	153,813,513	5,835,593
Beef: Fresh.....	4,883,460	84,728,032	7,442,462	192,000,035	17,335,398	2,760,427
Salted.....	2,330,378	45,930,221	2,881,571	121,021,163	8,188,965	126,951,384
Butter.....	5,421,205	39,834,251	6,000,079	99,319,384	16,043,400	139,153,635
Cheese.....	13,579,668	127,553,897	13,171,720	392,992,107	38,855,217	1,519,541
Condensed milk.....	119,883		121,013		369,180	
Eggs.....	14,258	85,885	14,148	271,890	43,286	306,133
Lard.....	22,856,073	374,078,959	27,000,394	1,044,325,114	80,791,281	3,418,384
Mutton, fresh.....	123,013	2,335,831	176,218	3,906,010	318,563	6,241,841
Pork.....	4,807,568	135,879,580	6,930,227	291,070,511	15,051,152	637,030,671
Preserved meats.....	7,311,408		7,877,673		20,291,166	
Soap:						
Perfumed and toilet.....	30,827		38,567		705,666	
All other.....	621,311	14,570,300	690,331	37,778,731	1,015,509	52,949,340
Tallow.....	6,934,040	110,749,449	7,460,951	290,210,117	21,120,268	1,330,767
Wax.....	45,623	193,217	48,680	688,575	189,777	921,670
Wool:						
Raw and fleece.....	17,644	191,551	71,987	600,189	182,689	791,840
Carpets.....	8,118	8,541	8,530	27,300	27,878	36,959
Other manufactures.....	338,615		208,346		485,055	
Total value of animals and animal matter.....	\$146,641,233		160,931,147		452,150,886	

WEIGHT OF A BUSHEL.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Wheat.	Rye.	Oats.	Barley.	Buckwheat.	Indian Corn.	Corn on the Cob.	Corn Meal and Rye Meal.	Bran.	Malt.	Potatoes, Irish.	Potatoes, Sweet.	Carrots.	Onions.	Turnips, English.	Beets.	Beans.	Peas.	Apples, Peaches, Pears and Quinces.	Dried Apples.	Dried Peaches.	Castor Beans.	Flax-Seed.	Hemp Seed.	Millet Seed.	Timothy Seed.	Blue-Grass Seed.	Hungarian-Grass S'ed.	Clover Seed.	Salt.	Coal, Bituminous.	Coal, Anthracite.	Lime.	Hair.
Alabama.	60	30	45	45	55	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Arkansas.	60	30	45	45	55	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
California.	60	30	45	45	55	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Colorado.	60	30	45	45	55	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Connecticut.	60	30	45	45	55	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Delaware.	60	30	45	45	55	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Florida.	60	30	45	45	55	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Georgia.	60	30	45	45	55	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Idaho.	60	30	45	45	55	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Illinois.	60	30	45	45	55	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Indiana.	60	30	45	45	55	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Iowa.	60	30	45	45	55	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Kansas.	60	30	45	45	55	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Kentucky.	60	30	45	45	55	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Louisiana.	60	30	45	45	55	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Maine.	60	30	45	45	55	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Maryland.	60	30	45	45	55	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Massachusetts.	60	30	45	45	55	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Michigan.	60	30	45	45	55	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Minnesota.	60	30	45	45	55	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Missouri.	60	30	45	45	55	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Montana.	60	30	45	45	55	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Nebraska.	60	30	45	45	55	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Nevada.	60	30	45	45	55	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
New Hampshire.	60	30	45	45	55	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
New Jersey.	60	30	45	45	55	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
New York.	60	30	45	45	55	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
North Carolina.	60	30	45	45	55	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Ohio.	60	30	45	45	55	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60							

ADDITIONAL TO THE FOREGOING TABLE.

In addition to the articles named in the foregoing table, the following weights per bushel, of the following articles, are established by law in the States indicated, viz:

Coke: Pennsylvania, 40 pounds to the bushel; Ohio, 40 pounds to the bushel; Iowa, 38 pounds to the bushel.

Hominy: Massachusetts, 50 pounds to the bushel; Ohio, 60 pounds to the bushel.

Peas, ground: Georgia, 25 pounds to the bushel; Kentucky, 24 pounds to the bushel.

Parsnips: Connecticut, 45 pounds to the bushel; Wisconsin, 44 pounds to the bushel; Montana, 50 pounds to the bushel.

Ruta-bagas: Maine, 60 pounds to the bushel; Connecticut, 60 pounds to the bushel; Wisconsin, 56 pounds to the bushel.

Mangel-wurzel: Maine, 60 pounds to the bushel; Connecticut, 60 pounds to the bushel; Washington Territory, 50 pounds to the bushel.

Vegetables not specified: Rhode Island, 50 pounds to the bushel; Washington Territory, 50 pounds to the bushel.

Onion top sets: Virginia, 28 pounds to the bushel; Nebraska, 25 pounds to the bushel.

Dried fruit—Plums: Michigan, 28 pounds to the bushel.

Peaches, peeled: Virginia, 40 pounds to the bushel; Georgia, 32 pounds to the bushel.

Currants, gooseberries, and grapes: Iowa, 40 pounds to the bushel.

Other berries: Rhode Island, 32 pounds to the bushel; Michigan, 40 pounds to the bushel; Iowa, 32 pounds to the bushel.

Chestnuts: Virginia, 57 pounds to the bushel.

Peanuts: Virginia, 22 pounds to the bushel.

Seeds—Broom-corn: Iowa, 30 pounds to the bushel; Dakota, 30 pounds to the bushel.

Cotton: Georgia, 30 pounds to the bushel; Missouri, 33 pounds to the bushel.

Osage Orange: Virginia, 34 pounds to the bushel; Michigan, 33 pounds to the bushel; Iowa, 32 pounds to the bushel; Nebraska, 32 pounds to the bushel.

Rape: Wisconsin, 50 pounds to the bushel.

Sorghum: Iowa, 30 pounds to the bushel; Nebraska, 30 pounds to the bushel.

Orchard grass: Virginia, 14 pounds to the bushel; Michigan, 14 pounds to the bushel.

Redtop: Virginia, 12 pounds to the bushel; Michigan, 14 pounds to the bushel.

Seed: Iowa, 130 pounds to the bushel.

FARM LABOR AND WAGES.

The following table of wages, paid for labor in the farming districts of the United States, was compiled from returns made in the month of April, 1880, and is placed in the report of this year. Apparently, it should be in the report of 1880; but as the returns are made in the spring following the date of the report, and before the funds to print the report of that year are available, it is deemed best to place the facts before the public at as early a day as possible, and not wait till after the close of the year. The same explanation applies to the table of labor and wages published in the report of 1878, and which was the rate of wages for April, 1879.

AVERAGE WAGES FOR 1880.

STATES.	PER MONTH.		PER DAY.									
	By the Year.		Transient in Harvest.		Transient not in Harvest.		Carpenter's	Blacksmith- ing.	Wheel- wrighting.	Machine Making.	Shoemaking.	
	Without Board.	With Board.	Without Board.	With Board.	Without Board.	With Board.						
							Without Board.	With Board.	Without Board.	With Board.	Without Board.	With Board.
Maine.....	\$21 00	\$12 78	\$1 50	\$1 12	\$1 09	\$0 75	\$1 86	\$1 85	\$1 87	\$2 09	\$1 54	
New Hampshire.....	21 45	13 31	1 38	1 06	1 26	94	1 94	1 92	1 86	2 00	1 58	
Vermont.....	19 12	12 62	1 46	1 10	1 00	69	1 87	1 77	1 75	2 03	1 65	
Massachusetts.....	23 60	15 40	1 60	1 22	1 45	90	2 10	2 07	1 87	2 65	1 88	
Rhode Island.....	19 00	.....	1 00	75	.....	50	1 50	1 50	1 50	.....	.....
Connecticut.....	23 40	14 00	1 75	1 34	1 06	71	2 00	2 08	1 95	2 50	1 85	
New York.....	20 50	13 98	1 60	1 20	1 08	74	1 93	1 80	2 06	2 03	1 70	
New Jersey.....	21 53	12 75	1 77	1 43	1 07	76	1 96	2 00	2 00	2 08	1 63	
Pennsylvania.....	20 25	12 60	1 47	1 11	99	68	1 71	1 60	1 80	1 95	1 47	
Delaware.....	16 00	10 00	1 00	75	50	33	1 50	2 00	1 50	2 00	1 25	
Maryland.....	14 72	9 23	1 40	1 06	80	53	1 76	1 77	1 73	2 12	1 63	
Virginia.....	12 80	8 25	1 18	93	64	45	1 60	1 57	1 60	1 75	1 33	
North Carolina.....	11 92	8 10	1 09	84	61	45	1 66	1 60	1 63	2 02	1 29	
South Carolina.....	10 38	7 32	1 14	88	55	43	1 54	1 64	1 65	2 20	1 36	
Georgia.....	11 16	8 21	1 08	82	61	46	1 86	1 81	2 00	2 50	1 58	
Florida.....	15 76	10 68	98	78	83	62	2 08	2 24	2 27	2 72	1 84	
Alabama.....	12 87	8 87	1 10	86	72	51	2 10	1 99	2 31	2 79	1 83	
Mississippi.....	13 55	9 80	1 10	84	76	54	2 12	2 30	2 37	2 68	1 83	
Louisiana.....	16 62	12 26	1 03	74	89	65	2 47	2 55	2 53	3 10	2 10	
Texas.....	17 48	12 09	1 25	95	92	67	2 25	2 30	2 25	2 54	2 05	
Arkansas.....	17 61	11 73	1 32	1 04	85	65	2 15	2 15	2 21	2 37	1 77	
Tennessee.....	18 08	9 13	1 40	1 08	75	52	1 82	1 74	1 95	2 32	1 56	
West Virginia.....	18 45	11 77	1 13	80	83	59	1 79	1 74	1 72	2 00	1 45	
Kentucky.....	16 28	10 75	1 48	1 14	77	53	1 96	1 84	1 94	2 29	1 52	
Ohio.....	21 02	13 95	1 68	1 20	1 04	75	2 02	1 93	2 19	2 33	1 67	
Michigan.....	23 90	15 68	2 07	1 69	1 20	86	1 97	1 91	2 18	2 34	1 67	
Indiana.....	21 37	14 15	1 77	1 39	97	73	1 91	1 87	1 98	2 26	1 67	
Illinois.....	22 11	14 97	1 73	1 37	1 10	82	2 03	2 03	2 12	2 25	1 70	
Wisconsin.....	22 03	14 76	1 98	1 57	1 13	83	2 05	1 95	2 14	2 23	1 73	
Minnesota.....	24 11	16 33	2 65	2 24	1 29	1 03	2 30	2 22	2 33	2 42	2 05	
Iowa.....	23 26	13 74	2 01	1 57	1 16	86	2 02	2 01	2 18	2 35	1 83	
Missouri.....	19 14	13 00	1 57	1 22	92	66	1 95	1 83	1 98	2 36	1 70	
Kansas.....	21 78	13 43	1 66	1 27	1 08	76	2 10	2 06	2 17	2 32	1 87	
Nebraska.....	24 48	14 52	1 94	1 56	1 09	86	2 20	2 19	1 45	2 33	1 96	
California.....	40 98	27 12	2 21	1 71	1 95	1 27	3 26	3 15	3 00	3 83	2 74	
Oregon.....	37 40	23 43	2 15	1 61	1 50	1 00	2 36	3 00	3 50	3 00	2 50	
Nevada.....	.....	30 00	2 00	1 67	1 90	1 32	4 33	5 00	5 38	5 75	5 00
Colorado.....	36 40	24 71	2 06	1 50	1 69	1 13	2 38	2 96	2 88	3 33	2 50	
Utah.....	32 60	23 00	1 98	1 55	1 48	1 13	2 77	2 80	3 00	3 25	2 03	
New Mexico.....	22 00	13 80	1 25	91	1 05	* 74	2 30	3 20	3 10	5 00	3 83	
Washington.....	40 00	22 50	2 00	1 50	1 50	1 12	3 37	3 75	3 75	4 00	3 00	
Dakota.....	27 17	18 10	2 33	1 97	1 41	99	2 42	2 63	2 64	3 08	2 39	
Montana.....	42 65	30 75	2 57	2 25	2 17	1 50	4 00	3 62	3 81	8 89	3 83	

A comparison of the returns in the first two columns of the preceding table with similar returns made last year, gives a clear idea of the change in the value of labor since then. The decline, which had been steadily going on since 1873, till last year, seems to have been arrested, and there is a decided advance in almost every section. The average wage of labor engaged by the year or season, and which represents the steady and reliable force on the farm, was, for the whole country, last year, an average of \$20.26 a month, without board. This year it is \$21.75, being an increase of 7.25 per cent.

Taking into consideration the figures of the second column, being the rate paid with board to the same class of labor, we gain a clear view of the cost of subsisting the laborer, which, for the average of the whole country, in 1880, is \$7.17 a month, against \$7.14 in 1879. Heretofore, in the decline of wages, the cost of subsistence declined in quite the same ratio, but for this year the proportion is largely in favor of the laborer, as the cost of subsistence remains nearly at the lowest rate, while the wage has materially advanced. The average price for labor, with board, is \$14.56. An analysis of the figures in the first column shows only three States reporting less than last year, viz., Texas, Minnesota and California; but a glance at the second column, or the wage paid with board, shows a marked increase. It must be borne in mind, however, that in all these States the sparseness of population and absence of the facilities of the older States render it both necessary and convenient to lodge and feed the hired help. The price paid, therefore, with board, is the safest indication of the value of labor in those States.

As was to be expected, the greatest increase has been in those States where Agriculture had been the most remunerative since last year. Thus, in the West, and those States bordering on the Ohio river, which were the most favored, the increase has been the largest. The same applies to the cotton States. With the higher price for cotton, the advance has been universal, and is, in some sections, as high as 8 or 10 per cent. The demand for labor is good in all sections of the country. In the New England and Middle States there is a steady and good demand for reliable men, and prices for that class have advanced very materially. The larger number of reports from these sections, state that the usual custom is to hire with board, and for the season.

In the South Atlantic and Gulf States there is an active demand for all kinds of steady labor. Many correspondents report that the share system, or a division of the product in lieu of wages, was growing more unpopular daily, and that the freedmen are becoming more and more landholders. In Mississippi and Louisiana, there are a few reports of scarcity of labor, owing to the exodus to Kansas and the North, but in the same localities there is reported a good demand for reliable labor of all kinds. In the Northwestern States the supply of labor is quite equal to the demand. In that section most of the inhabitants are land-owners, and only hire help at harvest time, but skilled labor is reported in good demand. In the Territories and on the Pacific slope, the demand is reported as good, except in New Mexico and Montana, where a surplus is noticed. In the first-named Territory, the surplus is attributed to the opening of the railway from Kansas, and in the latter, to the large number of young and unskilled laborers arriving.

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE—1860, 1872 AND 1878.

OCCUPATIONS.	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE, GOLD STND'RD			Inc & Dec 1860 & 1878 comp'd	OCCUPATIONS.	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE, GOLD STND'RD			Inc & Dec 1860 & 1878 comp'd		
	1860.	1872.	1878.			1860.	1872.	1878.			
<i>Agriculture.</i>											
Lab'rs per mo. & board	\$13 63	\$23 09	\$15 72	\$2 00	<i>Boots & Shoes—Cont'd</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$		
Lab'rs pr day, no bo'rd	90		1 25	35		Edge-Setters.....	12 00	17 78	13 00	1 00	
						Shoemakers.....	10 33	14 66	8 00	2 33*	
						Machine Hands, w'mn	8 25	8 89	7 33	92*	
						McKay Operators.....		22 22	17 75		
<i>Arms & Ammunition.</i>											
Machinist.....	14 00		18 00	4 00	Beaters.....	11 50		8 00	3 50*		
Machinists, foremen.....	37 50		37 50	=	Beaters-out.....		16 89	15 00			
Inspectors.....	12 00		15 00	3 00	Trimmers.....	15 00	17 78	12 25	2 75*		
Inspectors, foremen.....	30 00		30 00	=	Women.....	5 50		8 00	2 50		
Fitters.....	13 00		16 50	3 50	<i>Boxes.</i>						
Tool-Maker.....	9 75		17 12	7 37	Men.....	11 20	13 33	11 57	37		
Armors.....	9 45		14 25	4 80	Women and Girls.....	5 71	5 48	5 09	63*		
Watchmen.....	10 00		12 50	2 50	Boys.....	3 50	4 77	5 00	1 50		
Firemen.....	11 00		13 50	2 50	<i>Bread, Crackers, Etc.</i>						
Engineers.....	12 00		15 00	3 00	Bread-Bakers.....	8 06	13 10	11 97	3 91		
Labor'rs.....	6 00		8 00	2 00	Cracker-Bakers.....	7 83	12 44	12 00	4 17		
Boys.....	5 10		6 00	90	Drivers.....	19 60		16 61	4 01		
<i>Artisans' Tools.</i>											
Pattern-Makers.....			18 00		Shippers.....	9 55		12 00	2 42		
File-Cutters.....	8 00		8 00	=	Packers, Women.....	6 93		7 87	94		
Machinists.....			12 75		<i>Breweries.</i>						
Hardeners.....	6 50		8 00	1 50	Teamsters.....	9 95	12 00	12 00	2 05		
Forgers.....	11 30		15 00	3 67	Engineers.....	13 50	13 78	14 75	1 25		
Moulders.....			14 40		Watchmen.....	8 00	12 15	9 66	1 66		
Wood-Workers.....	11 00		11 50	50	Carpenters.....	10 00	16 00	12 00	2 00		
Finishers.....	10 50		13 50	3 00	Painters.....	10 50	16 00	12 00	1 50		
Helpers.....	6 83		8 83	2 00	Wash-House.....	9 66	11 11	10 96	1 30		
Laborers.....	5 00		6 75	1 75	Mash-Floor.....	12 19	11 55	12 81	62		
Blacksmiths.....	9 30	16 44	13 75	4 45	Coopers.....	12 00	16 00	15 00	3 00		
<i>Bleach'g, Dy'ng, Print'g</i>											
Overseers.....	27 50	20 77	20 77	*6 73	<i>Bricks.</i>						
Engine Tenders.....		12 00	11 00		with No with	b'rd.	b'rd.	b'rd.			
Printers.....	25 00	21 33	26 40	1 40	Moulders.....	3 10	11 36	3 37	27		
Back Tenders.....	5 00	7 09	6 65	1 65	Sorters.....	2 97	7 60	3 12	15		
Dyers.....	5 50	8 00	6 00	50	Loaders.....	3 12	7 69	3 96	84		
Designers.....	25 00	26 67	25 00	=	Barrow-men.....	3 43	8 82	3 85	42		
Engravers.....	23 50	21 33	23 80	30	Overseers.....	7 50	13 33	8 50	1 00		
Driers.....	5 00		5 50	50	Engineers.....	6 00	15 92	7 50	1 50		
Starchers.....	5 50		5 75	25	Carpenters.....	6 00	14 16	6 00	=		
Finishers and Packers	6 00	6 88	7 07	1 07	Pressers.....	6 00	10 04	5 36	64*		
Soapers.....			6 00		Face-Brick men.....	6 00	10 04	7 06	1 06		
Dyers and Steamers.....		8 00	6 00		Burners' Assistants.....	9 83	18 12	13 57	3 74		
Singers.....		8 00	6 75		Laborers.....	2 96	8 40	3 00	04		
Engineers.....			9 00		Teamsters.....	3 23	7 78	3 77	54		
Carpenters.....		13 33	9 00		Hostlers.....	3 00	7 78	3 00	=		
Teamsters.....		10 67	8 40		Blacksmiths.....	4 00	12 89	4 00	=		
Mechanics, repairs.....	11 10	14 67	13 50	2 40	<i>Brushes.</i>						
Color-Mixers.....	6 00	8 00	6 12	1 12	Finishers.....	14 00	16 89	13 48	0 52*		
Watchmen.....	7 00	12 00	8 90	1 90	Finishers, low gr'd w'k	7 00		6 00	1 00*		
Firemen.....	6 00		7 50	1 50	Nailers.....	14 80	15 55	17 10	2 30		
Men.....	5 50		6 33	83	Paint-Brush Makers.....	13 66	17 78	18 00	4 34		
Women.....	4 25		4 95	70	Do Fine Work.....	21 00		25 00	4 00		
Boys.....	3 37	3 31	3 90	53	Painters.....		17 78	15 10			
Girls.....			4 80		Borers.....	12 64	14 41	15 10	3 46		
Boys and Girls.....	2 75		3 60	85	Combers.....	12 47	14 52	14 24	1 77		
Laborers.....	5 25		6 37	1 12	Combers, low gr'd w'k			8 00			
<i>Bookbinders.</i>											
Gilders.....	17 00		20 00	3 00	Washers.....	7 50		8 00	50		
Finishers.....	14 85	19 32	17 77	2 92	Pan-hands, women.....	5 27	6 22	5 01	26*		
Forwarders.....	13 89	18 36	16 20	2 31	Drawers, women.....	5 05	4 88	4 70	35*		
F'ldrs & Sewers, w'mn	5 21	6 66	6 05	84	Boys.....	4 00	4 44	5 00	1 00		
Collators, women.....	5 66	6 74	6 32	66	<i>Building Trades.</i>						
<i>Boots and Shoes.</i>											
Cutters.....	12 00	14 81	11 05	* 95	Carpenters.....	9 92	14 66	11 33	1 41		
Bottomers.....	10 50	16 00	10 71	21	Painters & Glaziers.....	11 00	14 11	13 85	2 82		
Machine-Closers.....	13 50		14 25	75	Steam & Gas Fitters.....	10 22	19 55	12 16	1 88		
Boot-Trees.....	10 50		12 00	1 50	Slaters.....	14 33	16 00	12 50	1 89*		
Crimpers.....	10 50		10 00	* 50	Paper-Hangers.....	12 97	14 82	16 45	3 48		
Fitters.....		14 22	12 00		Plumbers.....	14 05	14 22	18 00	3 95		
Finishers.....	14 50	16 00	11 75	*2 75	Plasterers.....	10 18	21 33	12 25	2 07		
Buffers.....			19 50		Masons.....	11 45	21 33	13 37	1 92		
Heelers.....		17 78	13 75		Carpenters' Laborers.....	7 16		8 29	1 13		
					Mas. & Plast. laborers	7 14	12 22	8 13	99		

OCCUPATIONS.	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE, GOLD STAND'RD			Inc & Dec 1890 & 1878 comp'd		OCCUPATIONS.	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE, GOLD STND'			Inc & Dec 1890 & 1878 comp'd	
	1860.	1872.	1878.				1860.	1872.	1878.		
<i>Cabinet Making.</i>						<i>Cotton Goods.</i>					
Chair-Makers.....	\$10 11	\$11 56	\$11 00	\$0 89		Openers and Pickers..	\$4 76	\$7 35	\$6 23	\$1 47	
Decorators.....	20 50	22 22	24 00	3 50		Do Boys.....	2 57	4 55	3 45	88	
Gilders.....	15 00	17 33	17 00	2 00		Strippers.....	4 48	7 00	5 06	58	
Turners.....	11 80	15 11	11 60	20*		Strippers & Grinders	4 50	7 75	7 95	3 45	
Carvers.....	12 80	16 00	12 33	47*		Grinders.....	6 51	7 50	7 34	83	
Cabinet-Makers.....	10 56	14 66	11 03	47		Frame Tenders.....	3 48	5 65	4 47	99	
Mill-Men.....	10 05	12 44	10 67	62		Drawers.....	2 33		3 70	1 37	
Polishers & Finishers.	10 00	11 34	10 25	25		Railway & Alley Boys	2 70		3 45	77	
Upholsterers.....	10 90	14 66	11 42	52		Slubbers.....	3 50	3 30	4 80	1 30	
Upholst. sewers, w'mn	6 00	6 07	7 00	1 00		Overseers of Carding.	16 70	26 67	18 72	2 02	
<i>Carpetings.</i>						Section Hands.....	12 00		11 40	60*	
Wool-Sorters.....	6 50		9 25	2 75		Second Hands.....	8 00	16 00	10 00	2 00	
Wool-Washers.....	5 50		7 25	1 75		Overseers of Spinning	17 70	26 67	19 45	1 75	
Wool-Preparers.....	5 50		6 50	1 00		Section Hands.....	7 00	14 67	8 00	1 00	
Combers.....	6 00		6 30	30		Section Hands.....	9 00		11 40	2 40	
Finishers.....	5 25	8 15	5 57	32		General Hands.....	6 00		6 44	44	
Dyers and Dryers.....	6 00	9 93	7 50	1 50		Young Persons.....	3 46	4 59	3 72	26	
Drawing in.....	4 80		7 13	2 33		Spare Hands.....	3 45	4 53	4 00	55	
Filling Boys.....	2 50		3 50	1 00		Mule Spinners.....	6 33	10 70	7 41	1 08	
Drawers.....	6 00		6 50	50		Mule Spinners, w'm'n.		6 30	4 00		
Dressers.....	7 50		10 50	3 00		Mule Spinners, boys..	1 98		1 68	30*	
Weavers.....	6 50	7 46	8 50	2 00		Back-Boys.....	2 07	3 68	2 32	35	
Burlers.....	3 50		4 70	1 20		Doffers.....	3 00		4 65	1 65	
Section Hands.....	7 50		10 33	2 83		Frame Spinners.....	3 28		3 96	68	
Drawers and Spinners			4 35			Frame Sp'nrs, b's & g's	2 68	4 55	3 34	66	
Doffers.....	3 00		3 00	=		Frame Spinners, girls	2 37		3 52	1 15	
Frame-Spinners.....	4 50	4 08	5 00	50		Frame Spinners, boys			2 70		
Twisters.....	7 50		9 00	1 50		Frame Spinners, w'mn	4 96		2 83		
Carders.....			16 75			Ring Spinners, overs'r	11 52		18 00	6 48	
Firemen.....	6 00		7 00	1 00		Ring Spinners, 2d h'nd	7 50		9 00	1 50	
Packers.....			7 50			Ring Spinners, 3d h'nd	4 00		5 50	1 50	
Overseers.....	24 00	22 67	27 00	3 00		Ring Spinners, girls..	3 60		4 30	70	
Mach'n'sts & Carpent'rs	9 00	9 87	11 00	2 00		Do spare hands, g's	3 30		3 90	60	
Watchmen.....	7 00		10 00	3 00		Doffers, boys & girls.	1 50		2 42	92	
Laborers.....	5 00		7 05	2 05		Doffers, Boys.....	2 56	4 00	2 80	24	
Laborers' Boys.....			3 75			Fly & J'k Fr'm't'ndrs	3 50		5 80	2 30	
<i>Carriages.</i>						Reel'g & Warp'g, ov'rs	9 00	14 67	15 00	6 00	
Body-Makers.....	11 82	19 55	15 70	3 88		Do second hands..	4 50	9 33	9 00	4 50	
Painters.....	11 90	17 33	14 56	2 66		Do spare h'ds, girls	2 40	1 48	4 20	1 80	
Carriage-Part Makers	9 50	17 48	14 14	4 64		Do spoolers.....	1 62	4 85	3 96	1 34	
Wheelwrights.....	10 64	17 77	13 70	3 06		Do do overseers	13 50		16 50	3 00	
Trimmers.....	12 62	17 77	15 80	3 18		Do young persons	2 53	4 53	3 00	47	
Blacksmiths.....	11 20	16 00	15 24	4 14		Reelers.....	3 54	6 40	5 35	1 81	
Blacksmiths' Helpers	7 50	12 43	9 00	1 50		Reamers.....	7 35		9 25	1 90	
<i>Corsets.</i>						Warpers.....	4 22	5 70	5 30	1 08	
Forewoman.....		10 67	7 66			Dressers.....	8 19	15 47	11 27	3 08	
Overlookers.....		7 11	5 71			Dressers' overseers..	21 91	31 33	20 40	1 51*	
Embroiderers.....		7 11	6 47			Slasher-tenders.....		10 00	9 79		
Needle-Hands.....		7 11	5 37			Thread-dressers.....	6 75		7 95	1 20	
Finishers & Packers.			4 50			Drawers.....	4 56	5 64	5 55	99	
Machine-Hands.....		8 00	6 02			Drawers, second h'nds	8 25	14 57	12 08	3 83	
Boners.....		7 11	4 00			Drawers, sect'n hands	6 25	10 67	8 34	2 09	
Eyeleters.....		7 11	6 37			Drawers, third hands.	6 00	8 80	6 90	90	
Binders.....			6 78			Drawers, room hands.	5 00		6 00	1 00	
Cutters.....			7 00			Quillers.....	2 77	3 68	3 67	90	
Cutters, men.....		16 00	12 00			Twisters.....	6 00	8 00	9 00	3 00	
Pressers.....		8 89	7 50			Twisters, women.....	4 50	5 33	5 00	50	
Pressers, men.....			14 00			Winders.....	8 33		11 33	3 00	
Custom Work.....			5 00			Winders, women.....	4 45		5 94	1 49	
<i>Clothing-Ready-Made</i>						Winders, overseers..	15 00		18 00	3 00	
Overseers.....	19 45	24 45	24 82	5 37		Weavers.....	4 44		5 78	1 44	
Cutters.....	13 92	19 85	16 00	2 08		Weavers, overseers..	17 41		20 00	2 59	
Trimmers.....	11 06	11 26	14 31	3 25		Weavers, second h'nds	7 00		9 00	2 00	
Pressers.....	9 17	16 05	10 28	1 11		Weavers, sect'n h'nds	7 74	10 67	9 71	1 97	
Basters, women.....	6 32	7 77	6 46	14		Weavers, spare hands	4 50		6 61	5 25	
Mach'n-oper's, women	5 53	10 61	5 92	39		Weavers, 4 looms....			5 78	3 96	
Finsh'rs, at home, w'mn	4 00		3 46	54*		Weavers, 5 looms....			7 81	4 50	
Finsh'rs, shop, w'm'n	4 56	4 74	4 58	02		Weavers, 6 looms....			9 50	5 01	
Finsh'rs, contr. w'm'n			3 50			Weavers, 8 looms....			11 33	6 30	
Finsh'rs, cust'm, w'mn	6 00		8 00	2 00		Bobbin-boys.....	4 00		4 50	50	
Pants, Vest, Cust. Wrk	5 58		6 90	1 32		Cloth-room, overseers	18 10	14 67	17 25	85*	
						Cloth-room, sec'd h'ds	7 17	8 64	9 30	2 13	
						Cloth-room, men.....	5 44	8 16	6 45	1 01	
						Cloth-room, w'm. & b'ys	4 06	4 80	4 27	21	
						Packing-room, g's & b's	4 03		4 70	67	
						Dyers.....	5 87	8 93	8 13	2 26	

OCCUPATIONS.	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE, GOLD STD' RD				Inc & Dec 1890 & 1878 comp'rd	OCCUPATIONS.	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE, GOLD STD' RD				Inc & Dec 1890 & 1878 comp'rd
	1860.	1872.	1878.				1860.	1872.	1878.		
<i>Cotton Goods—Cont'd.</i>						<i>Hosiery—Cont'd.</i>					
Bundlers.....	\$6 00	\$8 69	\$8 88	\$2 88		Winders.....	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Overseers of Repairs.....	17 10	17 33	20 00	2 90		Knitters.....				6 60	
Mechanics.....	8 35	12 16	10 72	2 37		Twisters.....				6 85	
Mechanics' Laborers.....	5 47	8 72	6 94	1 47		Sewing-girls.....				6 00	
Engineers.....	9 00		11 37	2 37		Menders.....				5 70	
Firemen.....	7 09		8 33	1 24		Rotary-knitters, men.....				15 00	
Overseers of Yard.....	11 56		16 05	4 49		Engineers.....				12 00	
Yard Hands.....	5 22	8 76	6 32	1 10		Yard hands & watch'n.....				7 80	
Watchmen.....	6 83		8 12	1 29		<i>Leather.</i>					
Teamsters.....	5 40	10 67	8 01	2 61		Liners and Beamers.....	7 50		11 00	3 50	
<i>Cutlery.</i>						Tanners.....	6 83	10 41	8 60	1 77	
Forgers.....	9 40		12 00	2 60		Shavers.....	9 00		15 00	6 00	
Forgers' helpers.....	6 00		6 00	=		Finishers.....	8 50		11 00	2 50	
Grinders.....	12 60		11 65	95*		Splitters.....	14 25	16 00	16 00	1 75	
Sawyers.....	8 25		9 00	75		Knife-men.....	12 00	13 77	13 50	1 50	
Hatters and Finishers.....	9 00		10 62	1 62		Table-men.....	7 00	13 25	8 60	1 00	
Hatters & Fin'rs boys.....	3 00		3 30	30		Foremen.....	15 00		20 00	5 00	
Machinists.....	11 00		14 25	3 25		<i>Linen Goods.</i>					
Packers.....	5 75		6 00	25		Hacklers.....	5 75		6 75	1 00	
Inspectors.....	10 00		10 50	50		Preparers.....	5 00		6 15	1 15	
Inspectors, women.....	6 50		7 50	1 00		Preparers, boys.....	2 62		3 30	68	
Stampers, boys & girls.....	8 37		9 00	63		Preparers, women.....	4 55		5 45	90	
Men.....	13 60		13 60	=		Preparers, girls.....	2 60		3 09	49	
Women.....	5 17		5 17	=		Bleachers.....	5 00		6 80	1 80	
Boys.....	4 53		4 53	=		Finishers.....	6 00		7 50	1 50	
Laborers.....	5 50		6 00	50		Spinners.....			5 18		
<i>Dressmaking.</i>						Spinners, boys.....			3 00		
Managers.....	9 94	13 33	12 19	2 25		Spinners, girls.....	2 37		3 00	63	
Dressmakers.....	6 52	7 11	7 43	91		Spinners, women.....	4 00		4 80	80	
<i>Envelopes.</i>						Spinners, men.....	8 00		11 40	3 40	
Cutters.....	19 50	16 44	16 50	3 00*		Ruffers.....	5 00		5 70	70	
Trimmers.....	12 05		10 86	1 19*		Spoolers.....	1 75		1 80	05	
Folders, women.....	7 75	7 33	6 75	1 00*		Warpers.....	4 50		5 40	90	
Machine hands, w'm'n.....	7 75	6 89	6 75	1 00*		Dressers.....	5 75		7 50	1 75	
Overseer of Ruling.....	18 00		15 00	3 00*		Winders.....	3 25		3 55	30	
Rulers, women.....	6 03		4 50	1 50*		Machine boys.....	3 12		3 90	78	
Printers.....	11 00		9 60	1 40*		Mechanics.....	8 00		10 09	2 09	
Printers, women.....	4 00		3 00	1 00*		<i>Jute Goods.</i>					
Box-makers, women.....	9 00		8 00	1 00*		Carders.....		6 57	6 00		
Sewers, women.....	10 00		9 00	1 00*		Weavers.....		7 84	6 78		
Packers.....	10 50		9 75	75*		Rovers.....		5 78	3 90		
General Help.....	5 00		4 50	50*		Drawers.....		4 00	4 20		
Laborers.....	6 00		6 00	=		Feeders.....		5 78	5 40		
Foremen.....	21 00		21 00	=		Bundlers.....		7 56	4 50		
<i>Glass.</i>						Callenderers.....		8 89	7 02		
Blowers.....		8 89	12 00			Batchers.....		6 22	5 70		
Kiln-men.....		12 44	10 50			Shifters.....		3 33	2 40		
Cutters.....		13 33	9 00			Piecers.....		3 56	3 00		
Polishers.....		17 78	12 00			Bobbin-carriers.....		6 67	5 10		
Gaffers.....		16 00	20 00			Winders.....		3 52	3 00		
Servitors.....		13 33	13 00			Reelers.....		7 11	4 80		
Foot-makers.....		13 33	11 00			Oilers.....		6 82	6 30		
Pressers.....		12 00	13 00			Yard hands.....	5 62		8 10	2 48	
Gatherers.....		10 67	12 00			<i>Machines & Machinery.</i>					
Stickers-up.....		7 11	6 00			Pattern Makers.....	11 50	17 60	15 24	3 74	
Ware-wheelers.....		9 11	6 00			Iron Moulders.....	9 50	14 67	12 30	2 80	
Engravers.....		18 22	12 00			Brass Moulders.....	10 00	14 67	13 25	3 25	
Mixers.....		10 67	12 00			Core Makers.....	5 00		6 00	1 00	
Men, not in dep'tm'ts.....			10 50			Blacksmiths.....	9 15	16 00	12 15	3 00	
Boys.....		3 56	4 50			Blacksmith's helpers.....	6 50	10 20	7 70	1 20	
Women and girls.....		4 44	4 00			Machinists.....	9 64	14 40	13 05	3 41	
<i>Hosiery.</i>						Cleaners and Clippers.....	6 00		7 50	1 50	
Overseer of Carding.....			13 50			Chuckers.....	6 75		9 75	3 00	
Young persons, card'g.....			6 00			Fitters.....	8 83	14 40	10 06	1 83	
Overseers, bl'chg & dye'g.....			16 62			Polishers.....	8 00		9 75	1 75	
Men, ble'ch'g & dye'g.....			7 87			Setters-up.....	10 00	12 80	12 00	2 00	
Overseer of Spinning.....			13 50			Rivet-heaters, boys.....	4 00		5 00	1 00	
Men & boys, spinning.....			6 75			Riveters.....	9 50	14 67	12 00	2 50	
Shapers.....			7 50			Wood-workers.....	9 16		10 39	1 23	
Finishers, women.....			5 10			Painters.....	6 00		8 00	2 00	
Cutters and boarders.....			8 40			Laborers.....	6 00	8 53	7 27	1 27	
						Watchmen.....	7 00		9 00	2 00	
						Teamsters.....	7 50		10 00	2 50	

OCCUPATIONS.	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE, GOLD STAN'D			Inc & Dec 1860 & 1878 comp'd	OCCUPATIONS.	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE, GOLD STAN'D			Inc & Dec 1860 & 1878 comp'd
	1860.	1872.	1878.			1860.	1872.	1878.	
<i>Matches.</i>									
Men		\$16 00	\$10 50		<i>Preserved Meats, Fruits and Pickles.</i>				
Women		4 00	4 00		Men	11 67	12 67	12 30	38
Girls		4 00	3 00		Women and Girls	5 00	4 44	4 05	95*
Boys			3 50		<i>Printing.</i>				
<i>Metal and Metallic Goods</i>					Job Compositors	10 19		14 12	3 93
Hammers-men			12 00		Job Compositors	12 71		15 47	2 76
Heaters		21 23	23 40		Proof-readers	17 45	28 89	30 09	2 64
Rollers		10 67	13 80		Proof-readers, women	8 67		11 07	2 40
Puddlers		24 00	18 00		Job Pressmen	9 95	14 44	12 60	2 65
Shinglers		24 00	19 50		Job Pressmen	10 60	16 89	16 83	5 93
Helpers			12 75		News-work	8 77		15 11	6 34
Wire-drawers			12 75		Press Feeders	5 17		6 40	1 23
Annealers & Cleaners			9 90		Press Feeders	5 65		6 38	1 73
Ruffers			21 60		Press Feeders, women	4 77		5 80	1 03
Finishers			27 00		Compositors, daily	14 83	25 77	18 28	3 45
Billotiers			9 60		Proof Readers	19 54		25 26	5 72
Stockers			9 60		Pressmen, daily	13 19	17 55	18 11	4 92
Reelers			10 80		Book Compositors	10 28	15 22	12 87	2 59
Strikers-in			8 10		Book Comps., women	5 42	7 11	7 22	1 80
Brick-masons			18 00		<i>Rubber Goods.</i>				
Brick-masons' helpers			7 95		<i>Elastic Fabrics.</i>				
Sinkers			22 50		Rubber-workers			12 00	
Sinkers' helpers			12 00		Rubber-workers, women			5 55	
Machinists	\$10 85		14 42	\$3 57	Overseer of Weavers			15 00	
Laborers	6 35	9 33	7 38	1 03	Weavers, women			5 40	
<i>Metal and Metallic Goods, Fine</i>					Dyers			7 87	
Wood-workers	9 00		10 50	1 50	Dyers, Foremen			18 00	
Women	4 50		6 00	1 50	Sewing girls			6 30	
Men	7 50		10 50	3 00	Overseer of Spoolers			15 00	
Boys and Girls	3 75		4 65	90	Spoolers, men			8 75	
Moulders	8 50		11 75	3 25	Spoolers, women			4 75	
Gold-workers	15 00		18 00	3 00	Overseer, Leather w'k			16 50	
Steel-workers	10 50		12 00	1 50	Men on Leather work			8 40	
Metal-workers	7 00		9 00	2 00	Boys on Leather work			4 37	
Watchmen	7 50		10 57	3 07	Quillers, boys & girls			2 75	
Engineers	10 50		12 00	1 50	Wood-workers			14 25	
<i>Millinery.</i>					<i>Safes.</i>				
Managers	7 84	13 33	9 62	1 78	Safe Makers	10 60	15 33	12 67	2 07
Milliners	5 72	7 11	7 16	1 44	Painters	10 33		11 11	78
<i>Musical Instruments.</i>					Helpers	6 28	8 89	7 56	1 28
Case Makers	13 50		13 12	38*	<i>Ship-Building.</i>				
Varnishers	7 85		10 12	2 27	Carpenters, old work	24 00	21 30	9 00	15 00*
Finishers	10 85		14 46	3 61	Carpenters, new work	21 00	16 00	7 50	13 50*
Mill-men	12 38		14 19	1 81	Calkers, old work	27 00	21 30	12 00	15 00*
Action-Makers	13 67		14 09	42	Calkers, new work	24 00	16 00	10 50	13 50*
Action-makers, women	6 72		7 11	39	Joiners, old work	23 50	21 30	12 00	10 50*
Tuners	16 40		15 00	1 40*	Joiners, new work	21 00	16 00	9 00	12 00*
Laborers	7 17		7 70	53	Painters	18 00	13 32	12 00	6 00*
<i>Paints.</i>					Riggers	15 00	18 66	15 00	=
Foremen	15 00		18 50	3 50	Blacksmiths	15 00		9 75	5 25*
Mixers and Grinders	7 93		10 46	2 53	<i>Silk.</i>				
Boys	3 91		5 41	1 50	Winders	4 20		5 40	1 20
<i>Paper.</i>					Doublers	4 80		5 40	60
Foremen	16 63	16 00	26 49	9 86	Spinners	5 35		6 75	1 40
Millwrights	9 86	16 00	15 21	5 35	Spoolers and Skeiners	4 80		5 70	90
Rag-engine tenders	7 90	14 67	10 41	2 51	Dyers	6 75		10 50	3 75
Paper-machinetenders	10 00	16 00	15 25	5 25	Silk Cleaners	3 00		3 60	60
Thresher-women	5 70	8 89	7 40	1 70	Watchmen	7 50		12 00	4 50
Rag-cutters	7 50		8 40	90	Machinists	7 50		15 00	7 50
Finishers	7 70	11 33	10 20	2 50	Engineers & Firemen	7 50		10 50	3 00
Finishers, girls	3 92	6 93	5 27	1 35	<i>Soap and Candles.</i>				
Finishers, boys	5 50		7 00	1 50	Men	8 50	12 19	9 47	97
Finishers' helpers	5 80		7 27	1 47	Candle Makers	9 50	10 67	11 00	1 50
Cutters	6 90	8 89	7 85	1 05	<i>Stone.</i>				
Cutters, girls	3 40	5 33	5 00	1 60	Quarrymen	5 70		6 80	1 10
Bleachers	6 70	8 89	7 56	86	Paving-cutters	6 00		6 75	75
Rag-sorters	3 27	4 00	4 53	1 26	Stone-cutters	13 50		12 00	1 50*
Men on Stock	5 88	9 33	6 57	69	Polishers	7 50		9 00	1 50
Mechanics	9 75		13 20	3 45	Blacksmiths	10 22		10 50	28
Engineers & Firemen	6 64	10 52	8 77	2 13	Teamsters	8 17		9 75	1 58
Laborers	5 50	8 33	6 85	1 05	Laborers	5 00		6 00	1 00

OCCUPATIONS.	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE, GOLD STD'D RD			Inc & Dec 1860 & 1878 comp'd		OCCUPATIONS.	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE, GOLD STD'D RD			Inc & Dec 1860 & 1878 comp'd
	1860.	1872.	1878.				1860.	1872.	1878.	
<i>Straw Goods.</i>						<i>Woollen Goods-Cont'd</i>				
Bleachers.....			9 00			Shearers, men & boys.....	5 00	\$6 33	5 81	81
Blockers.....			12 00			Shearers, men & w'm'n.....	5 26		6 60	1 34
Pressers.....			12 00			Shearers, boys.....	4 00		5 40	1 40
Packer.....			10 50			Fullers, giggers, and Shearers.....	5 28		6 75	1 47
Machine Sewers.....			11 25			Giggers.....	5 04	7 26	5 90	86
Plaster-Block makers			18 00			Burlers.....	5 08	7 61	6 34	1 26
Whittlers.....			7 50			Burlers, women.....	3 81	6 25	4 59	78
Menders.....			9 00			Burlers, girls.....	3 00	4 98	3 25	25
Tipplers.....			9 00			Finishers.....	6 04	7 68	7 08	1 04
Trimmers.....			10 50			Finishers, women.....	3 08	4 91	4 95	1 87
Winders.....			9 00			Packers.....	5 00	8 00	7 23	2 23
Braid-winders.....			18 00			Packers, women.....	3 78	6 17	5 23	1 45
Machinists.....						Mechanics.....	8 90	12 47	12 33	3 43
<i>Tobacco.</i>						Boys and girls.....	3 05		3 50	45
Strippers.....	\$4 50	\$6 66	7 80	\$3 30		Pressmen.....	6 50		7 50	1 00
Cigar-makers.....	12 00	16 00	12 75	75		Section hands.....	7 33		9 33	2 00
Cigar-makers, women	7 50		9 00	1 50		Firemen.....	6 56	9 97	8 78	2 22
Packers.....	16 00	17 77	18 00	2 00		Engineers & firemen	9 00		10 50	1 50
<i>Type.</i>						Laborers.....	5 44	7 80	6 69	1 25
Casters.....	16 70	16 00	18 56	1 86		Watchmen.....	7 08		9 41	2 33
Dressers.....	17 64	22 00	19 60	1 96		Teamsters.....	7 50		9 00	1 50
Not designated.....	18 00		20 00	2 00		Engineers.....	12 00		18 00	6 00
Rubbers.....		7 11	7 27			<i>Wool Hats.</i>				
Setters.....			5 29			Carders.....	10 94	10 66		
Breakers.....			4 84			Carders, boys.....	5 33	3 70		
<i>Woollen Goods.</i>						Carders, foremen.....		21 00		
Wool-sorters.....	6 98	9 50	8 50	1 52		Carders, second hands		9 00		
Washers & Scurers.....	5 48	8 00	6 66	1 18		Dyers, first grade.....		12 66		
Dyers.....	5 72	7 95	6 66	94		Dyers, men.....		9 00		
Dryers.....	5 68	7 13	6 12	44		Hardeners, foremen.....		10 50		
Young Persons.....	5 00		6 00	1 00		Hardeners, men.....	10 67	9 00		
Dyers and Scurers.....	4 27		6 50	2 23		Hardeners, boys.....		6 00		
Washers.....	6 33		8 15	1 82		Machine-girls.....		12 00		
Dyers and Dryers.....	4 90		6 90	2 00		Trimmers, women.....	8 89	7 50		
Wash'rs, Scur'rs, Dry'rs	5 50		7 12	1 62		Carpenters.....		15 00		
Dryers and Pickers.....	4 50		6 00	1 50		Blockers.....	14 40	9 83		
Scurers.....	4 50		5 75	1 25		Block'rs, overseers.....		21 00		
Carders.....	5 32	7 30	6 19	87		Finishers.....	17 33	15 00		
Carders, women.....	3 74	4 92	4 54	80		Plankers.....	10 22	9 50		
Carders, w'm'n, b'ys, g'ls	4 00		4 93	93		Plankers, foremen.....		21 00		
Carders, young persons	4 00		4 50	50		Plankers, sec'nd h'nds		7 50		
Carders, boys & girls.....	2 62	4 40	4 00	1 38		Plankers, boys.....		6 00		
Carders, overseers.....	12 00		18 00	6 00		<i>Worsted Goods.</i>				
Strippers.....	4 97		6 19	1 22		Wool-Sorters.....	7 00		9 00	2 00
Strippers, boys.....	3 30		4 25	95		Wool-Washers.....	6 00		7 50	1 50
Strippers, boys & girls	2 70		3 60	90		Wool-Preparers.....	6 00		7 50	1 50
Spinners.....	6 79	9 20	7 64	85		Wool-Combers.....	5 75		7 50	1 75
Spinners, boys.....	3 00		3 00	=		Wool-Finishers.....	4 70		5 04	34
Spinners, women.....	4 75	6 85	6 15	1 40		Drawers.....	5 80		6 32	52
Spinners, y'ng persons	4 00	4 60	4 50	50		Roping tenders.....	4 00		5 82	1 82
Jack-spinners.....	6 41		8 01	1 60		Spinners.....	4 80		5 70	90
Jack-spinners, boys.....	2 71		3 91	1 20		Doffers.....	3 00		3 30	30
Jack-sp'n'rs, y'ng pers	3 50		5 00	1 50		Bobbin-setters.....	3 00		2 70	* 30
Spoolers, women.....	4 08		5 64	1 56		Dyers.....	6 00		7 14	1 14
Spoolers, girls.....	3 37		4 22	85		Dressers.....	12 00		14 92	2 92
Spoolers, w'm'n & girls	2 40		4 60	2 20		Twisters.....	13 00		14 94	1 94
Dressers and W'pers.....	6 48		7 68	1 20		Drawers-in.....	6 75		9 18	2 43
Dres'rs & W'p'rs, w'm'n	4 61		6 73	2 12		Sleyers.....	3 00		3 90	90
Dressers.....	7 60		9 18	1 58		Weavers.....	6 50		7 02	52
Dressers, men.....	9 00	9 49	12 75	3 75		Section hands.....	9 00		12 12	3 12
Weavers.....	5 50		7 00	1 50		Filling-tenders.....	4 00		5 58	1 58
Weavers, men.....	7 50		9 50	2 00		Burlers.....	4 20		5 40	1 20
Weavers, women.....	5 25		6 95	1 70		Finishers.....	6 50		7 02	52
Weavers, men & w'm'n	5 55	7 47	7 15	1 60		Crabbers.....	6 50		7 50	1 00
Fullers.....	5 23	7 41	6 89	1 66		Driers.....	6 80		7 98	1 18
Shearers.....	5 40		6 60	1 20						

* Indicates decrease in wages. = No change in wages. Blanks, wages not obtained.

LIVING EXPENSES.

The above result concerning wages being arrived at, the subject of the cost of living becomes an interesting question. We present a table showing the prices of

groceries, provisions, fuel, dry goods, boots, rent, and board, for 1860, 1872, and 1878, together with a column showing the per centage of increase or decrease on each item of expense for 1878, as compared with 1860:

Quantities.	ARTICLES.	AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES. STANDARD, GOLD.			PerCentge of Increase or Decrease for 1878, as compared with 1860.
		1860.	1872.	1878.	
GROCERIES.					
Barrel.....	Flour, Wheat, superfine.....	\$7 61	\$10 75	\$8 63	13
Barrel.....	Flour, Wheat, family.....	7 14	12 75	7 96	10
Pound.....	Flour, Rye.....	3	2	3	16
Pound.....	Corn Meal.....	2	1	2	* 4
Pound.....	Codfish, dry.....	5	8	6	13
Pound.....	Rice.....	7	11	9	22
Quart.....	Beans.....	8	9	8	5
Pound.....	Tea, Oolong.....	54	69	60	10
Pound.....	Coffee, Rio, green.....	21	34	23	10
Pound.....	Coffee, roasted.....	23	42	26	16
Pound.....	Sugar, good brown.....	8	10	8	5
Pound.....	Sugar, coffee.....	9	10	9	3
Pound.....	Sugar, granulated.....	10½	19	10	* 3
Gallon.....	Molasses, New Orleans.....	50	70	57	13
Gallon.....	Molasses, Porto Rico.....	57	76	68	18
Gallon.....	Syrup.....	63	75	86	35
Pound.....	Soap, common.....	8	8	7½	* 7
Pound.....	Starch.....	11	12	9	*16
PROVISIONS.					
Pound.....	Beef, roasting.....	11	19	14	32
Pound.....	Beef, soup.....	4	7	5	10
Pound.....	Beef, rump steak.....	14	29	20	41
Pound.....	Beef, corned.....	6	10	8	26
Pound.....	Veal, fore-quarter.....	7	10	10	39
Pound.....	Veal, hind-quarter.....	11	17	15	40
Pound.....	Veal, cutlets.....	14	28	20	40
Pound.....	Mutton, fore-quarter.....	7	10	10	39
Pound.....	Mutton, leg.....	12	19	17	39
Pound.....	Mutton Chops.....	13	15	18	38
Pound.....	Pork, fresh.....	11	12	10	* 7
Pound.....	Pork, salted.....	11	11	9	*11
Pound.....	Hams, smoked.....	13	13	12	* 4
Pound.....	Shoulders, corned.....	8	10	9	7
Pound.....	Sausages.....	11	12	11	* 1
Pound.....	Lard.....	13	12	10	*19
Pound.....	Mackerel, pickled.....	9	13	12	32
Pound.....	Butter.....	21	39	25	15
Pound.....	Cheese.....	13	17	12	* 7
Bushel.....	Potatoes.....	59	1 02	97	65
Quart.....	Milk.....	4	8	5	13
Dozen.....	Eggs.....	20	30	25	22
FUEL.					
Ton.....	Coal.....	6 40	9 25	6 45	1
Cord.....	Wood, hard.....	6 49	10 12	6 74	4
Cord.....	Wood, pine.....	4 42	7 00	5 04	14
DRY GOODS.					
Yard.....	Shirting, 4-4 brown.....	9	13	7	*18
Yard.....	Shirting, 4-4 bleached.....	10	16	9	*13
Yard.....	Sheeting, 9-8 brown.....	10	14	9	*16
Yard.....	Sheeting, 9-8 bleached.....	13	19	11	*11
Yard.....	Cotton Flannel.....	15	27	14	* 7
Yard.....	Ticking.....	17	24	17	* 6
Yard.....	Prints.....	11	11	7	*30
Yard.....	Satinet.....	56	59	54	* 3
BOOTS.					
Pair.....	Men's heavy.....	2 75	3 94	3 24	18
RENTS.					
Month.....	Four-rooms tenement.....	4 45	14 75	5 55	25
Month.....	Six-rooms tenement.....	7 54	16 00	9 43	25
BOARD.					
Week.....	Men.....	2 79	5 62	4 19	50
Week.....	Women.....	1 79	3 75	2 63	47

* Decrease. All the rest Increase in cost.

ADVICE TO THOSE SEEKING NEW HOMES.

"GO WEST, YOUNG MAN."—*Horace Greeley.*

For some years after the late civil war, emigration from Europe increased, and the average number of arrivals of immigrants, for the port of New York alone, for the nine years 1865-1873, both inclusive, was 240,000. But in 1874 there was a sudden reduction in the number of arrivals; falling off from 266,818 in 1873 to 104,041 in 1874; 84,560 in 1875; 68,264 in 1876, and 54,536 in 1877. In 1878 the trade began to rise again—75,347 coming to the port of New York, and 138,469 at all points. It should be said, also, that a larger number than formerly came into the country by way of the Dominion of Canada, and other Atlantic and Pacific ports. In all, about 4,612,000 immigrants have arrived in this country since 1861. The past falling off in immigration was due to several causes; the depression in business and finances, which had lasted from 1873 to 1878, had caused many business failures, and the reduction in values, a necessary prelude to resumption, had almost paralyzed manufacturing. Our immense agricultural crops were sold at very low prices, because there was not, until 1877 and 1878, a large demand for them from Europe, the cereals of Southern Russia being marketed at a lower price—and the production was too great for the consumption of the home market. Meanwhile the demand for labor at remunerative prices was, until 1877, taking all things into account, better in Europe than here—and the number of emigrants who returned to their homes in Europe was greater than at any previous period. As our condition began to improve, and business grew more brisk, and manufacturing revived here, the state of affairs in Europe became rapidly worse; in Great Britain the indebtedness in India was crushing the wealthy firms engaged in that trade; the demand for their manufactures from this country and other countries was rapidly diminishing, and, to a large extent, our goods were taking their place. There was little demand, except from India, which could not pay, for British iron and steel; Belgium, France and Germany were underbidding English iron masters on their own soil. The goods of Manchester and Sheffield remained on their shelves, and American goods of better quality were offered in those cities at lower prices. The failure of the Bank of the City of Glasgow in October, 1878, of the West of England Bank in December, and of one or two smaller institutions subsequently, caused great numbers of failures; and the extensive strikes which followed the attempt of the manufacturers, ship builders and mine owners to reduce wages, added to the general gloom. While this reduction was a matter of necessity on the part of the capitalists, it bore with great severity on the working classes. When, in addition to this, the government was carrying on war in Afghanistan and in Zululand, and had accepted heavy responsibilities in Asia Minor, Cyprus and Egypt, involving increased taxation, and India was hopelessly in debt, there was great room for apprehension, and the tendency to emigration is a natural consequence of that apprehension.

On the Continent the condition of things was not much better. Germany, Italy, Spain and France were in a condition of upheaval. Socialism on the one side and Ultra-montanism on the other, are threatening the peace of all four, and attempts at repression only aggravate the difficulty. Russia is permeated by Nihilism, the worst form of socialism, because it is only destructive, with no desire or intention of reconstruction. Turkey is in a deplorable state, but her people do not migrate westward. From the other countries named, as well as from the Scandinavian States, the probabilities are strong of a greater immigration to this country than we have ever seen. Neither Canada nor Australasia offer any such inducements to the industrious and peace-loving immigrants as we can offer—and we shall, unquestionably, receive the larger portion of them.

Let us, then, give some friendly and disinterested advice to those who are intending to come and make their homes in our country. We are not interested in any land scheme—any railroad or transportation company; we are not citizens of any of these so-called land States or Territories, and do not own an acre of land in any one of them; we are simply intelligent citizens of the United States, patriotic enough to desire the growth and prosperity of our country, and its settlement by honest, upright, law-abiding, industrious citizens, who will build up for themselves and their children homes here in which they may enjoy long life and prosperity.

We have taken the utmost pains to obtain the most thorough information possible in regard to the different States and Territories which are inviting immigration, and what we have to say here, will be found to be entirely true, and without any coloring of personal interest.

But it is not alone for European emigrants that we have collected this information. Since 1873 more than two million American citizens have migrated from the Eastern States to the States and Territories west of the Mississippi; and perhaps as many more, most of them mechanics and young farmers, though including also other professions and trades, are fully determined to go within the next year or two. We would not seek to detain them at the East, for there is a grand field for development in the West, and the greater the number of intelligent, industrious and patriotic American citizens who shall settle its vast prairies and carry thither the religious, literary and political institutions which have caused the East to prosper in the past, the stronger will be the guaranty of the perpetuity of our Union with its noble heritage of free institutions.

To both classes, then—the emigrants from foreign lands and our own sons, brothers and friends—who are setting their faces westward, we would address our counsels.

1. We would say, first, to all intending emigrants, whether from our own or foreign countries, do not go West without some ready money beyond your travelling expenses, and the amount necessary to secure your lands. If you are intending to be farmers, you will need money to stock your farm, to buy seed and food for your stock, and to support your family until you can realize on your first crop. The emigrant who is thus unprovided will fare hard in a new country, though the settlers there are as generous and helpful as they can be. The larger the amount of ready money an emigrant can command, the more easily and pleasantly will he be situated. The building of a rude house, and furnishing it in the plainest way, will consume considerable money—and the first breaking up of his land, the necessary agricultural implements and machines, and the hire of help in putting in his crops, aside from the cost of stock and fodder, will add to his early expenses. The man who can go to any of the western States or Territories and take up a farm and have on hand, after paying the necessary fees and land expenses, \$1,000 (£200), will have a very comfortable time, and will, under ordinary circumstances, be well situated for the future. The man who has a much smaller sum will find that he has many hardships to undergo, and will do better to seek employment as a hired laborer for the first year, purchasing his land meanwhile, and if possible, getting in a crop.

The mechanic or operative who goes West for a home also needs capital, though perhaps not as much, if his calling is one of those which are indispensable in a new country. A good carpenter, mason, blacksmith, miller, sawyer, stone-cutter, brick-maker, painter and glazier will be reasonably sure of remunerative work very soon; but two or three hundred dollars at least, and as much more as they can command, will be needed. For professional men there may be a longer waiting required. The clergyman may have a congregation to preach to, but the salary he will receive from them at first will be very small, and unless he can derive at least a part of his salary from other sources, he will be very sure to suffer. The physician will find his services in demand but his fees will, many of them, be collected with difficulty. The lawyer may have to wait long for business, but will generally manage to get his pay for his services. The editor, the artist, the bookseller, and the dealers in luxuries generally must wait till society reaches its second stage of development.

2. Be deliberate in the choice of a location, and do not decide until you have carefully weighed all the advantages and disadvantages of each. It is our purpose to set these before you so fully and fairly as to aid you in this matter.

It is not necessary to go to the West in order to find land at a reasonable price, in good and healthy locations, and within moderate distance of a good market. There are large tracts in Maine of very fair land, with ready access by river or railroad to good, though not large, markets. The soil is not as rich as that at the West, and the winters are long and cold; the climate is healthy, except a strong tendency to pulmonary consumption, which is the scourge of most cold climates on the seaboard; but these lands compare very well with the new Canadian lands, and are more accessible to markets. Wheat, rye and barley can be grown to advantage, but the summers are not generally long enough for Indian corn, though a very large business is done at Saco, Biddeford, &c., in canning the green corn for consumption. The long winters make the rearing of cattle and sheep less profitable than in southern regions. The other New England States have but little land which, at the prices at which it would be sold, would be attractive to emigrants.

The State of New York has much desirable land for settlers. The eastern two-thirds of Long Island has a light, friable soil, easily cultivated, inclined to be sandy, but yielding very large crops when properly manured, with abundant manures, and railroad lines giving it speedy access to the New York and Brooklyn markets, the best on the Continent. The whole island might and should be covered with market gardens, and flower gardens. Much of this land is purchasable at from three to ten dollars an acre, and for market gardening from 10 to 20 acres is sufficient. The climate is mild and healthful, and the prompt returns for labor sure. It is necessary that the settler should know something of the business of market gardening; but this is as easily acquired as any other agricultural business. The Island is, in its greatest length, 104 miles long, and from 7 to 15 miles broad. The difficulties in regard to this region in the past have been due to the want of good railroad communication; but these have now disappeared, and the railroads will multiply from year to year. Within ten years these lands will increase in value, certainly five fold and possibly ten fold. There are extensive tracts of land in eastern New Jersey which might also be easily transformed into rich market gardens, as some of them have already been. But to return to New York. In the northern part of the State there is a vast tract known as the John Brown Tract, covering the greater part of several large counties, of excellent farming lands, much of it forest, with numerous lakes and streams—valuable land for grain crops, especially wheat, barley, rye, oats and buckwheat, and much of it excellent grazing land. It has been proposed to set it apart as a public park, with a view to the utilization of its lakes and streams for the supply of the canals and the upper waters of the Hudson. There are railroads and navigable streams on all sides of this vast tract, but as yet no railroad through it, though this difficulty would be readily overcome if it were fairly opened for settlement. All the cereals except Indian corn could be produced abundantly. There is much wild game in the tract, deer especially, and feathered game of all sorts, and delicious fish in great abundance. There are some bears, catamounts, lynxes, badgers, and many foxes, woodchucks, rabbits, squirrels, &c., &c. The markets are Ogdensburg, Oswego, Watertown, Rome, Utica, Little Falls, Schenectady and Albany. Land can be purchased at from 50 cents to \$5 per acre.

Pennsylvania has, near the centre of the State, a similar tract of desirable though mountainous land.

But perhaps, in some respects, the most desirable region for some classes of immigrants and settlers is to be found in West Virginia. The region is hilly and parts of it too mountainous for cultivation, but wherever it can be cultivated the soil is rich and productive. The whole region abounds in valuable timber—black walnut, oak, ash, beech, hickory, chestnut, and other hard woods, with a fair proportion of hemlock and pine. These command high prices at markets readily accessible. Its mineral wealth of coal, of the best quality, petroleum, salt, lime, baryta, &c., is inexhaustible—and the markets of Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Richmond, Norfolk and Baltimore are easily accessible from nearly all points of the State. Three railroads cross the State, one at its northern border, one at its southern, and one nearly through the centre. The Ohio River also skirts the border of the State on the north-west and is navigable for large steamers. The climate is excellent. Land can be purchased in this State at from \$3 to \$10 per acre, and tracts not so desirable at lower prices. The Governor of the State will furnish all the information needed.

In the Southern Atlantic States there is a fine climate and much good land offered at reasonable prices, but, with the exception of Florida, the social, political, educational and financial conditions of these States are not such as to make emigration to them desirable. The only way in which emigration to Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, or Arkansas, is practicable, is by colonies; and in most of those States, there would still be difficulties and disabilities which would make a residence there unpleasant. These States are ruled too much by the pistol, the rifle, and the shot-gun, to make life agreeable there. Florida is obtaining a large population of northern settlers, and though some portions of the State are subject to malarious fevers, and its principal towns suffer occasionally from yellow fever, the climate in the interior is delightful, and the culture of the orange, lemon and fig, and other semi-tropical fruits, is becoming large and profitable. Lands in desirable portions of the State are much in demand and are bringing higher prices than those we have named from other States.

Texas has, since 1870, been a favorite resort for those emigrants who desire a warm climate. The interior of the State is very healthy, and for rearing cattle, sheep and horses, its advantages are superior to those of any other State. The

lands, especially in eastern and middle Texas, are very fertile and yield immense crops of Indian corn, sorghum, sugar-cane, cotton, rice and tobacco. The best mode of settlement here is by colonies, and the region to be settled should be carefully explored by a committee of the colonists in advance. Western Texas is very dry, and along the Mexican and northern borders, Mexican raiders, and Apache and Comanche Indians very often make plundering expeditions, carrying off horses and cattle, and destroying property and occasionally murdering the settlers. The finances of the State are not so well administered as they should be, and the taxes are largely in arrears. It is easier to obtain a clear title to lands here than in most of the States where the title does not come either from the U. S. Government or from the railways to which the government has made grants. Land can be obtained, unimproved, at from \$1 to \$5 per acre.

Tennessee (East Tennessee in particular) has much desirable land. The valleys along the Appalachian chain, in eastern Kentucky and Tennessee, extending into northern Georgia and Alabama, have a delightful climate, great mineral wealth, and much valuable timber, and in many places a fertile soil. For capitalists, miners, workers in iron, copper or zinc, colliers, and the mechanical trades generally, this region gives better promise of obtaining a competence than most others. A number of large colonies from Great Britain have already located themselves here, and, even under the financial pressure of the past five years, most of them have done well. Middle Tennessee has also much desirable land for settlers, and it is offered at low prices. The financial condition of the State is not good, and the party in power have shown a proclivity for repudiation of their past debts, which has given them a bad reputation abroad. East Tennessee is traversed by several railways and has for its markets, Chattanooga, Cincinnati, Charleston and Savannah. Middle and Western Tennessee raise large quantities of cotton, Indian corn and peanuts, as well as sorghum, wheat, barley, oats, &c. East Tennessee produces very little cotton, but more of the food products. Land can be obtained at low prices, especially if purchased for colonies in large tracts.

Arkansas has in its western portion large tracts of very fair land, hilly but productive, and with great mineral wealth. The mountains are well covered with heavy timber. The climate is salubrious and especially adapted for those having any tendency to pulmonary diseases. Rheumatic and gouty diseases are much benefited by the Hot Springs. Yet the social, political and financial condition of the State is such that we hesitate to recommend it as a home for emigrants.

While Missouri has many tracts of land suited for emigrants, we must, until she repeals her repudiation laws, regard her as an undesirable State for our own citizens or those seeking a home from foreign countries to make their residence. Mechanics and machinists will often find in St. Louis good and remunerative employment, and miners may find work in her iron, lead and coal mines.

In Indiana, Illinois and Iowa there are no very desirable lands belonging to the United States Government, and certainly none which could be taken under the Homestead, Pre-emption or Timber Culture laws—and very little in Wisconsin. The Illinois Central R. R., Chicago & North Western, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, Burlington & Missouri River, and several others have land grants and will sell alternate sections to settlers at from \$6 to \$10 per acre. These lands being on trunk railroad lines are, in many cases, desirable as investments.

But in the States of Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, and Colorado, east of the Sierra Nevada, and the Territories of Dakota, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Utah, New Mexico and Arizona, there are still very considerable quantities of government lands; though in each of the States and in the Territories of Wyoming, Utah and New Mexico, there have been large grants to railroads.

Of these States and Territories some are more desirable than others, though all have their advantages and disadvantages. Minnesota has a fertile soil, great enterprise, and a magnificent future. The climate in winter is cold, but dry and uniform; in summer it is delightful. The western portion of the State, which forms a part of the valley of the Red River of the North, is the best land for Spring wheat in the United States, and the larger portion of the Minnesota wheat, which has a world-wide reputation, is raised there. This region is attracting great numbers of immigrants, and is traversed by several railroads—the Northern Pacific, and the railroad now building through the Red River Valley from Pembina southward, are the most important. Lands every way desirable can now be procured in this region, by the use of cash or bounty land scrip, under the Homestead Act or under the Timber Culture Act. We shall explain these processes of obtaining lands further on. Lands can also be obtained by individual settlers from the railroads which gridiron

the State, at somewhat higher prices, but with the advantages of a ready access to good markets. Considerable portions of the State are well adapted to grazing, but the cattle and sheep must be carefully housed during the long winter, and hence the cost of raising stock for food purposes is greater than in most Southern States and Territories. Butter, cheese and wool are largely produced, and with much profit. The principal cities and towns have had a very rapid but healthy growth, and are good places for industrious and enterprising mechanics to find abundant and remunerative employment.

Dakota Territory, which joins Minnesota and Iowa on the west, is one of our newest territories. An effort likely to be successful is now making to divide it and to organize from it, with perhaps the addition of a small portion of Wyoming and Montana Territories, a new territory to be called Lincoln, which shall include the whole of the Black Hills region, where recent gold discoveries have built up a thriving district. This measure would work no ill to Dakota and would greatly facilitate the development of the new territory. The greater part of the settlements of the Territory of Dakota, as it will be after this new territory is organized, are in the eastern and south-eastern portions; the Northern Pacific Railroad crosses the State just below the 47th parallel, and Bismarck, its station on the Missouri River, is a town of some importance, and other towns are growing up on the line of that road. The eastern or rather north-eastern counties adjoining Minnesota are in the fertile valley of the Red River of the North, and are admirably adapted to wheat culture. South-eastern Dakota has also a very rich soil, and is equally well suited for grazing, and the culture of cereals or root crops. A correspondent of the Milwaukee (Wis.) *Sentinel*, who had spent some time in S. E. Dakota in the autumn of 1878, says that in Hanson County, 60 miles north of Yankton (the capital of the territory), on the 1st of December, 1878, "the ground was free from snow, and cattle and horses were feeding on the wild prairie grass. No country in the world produces a more nutritious grass; oxen need no other food. For stock and sheep raising this region has perhaps no rival in a northern latitude, and offers special attractions to the dairyman." Another correspondent, writing about the same time, says of this region: "Dakota is *par excellence* a stock country, as the natural grasses are rich, and yield heavy crops of hay. All that is to be done is to pay for herding in summer, and to cut hay and cure it for winter use. The cost of herding is about ten shillings per head for a season of five months. Sheep pay well, the climate being dry and the lands rolling. The soil will grow anything to perfection adapted to the latitude, as it contains an almost inexhaustible supply of plant food. I saw a carrot two and a half feet long, and it was not considered much of a carrot either." Mr. W. H. Swartz, for some years a highly respected citizen of that part of Dakota, writes to the *Examiner and Chronicle*, New York, in March, 1879, that "the chief business of the region is agriculture. Stock raising will return 100 per cent. on investment every three or four years, and can be carried on regardless of grasshoppers (the Rocky Mountain locust, which has in some years destroyed the grain crops) and the influences that sometimes affect the small grains. Water is to be found at a depth of from 15 to 25 feet, mostly of a very good quality."..... "The soil is equal to any in the world. The climate is milder than in the same latitude east by some degrees. The Spring opens fully as early, ordinarily, as at Pittsburgh, Penn. The fall season is exceptionally fine, affording the farmer ample time to secure his crops. There is a railroad to Yankton, the capital, in the south-east corner of the Territory, and several others projected but not finished; there is also the Northern Pacific Railroad, already mentioned, just below the 47th parallel and crossing the territory from east to west. The Missouri River is navigable through nearly the whole of its extent in the territory, for steamers. The eastern counties in the Red River Valley can send their grain to market by Minnesota railroads. Still it must be acknowledged that the want of railroads increases the expense of transportation of crops and goods. This is a present objection to Dakota, but it will soon cease to be so for railroads in the west keep pace with the increase of the population. Meantime, as this territory is the most accessible of any of those which contain a large amount of government land, with a healthful climate, abundant streams, and other advantages for emigrants, we may as well describe here the processes by which an emigrant farmer can obtain 480 acres of government land of the best quality at a very moderate cost. The same process will procure these lands in the other States and Territories where desirable government lands are yet for sale—but it is not to be forgotten that desirable government lands are fast becoming scarce.

The method of obtaining them is thus described by Mr. W. H. Swartz, a pro-

tical business man, thoroughly familiar with Dakota, but now residing at Eyota, Minnesota:

There being but few railroad land grants in Dakota, the only way to obtain these lands is to enter them under the Homestead laws of the U. S. A. Every citizen of the United States, or those who declare their intention to become such, over twenty-one years of age, whether male or female, except the married wife, possesses three rights entitling them to 480 acres of government land: the right of pre-emption, homestead, and an entry under the Timber Culture Act. A pre-emption is a fourth of a section, or 160 acres of land, obtained by occupancy and improvement, and the payment of \$1 25 per acre, or \$200 for 160 acres. Payment can be made at any time after 6 months or within 33 months from date of entry, and a deed obtained allowing to dispose of or hold the purchase at will. A homestead is a similar tract obtained by the payment of \$14 government fees, and the continued occupancy and improvement of the land for five successive years. Persons are not required to remain on it uninterruptedly, but an abandonment for six months works a forfeiture. Those who prefer, and are able, can secure a title after six months by paying the pre-emption price. A claim under the Timber Culture Act is secured by paying \$14 government fees, and the planting of tree seeds or cuttings to the amount of ten acres. Three years' time are allowed in which to do this, making the cost merely nominal. Persons entering a claim for timber culture are not required to occupy it, or even go upon it, if they do not desire to. The improvements can be made by employed help. Two years are allowed before any trees need be planted, and the entire expense, if done by employed labor, will not exceed \$120 for the entry. Every individual may enter either pre-emption or homestead and a claim under the Timber Culture Act at the same time, making 320 acres, and after fulfilling the requirements of the law regulating either of the former two, can exercise his remaining unoccupied right, giving him 480 acres. Persons wishing to enter these lands must appear in person at a Territorial United States Land-Office, or before a Clerk of the Court for the county in which the land is located. All persons, however, who have served in the army or navy of the U. S. A., or their widows or orphans, can enter a homestead through power of attorney for the sum of \$2, and hold the land one year without occupying it. They have also the privilege of changing their entry to any other selection within six months, and if they fail to ratify their application at the end of the six months and enter upon their claim, no forfeiture is made excepting the privilege of filing again by power of attorney.

Nebraska is one of the newer States of the Union, admitted in 1867. Its area is nearly 76,000 square miles, a little less than that of England and Scotland together. Its population, which was 122,993 in 1870, was not less than 450,000 in 1879. The increase by immigration alone, in the year ending June 30, 1878, was not less than 100,000. There were sold to immigrants in that year 614,774 acres of pre-empted, homestead and timber culture lands by the government, and 303,991 acres of railroad lands, making nearly 920,000 acres beside all sales of private farms and all the uncompleted sales of government lands. The unsold government lands amounted at that time to about twenty-eight million acres, but only a portion of these were desirable.

The climate is excellent, though the heat of summer is sometimes intense for a few days, and the winds in winter sweep over the prairies with great force. Western Nebraska, beyond the 100th Meridian W. from Greenwich, is subject to drought, the rainfall being comparatively small; but the influence of settlement and cultivation, and especially of tree-planting, has been remarkable in increasing the amount of rain fall. The crop of cereals in 1877 in the State was about 50,000,000 bushels; in 1878 over 80,000,000 bushels. Much of the country is admirably adapted to grazing purposes—and with, at the utmost, a few weeks shelter, cattle can obtain their own living from the prairie grass. Many of the settlements are by colonies, and these have generally done well. Of the more recent immigrants, the greater portion are from the Eastern and Atlantic States. The Missouri River forms the entire eastern boundary of the State, and is navigable and navigated by large steamers for the whole distance; the Platte River and the Niobrara, which traverse the breadth of the State from east to west, are not navigable throughout the year or for any considerable distance. The Platte is a broad but shallow stream, and receives many affluents from its north bank, but very few from the south bank. The numerous branches of the Kansas River, which water the southern and southeastern part of the State, largely supply this deficiency. The Union Pacific R. R., which follows the Valley of the Platte, Lodge Pole Creek, and the South Fork of

the Platte, crosses the State near the middle from east to west; and the Burlington and Missouri River, the Atchison and Nebraska, St. Joseph and Denver City, Midland Pacific, and other railroads, afford ready access to southern and south-eastern Nebraska. Portions of the State have suffered from the grasshopper or locust plague, but it is believed that the measures proposed for their repression will be found effective. The Colorado beetle or potato bug, which threatened at one time the destruction of that valuable tuber, is now regarded with indifference. Its prevalence in such vast numbers, and perhaps that of the Rocky Mountain locust also, was due to the wanton destruction of the prairie hens and other descriptions of grouse, which had been carried on for several years. North-western Nebraska offers less inducements for settlers than the rest of the State. It is dry and sandy, and the soil is covered in summer with alkaline deposits. Water is scanty, and many of the small lakes or ponds are saline or alkaline.

Kansas, the state next south of Nebraska, is an older state than Nebraska, but admitted into the Union so lately as 1859. It lies between the parallels of 37° and 40° N. lat., and the meridians of 95° and 102° W. longitude from Greenwich, and is the Central State of the United States, and in some sense, the heart of the North American Continent. Its area is 81,318 square miles, about the same as that of England and Scotland. Its population in 1860, was 109,000, in 1870, 364,399, and is now probably not less than 730,000. In the year ending June 30, 1878, 1,711,572 acres of government lands were sold, and probably over a million acres of railroad lands.

The climate of Kansas is healthful and pleasant, occasionally the heat is intense in summer, and the average rainfall, especially in Western Kansas, though increasing, is yet somewhat less than is desirable. Much of the soil is very fertile, and that portion of the state lying west of the 100th meridian, though alkaline, is tolerably well watered, and the profuse planting of trees there has so much increased the rainfall, that these lands bid fair to yield excellent wheat and barley crops.

The State is rapidly settling, and in productiveness ranks with the older states. Its crops of Indian Corn rank third or fourth in the Union, and the Wheat crops seventh or eighth. Its soil is well adapted to the growth of cereals and root crops, while it has excellent facilities for stock-raising. Though for so new a state it is traversed by an unusual number of railroads, and all portions except the north-west are readily accessible by means of the great lines and their branches and feeders, yet southern and south-western Kansas seem to be at present the regions most sought by settlers. Like its neighbors in the north and west, Kansas has had its visitations of drought, of grasshoppers or Rocky Mountain locusts, and of Colorado beetles, but has survived them all, and by the abundance of its crops for three or four years past, has recovered from its losses. It is hardly probable that it will be desolated by either of these scourges again very soon. The educational advantages of both Nebraska and Kansas are excellent, and the two states are in a good financial condition. The principal towns in Kansas are thriving and growing rapidly, and offer good opportunities of employment to industrious and intelligent mechanics.

COLORADO is the latest accession to the sisterhood of states, having been received in the Centennial year, 1876. It lies between the parallels of 37° and 41° N. Lat., and the meridians of 102° and 109° west longitude from Greenwich. Its area is 104,500 square miles, a little less than that of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and its population, which in 1870 was 38,864, now probably exceeds 200,000. Unlike the states and territories previously described, it is a mountain state; the Rocky Mountains in two nearly parallel ranges, pass through it from north to south nearly centrally, and have within the bounds of the state some of their loftiest peaks. The table-lands and foot-hills by which the Rocky Mountains are approached from the east, are themselves elevated, and most of the arable and pastoral lands of the state are from 4,000 to 7,000 feet above the level of the sea. The mountain peaks rise to an altitude of from 12,000 to 15,000 feet. On the western portion of the state beyond the Rocky Mountains, the surface is exceedingly rough, though with some beautiful valleys. The Grand, Green and San Juan Rivers and their affluents, which are the sources of the Colorado of the West, plough through these broken lands in canons varying in depth from 2,000 to 4,000 feet. This is one of the new mining regions, and gold and silver are found in paying quantities by those who are willing to undergo the hardships of the way and the still greater hardships which attach to the miner's life in such a region.

Another peculiar feature of Colorado is its vast natural parks. There are several of these, the largest being the North, the Middle, the South and the San Luis Parks. They are extensive fertile valleys, surrounded by the lofty mountain walls of the Rocky Mountains, and are undoubtedly the beds of ancient lakes of vast extent.

which, in some of the upheavals of the geologic periods, have been drained, and formed these beautiful valleys. These parks are six or seven thousand feet above the sea. Their whole surface is covered with a rich and abundant herbage, and in the season, with the gayest flowers.

Colorado has much good soil, but for the most part is better adapted to grazing than to the culture of the cereals and root crops. Its grasses are eagerly sought by cattle and sheep, and both thrive and fatten on them. At the close of the last year this new state had over half a million of cattle and 750,000 sheep in its pastures. Notwithstanding the elevation, both cattle and sheep seldom require to be sheltered and fed during the winter. Most of the arable lands require irrigation, for which, in many sections, provision has been made, and if properly irrigated, the lands yield almost incredible crops. In the table lands of Weld County, in the N. N. E. part of the state, irrigated fields are reported by the very highest authority, to have yielded in successive years, over 300 bushels of Indian corn to the acre, a yield never equalled elsewhere. To the enterprising farmer with a small capital, perhaps no portion of the west offers a better opportunity of profitable investment and labor. The grains, vegetables and root crops, which by irrigation yield so abundantly, are in immediate demand at profitable prices, by the mining and other population. Those farmers who are engaged in stock raising, are large purchasers of vegetables and grain, and as from the salubrity, dryness and elevation of the country, Colorado has become a favorite resort for invalids, the towns form excellent markets for produce. Eastern Colorado is well provided with railroads. The Denver Pacific, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, the Colorado Central, and several minor roads, some of them of narrow gauge, traverse these table lands, while the Union Pacific skirts its northern border. As yet the principal range of the Rocky Mountains in the State has not been crossed, and Western Colorado has no railroads in operation, but at the present rate of progress this will not long be the case. The recent discoveries of gold and silver in enormous quantities at Leadville, Silver Cliff, Rosita, and further West, near Ouray, are producing a stampede in that direction, and will compel the quick completion of railroads now in progress.

WYOMING TERRITORY lies between 41° and 45° of north latitude, and between the meridians of 104° and 111° of west longitude from Greenwich. The Rocky Mountains cross it diagonally from north-west to south-east, covering a breadth of more than 200 miles, though between the ranges there are some fine, arable valleys, especially those of Big Horn River and its affluents, and the north fork of the Platte River. Between the 42d and 43d parallels the Sweet Water Mountain range crosses the Territory from west to east, terminating at the east in Laramie Park. The two parallel diagonal ranges, are the Wind River Mountains on the west, and the Big Horn on the east. A small portion of the Black Hills region, now noted for its gold mines, is in the north-east of this Territory, and the Yellowstone National Park, covering 3575 square miles, containing the most wonderful natural curiosities in the world, is in the north-west corner. Wyoming has an area of 97,883 square miles, or 62,645,120 square acres, considerably more than England, Wales and Scotland, but only one-eighth of the whole had been surveyed, to July, 1878. The mineral wealth of Wyoming is perhaps less abundant than that of some of the other States and Territories, though gold in paying quantities is produced at several points. The whole amount of deposits of gold and silver at the mint or its branches, from Wyoming Territory since its first settlement, is only \$684,000. Copper is found at several points, but awaits development. There are, also, iron, lead and gypsum in large quantities. But the most profitable mineral product of the country is coal. It is supposed to be lignite, being found in tertiary deposits, but it is of very good quality, and is used not only on the Union and Central Pacific Roads, which travers the southern part of the Territory, but in the towns and villages along those lines.

Wyoming is better adapted to the raising of cattle than to the culture of grain and root crops. In many quarters there is a good hay crop, but for cereals or roots, irrigation is required, and in valleys, with this aid, large crops are raised.

The presence of a large population of consumers of food will insure a prompt and ready market at high prices for vegetables and cereals, and will justify considerable outlay for irrigation.

The rush of travel toward Yellowstone National Park, will make the stations on the route thither excellent markets for all kinds of produce. The Indians in the Territory are generally peaceful and friendly.

MONTANA TERRITORY lies north and north-west of Wyoming, extending to the boundary of the Dominion of Canada on the north, joining Dakota on the 55th

meridian, and extending to the Bitter Root and Wind River Mountains, the westernmost range of the Rocky Mountains on the west. It lies between the 45th and 49th parallels of north latitude, the west portion dipping down to the 44th parallel, and between the 104th and the 116th meridians west from Greenwich. Its area is 143,776 square miles, or 92,016,640 acres, or one seventh larger than the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. It is a mountainous country, though it has many beautiful and some fertile valleys, and some extensive plains. The various ranges of the Rocky Mountains traverse the whole western portion, covering a width of from 150 to 180 miles. The Bitter Root range divides it from Idaho Territory. There are also lower ranges dividing the Yellowstone from the Missouri, as well as north of the Missouri, and south of the Yellowstone; they run from west to east.

The Territory is well watered. The sources of the largest rivers of the continent, the Missouri with its great tributaries, the Yellowstone and the Madison, Jefferson and Gallatin, and the head waters of the Snake and Clark's Fork, the two great tributaries of the Columbia River, are in this Territory. The climate is mild and temperate except on the high elevations. The rainfall is from 12 to 16 inches annually, and is increasing, but the facilities for irrigation are generally good.

The Territory is rich in mineral wealth, 120 millions of dollars of gold and silver, mostly gold, having been produced in its mines since 1861. The yield in 1878 exceeded \$5,000,000. There are also valuable copper ores, coal beds, (lignite) and petroleum springs in this Territory.

About one-ninth of the whole land in Montana has been surveyed; while there is much of the Territory which is unsurveyable, and worthless for agricultural and pastoral purposes, there is also a much larger amount of valuable land than has hitherto been supposed. The sage-brush lands, covered with alkali, and formerly supposed to be worthless, prove, under the increased rainfall, and especially with moderate irrigation, the most fertile lands for cereals in the world. The wheat and oats produced on these lands, surpass all others in the market in weight and quality. But this Territory is especially adapted for stock raising, and has already very large herds and flocks. The returns in 1878 show 300,000 cattle and 100,000 sheep, about 40,000 horses and mules. There are no railroads as yet, in the Territory, but it is very accessible by the Missouri and Yellowstone, and has good wagon roads. The Indians are not likely to be very troublesome.

IDAHO TERRITORY lies between the parallels of 42° and 49° north latitude and meridians of 111° and 117° west longitude from Greenwich. It is of irregular form, narrow at the north and broad at the south, its eastern boundary being the Bitter Root and Wind River range of the Rocky Mountains, the westernmost range of these mountains.

It is for the most part in the Valley of the Snake or Lewis River, the main tributary of the Columbia River, and part of the great basin lying between the Rocky and the Sierra Nevada or Cascade Mountains, but is crossed by several considerable ranges, those on the south-east and south forming the borders of the Great Salt Lake Basin, the Ocoeur d'Alene Mountains in the north being outlying spurs of the Bitter Root Mountains, and the vast irregular mass of the Salmon River Mountains near the centre, dividing the upper Snake River Valley from the Salmon River, or lower Snake River Valley. The area is 86,294 square miles, about as large as New York and Ohio. The Territory is mainly drained by the Snake River and its affluents, the Owyhee, Salmon and Spokane Rivers, through the Clark's Fork of the Columbia, and some of its affluents cross it in the north, and the Bear River, a tributary of the Great Salt Lake, enters the Territory on the south. The climate of Idaho is temperate and mild except at the highest elevations. Much of the land requires irrigation, but under a moderate amount of irrigation it yields very large crops of cereals and vegetables. The mountain slopes are covered with heavy timber. There are considerable tracts of good pastoral lands. Only about one-twelfth of the area of the Territory has as yet been surveyed. Much of what are known as sage-brush lands might be profitably settled, by companies or colonies who would provide for irrigation on a large scale, by which the most bounteous crops could be secured.

The mineral wealth of the Territory is very great, over 23 millions of bullion, mostly gold, having been deposited in the mint and branches, previous to July 1, 1878. The yield in 1878 was at least \$1,500,000, and might be almost indefinitely increased. There is one railroad in the southern part of the Territory, the Utah, extending from the Union Pacific at Ogden, to Old Fort Hall on the Snake River. The settlement by colonies is the best method in this Territory.

UTAH, "the land of the Mormons," lies between the parallels of 37° and 42° north

latitude, and between 109° and 114° west longitude from Greenwich. It is for the most part in a deep basin surrounded by high mountains, the Wahsatch range forming the eastern rim of the basin. East of this range the country belongs to the Rocky Mountain system. It is drained by the Colorado and its tributaries, the Grand, Green and San Juan Rivers, all of which flow through deep canons, from 2,000 to 5,000 feet below the surface of the elevated plain.

West of the Wahsatch Mountains there are a succession of valleys, forming together a part of the Great Salt Lake Basin, and the lakes and rivers have no outlet. The Great Salt Lake is 100 miles long and 50 broad, and has an area of 1,900 square miles.

In the north-west and west the plains are alkaline, treeless and covered with sage-bush, but by irrigation, even these produce 40 to 50 bushels of wheat, 70 to 80 bushels of oats and barley, and from 200 to 400 bushels of potatoes, to the acre. The Mountains are generally covered with timber, which belongs to the California forest growth, though not attaining its great height. There is about 4,000 square miles of timber of the 84,000 square miles in the Territory. The lower portion of the valley around Utah Lake, and the Jordan and Sevier, is fertile and requires less irrigation. The Mormon system of irrigation is very effective.

The climate, though dry and cool from the general elevation of the surface, is very healthy. The rainfall is somewhat more than 15 inches annually, except in the north-west. Eastern Utah has a climate and soil much like Colorado; the soil yields large crops when irrigated. About three-fourths of the inhabitants are Mormons, a peculiar people acknowledging Joseph Smith, Brigham Young, and their successors, as their supreme religious leaders and prophets, holding many strange and crude views, practicing polygamy, and defying the authority of the United States in regard to it. The remainder of the people are not Mormons, and are engaged in mining, agriculture and other business pursuits.

Utah is very rich in minerals. Mining for the precious metals has been discouraged by the Mormons, but the yield of silver is now more than \$5,000,000 a year, and considerable quantities of gold are also produced. It is richer in the best iron ores than any other portion of the United States. It has also copper, lead and sulphur in abundance, and has immense beds of both lignite and bituminous coals of excellent quality. The Union Pacific Railroad passes across the northern portion, and the Utah Railroad, 54 miles in length, extends from Ogden southward. There are 350 irrigating canals.

New Mexico, a Territory largely inhabited by Spanish Americans and the Mexican or Pueblo (village) Indians, lies between the parallels of $31^{\circ} 20'$ and 37° north latitude, and between the meridians of $103^{\circ} 2'$ and $109^{\circ} 2'$ west longitude from Greenwich. Its area is 121,201 square miles, almost precisely that of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. It forms a part of the elevated table land which forms the foundation of the Rocky Mountains, as well as of the Sierra Nevada. At Santa Fe it is 6,682 feet above the sea, in the Upper Rio Grande Valley, 5,000 to 6,000 feet, at Albuquerque, 4,800 feet, on the Llano Estacado, or Staked Plain, and at El Paso, 3,000 to 3,500 feet. From this elevated plain rise hundreds of peaks from 3,000 to 10,000 feet above the plain. The Staked Plain, in the south-east, is a broad, almost level, treeless and waterless plain, sterile, but where it can be irrigated, capable of yielding immense crops, and producing abundantly the mesquite, a small but very valuable and deep rooted shrub of the Acacia family. West of the Rio Grande, wherever irrigation is possible, the soil yields abundantly, grain and vegetables, while the gramma grass on the hill slopes furnishes a delicious and fattening food for cattle. The raising of cattle is likely to become the favorite agricultural pursuit in the Territory, and many portions are admirably adapted for fruit raising. The climate is unrivalled for health. The rainfall in Santa Fe is about 13 inches annually; at Mesilla, in the south part of the Territory, on the west bank of the Rio Grand, it is not quite six inches. There are two railroads entering the Territory. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe comes from the east, and is now completed to Santa Fe. The Denver and Rio Grande comes from the north, and has also reached Santa Fe. The population is about 130,000; 100,000 whites and nearly 90,000 of them Mexicans, the remainder mostly from the Eastern States—there are 25 to 30,000 Indians of various races, including about 8,000 Pueblo or Village Indians, of the ancient Mexican races. Education is in a very low condition; more than three-fifths of the population cannot read or write. The public Schools and most of the private Schools are under control of the Jesuits, or other Catholic orders, and the instruction is more religious than literary. Colonies will do well in this Territory.

ARIZONA TERRITORY is sandwiched between California and Nevada on the west, and New Mexico on the east, having Utah on the north, and Mexico on the south.

It is between $31^{\circ} 37'$ and 37° north latitude, and between the meridians of 109° and $114^{\circ} 25'$ west longitude from Greenwich. Its area is 113,916 square miles, or a little more than the united area of Michigan and Illinois. The north and west of the Territory are drained by the Colorado River and its principal tributaries, the San Juan and little Colorado, with their affluents. These rivers plough through the *mesas* or table-lands, in canons from 3,000 to 5,000 feet deep, and the lands through which they pass are dry, parched and sterile, except where they can be irrigated. A few artesian wells furnish a scanty supply of water, and among the ruins of the Aztec towns are large reservoirs for holding the rain water, which rarely falls. The southern part of the Territory is watered by the Gila and its numerous tributaries, and is more easily cultivated, as there is a large rainfall, and the banks of the Gila and lower Colorado are overflowed in summer. The heat in summer in south and south-west Arizona is terrible, 120° and 126° in the shade, and 160° or more in the sun, is not an uncommon temperature in summer, but the winters are mild and delightful. On the table lands the temperature is pleasant during the year. Irrigation is necessary to agricultural production everywhere in the Territory, but it contains excellent grazing lands, and a sufficient amount of arable land to insure a sufficient supply of vegetables and cereals for the population. There is considerable timber on the Mountain slopes, and the various species of cactus attain great size there.

The mineral wealth of Arizona is enormous, gold, silver, quick-silver, platina, tin, nickel, very pure copper ores, lead, the best ores of iron, bituminous coals of excellent quality, salt, sulphur, gypsum and many of the precious stones, abound there. \$500,000 of gold and \$3,000,000 of silver were sent from this Territory in 1873, and that amount is constantly increasing with the increasing population. The Indians are no longer troublesome. For miners, engineers, or herdsmen, the Territory is very attractive, and intelligent farmers can do well there.

NEVADA was admitted as a State when its population was notoriously too small, and though the number of inhabitants is increasing, it is still below the quota for a member of Congress, though it is represented by one member in the lower house of Congress. It lies between the 35th and 42d parallels of north latitude, and between the 114th and 120th meridians of west longitude from Greenwich. Its area is 112,090 square miles, about the same as Arizona. Its mineral wealth surpasses that of any of the western States or Territories. In 1877 the yield of silver from the mines was \$41,594,616; in 1878 \$47,676,863. The silver mines are scattered over the whole State.

Its production of gold, mostly parted from the silver, is nearly 20 millions of dollars, and both gold and silver are increasing. It has also quick-silver, lead, copper, iron, antimony, sulphur, arsenic, graphite, borax, carbonate of soda, in immense quantities, rock salt, lignite or brown coal of good quality, &c., &c.

The climate varies with the latitude and elevation. The cold of winter is intense in the mountains and lofty valleys, the mercury falling to -10° — -16° , and much lower in the mountains, and the heat in the summer, is equally intense, rising to 105° in June, but the nights in summer are cool; July and August are not so hot. In south-east Nevada, there is much less cold, and cotton and the sugar cane are both cultivated there.

The climate is generally healthy. The rainfall is larger than in the States and Territories lying east of it, but much of the land needs irrigating to be successfully cultivated. Much of the mountain slopes is well adapted to grazing, and the State has already a large amount of live stock, for its population. The sage-brush lands where irrigated, yield very large crops of the alfalfa clover, the cereals and vegetables. Provision was made in 1873 for irrigating more than 100,000 acres of these sage-brush lands.

The State has many lakes, mostly without outlet, the water in some is pure, in others brackish or alkaline, in a few salt. Pyramid Lake with its natural pyramid in the centre, the three Mud Lakes, Holloway, Humboldt, Carson, Walter's, Preuss, Franklin, Pahranagat, and on the border line of California, the beautiful Lake Tahoe, 1,500 feet deep, and 6,000 feet above the sea. Southern Nevada is a barren and desolate region, but has valuable mines. The Central Pacific Railroad crosses the State in a west-south-west direction, between the parallels of $41^{\circ} 20'$ and $39^{\circ} 30'$, and there are several local railroads. Nevada is a good State for miners, smelters, engineers, intelligent farmers, grazers, and enterprising mechanics.

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The Territory is well adapted to the culture of the cereals, which can be brought to a good market, by the Columbia and Snake Rivers, which have now 500 miles of uninterrupted navigation. It is also a good region for wool growing and stock raising. The salmon and other fisheries in Puget Sound, and in the Columbia, are very profitable. A grand future awaits the citizens of Oregon and Washington,



HOMESTEAD FOR SOLDIERS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, }
GENERAL LAND OFFICE, Aug. 8, 1870. }

GENTLEMEN:—The following is the twenty-fifth section of the act of Congress, approved July 15, 1870, entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June 30, 1871, and for other purposes," viz. :

SEC. 25.—*And be it further enacted*, That every private soldier and officer who has served in the army of the United States during the rebellion, for ninety days, and remained loyal to the Government, and every seaman, marine, and officer or other person who has served in the navy of the United States, or in the marine corps or revenue marine during the rebellion, for ninety days, and remained loyal to the Government, shall, on payment of the fee or commission to any Register or Receiver of any Land Office required by law, be entitled to enter one quarter section of land, not mineral, of the alternate reserved sections of public lands along the lines of any railroads or other public works in the United States, wherever public lands have been or may be granted by acts of Congress, and to receive a patent therefor under and by virtue of the provisions of the act to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain, and the acts amendatory thereof, and on the terms and conditions therein prescribed; and all the provisions of said acts, except as herein modified, shall extend and be applicable to entries under this act, and the Commissioner of the General Land Office is hereby authorized to prescribe the necessary rules and regulations to carry this section into effect, and determine all facts necessary thereto.

By these provisions the Homestead Law of 20th May, 1862, and the acts amendatory thereof, are so modified as to allow entries to be made by the parties mentioned therein, of the maximum quantity of one quarter-section, or 160 acres of land, held at the double minimum price of \$2.50 per acre, instead of one-half quarter-section, or eighty acres as heretofore.

In case of a party desiring to avail himself thereof, you will require him to file the usual homestead application for the tract desired, if legally liable to entry, to make affidavit according to the form hereto annexed, instead of the usual homestead affidavit, and on doing so allow him to make payment of the \$10 fee stipulated in the act of 20th May, 1862, and the usual commissions on the price of the land at \$2.50 per acre, the entry to be regularly numbered and reported to this office in your monthly homestead returns.

Regarding settlement and cultivation, the requirements of the law in this class of entries are the same as in other homestead entries.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

JOSEPH S. WILSON,
Commissioner, Register, and Receiver.

THE WEST:

WHO SHOULD MIGRATE THITHER.

THERE have been in our country, as in other countries of Christendom, periodical crazes—times when nations, states, and communities were completely under the influence of a single dominating idea, which, with the great masses of the people, drove out all other ideas and thoughts from their minds. Eating or drinking, waking or sleeping, they could think and talk of nothing else. These crazes sometimes seem very absurd to us, as we look back upon them; but at the time, they are intensely real. They may do some good: perhaps they always do; but they do much evil also. They may be industrial, scientific after the fashion of popular science, political, agricultural, educational, or religious; but whatever may be the subject of the craze, its effect is much the same.

THE MORUS MULTICAULIS CRAZE.

The *Morus Multicaulis* fever of 1835-38 was an example of the agricultural and industrial sort. Men of sound judgment and of good business abilities, were deluded into the belief, that by planting or starting a half-dozen or a dozen cuttings of a foreign shrub or tree they would speedily amass an immense fortune; that from these little sticks, not so large as a pipe stem, there would presently grow stately mulberry-trees, on which millions of silkworms to be somehow procured, would feast and form cocoons, which any girl could reel, and which would, by some hocus-pocus process, be transmuted into elegant dress-silk, dress-goods, velvets, satins, ribbons, and lace, all of which would be furnished without cost, to the fortunate possessor of the mulberry-slips.

The whole thing looks supremely ridiculous to us now; but then, every man and woman invested all that they could earn, or beg, or steal in these precious twigs; and when the bubble burst, as it did in 1837, it involved millions of people in heavy, and some of them in ruinous losses.

THE SECOND ADVENT CRAZE OF 1843.

There followed this a religious delusion, the Second Advent craze of 1843, when people made up ascension robes, and some, in their zeal stole the muslin which they used in their manufacture.

THE WESTERN CRAZE OF 1847-48.

A few years later there was an emigration craze. *The West*, which then meant Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Missouri, and the cities of Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Louis, was on every man's lips; tens of thousands of miles of railroads were projected, thousands of cities laid out on paper, stocks and bonds issued without stint, every kind of wild-cat paper issued as money, and the most fabulous stories told, of the fortunes amassed in a single day, by the advance in lands, city lots, and stocks. This craze, too, died out from sheer absurdity, but with frightful losses.

OTHER CRAZES.

Time would fail me to tell of the crazes since that time ; of the petroleum mania, the shoddy speculation, the mining fever of a dozen years ago, the new railroad excitement, all ending in general disaster, and in long years of gloom ; now to be replaced, perhaps, by an emigration fever, and a reckless speculation in mining properties, almost as absurd as the earlier manias, and even more disastrous. It seems to be the fate of the Yankee to be at one moment on the top of Pisgah, and the next in the Valley of Humiliation.

THE PRESENT MINING CRAZE.

There are at the present time (May, 1880) over 1500 mining companies or organizations in the region west of the Mississippi, nine tenths of them formed within two years past, and having a nominal capital of about \$2,000,000,000. From ignorance of the business, bad management, and often from misrepresentation in regard to their value, more than nine tenths will prove unproductive, and the stockholders will meet with heavy losses. One hundred and forty mining companies, incorporated in San Francisco within a few years past, have assessed their stockholders \$47,000,000, besides their original capital, and have paid in all only \$6,000,000 dividends.

THE DESIRE TO GO WEST.

"But," it may be asked, "what has all this to do with going West?" Much more than you may think, my friend. You are a working-man, a machinist, an operative in a manufactory, a builder, or an artisan in some one of the trades or callings which are followed in our Eastern communities, or you have been farming in a moderate way, or engaged in trade. You have laid up a little, have perhaps a home of your own, though there may be a small mortgage on it; but you do not get rich so fast as you would like, and, as you look upon your wife and little ones, you think to yourself, "I have not much to leave to them if I were taken away, and they might be left to suffer. I must try in some way to accumulate property faster, so as to be able to leave them in better circumstances." As you look about you, there seems to be no chance in your present circumstances and position, for doing this. If you are a working-man, your wages are only likely to be advanced, when there are such advances in food and clothing and living expenses, as will leave you no more net gain than you have had in the past. If you are following a trade or calling, any advance in price is necessarily accompanied by an advance in material, or wages of employés, and in living expenses, which leaves you no better off than you were before. In trade, there is perhaps a little advantage in prosperous times, because there are not so many bad debts, but very few can lay up money in retail trade. You are apparently cut off from any considerable improvement of your circumstances.

THE EMIGRATION FEVER.

Meantime the spirit of emigration is abroad in the air. Every other man whom you meet is talking of the West—the West, with its rich and constantly developing mines of gold and silver; the West, with its productive farms and its agricultural wealth; the West, with its immense herds of cattle, and its hundreds of thousands of sheep and goats. You ask yourself, "Why not go to this great West and accumulate wealth, as others have done, in a few years, instead of wasting my time here for a mere pittance?"

WHAT IS INVOLVED IN EMIGRATION TO THE WEST.

The mania is abroad, and you are in a fair way to become one of its victims. Still your question is a reasonable one. Allow us to answer it, after the Yankee fashion, by asking some others. Have you a very clear, distinct idea of what is included in emigration to a new State or Territory?

THE DISCOMFORTS.

You have a good, comfortable home, with all its appliances and conveniences. It may be small, but it is a good home. If you emigrate to the frontier, even if you have a good sum of money to pay your living expenses, your home for the first year or two must be of soda, of logs, or of canvas. You must content yourself with the fewest possible conveniences for comfortable housekeeping, and the roughest and poorest food; all those thousand little comforts, which go to make up our Eastern civilization, will be wanting, for a year or two at least. If you make your new home on the prairie, the summer's sun will scorch and burn you, and the winter's snow may bury your little cabin out of sight. Neighbors at first will be few and far apart. Schools and churches will come in time, but you will have to lift heavily to make them come, and for a year or two you will be obliged to go without them. If your home is in the timbered land, other disabilities, equally severe, will try you. Wolves, panthers, lynxes, and now and then a bear, will pay you visits, not so much because they care for your society, as because they hope to find some food, on or about your premises. You will have a vigorous appetite, though it may sometimes be difficult to satisfy it; and the exposure to the pure open air may improve your health, though there are some chances of malarial fever or catarrhal affections. You may have been particular about your clothing at the East, but you will very soon present an appearance which would well befit a tramp.

DANGERS TO HEALTH.

We do not speak of the risks to health, because, with only a few exceptions, the region west of the Mississippi is healthy. The region bordering immediately on the Mississippi, from the Iowa line southward, and the lower Missouri, as well as Southeast Kansas, much of the Indian Territory and the lower lands of Texas, are to some extent subject to billious, remittent, and intermittent fevers, and care should be taken, if a location is sought there, to select elevated lands, with good drainage and no standing water, and to avoid the night air and heavy dews.

RISKS OF LOSS.

There are also some risks in investing the money you have been able to save in the past. If you have saved \$1000 or \$2000, and buy or secure a farm in some one of these new States or territories, by whatever mode you have obtained or are to obtain a title to it, it will probably be about twenty months before you can realize anything on your first crop. Meantime you must make your first payments on your land, which will be more or less, according to the mode of purchase; pay for having it broken up, which will cost you from four to eight dollars per acre, according to the thoroughness with which it is done; must pay for seed, and buy the horses, mules, oxen, or cows needed, and the wagons, carts, ploughs, harrows, cultivators, and, if you can, a harvester for your first grain crop. You must also buy or build your cabin and furnish it, or, which will be about the same thing, pay the freight on your furniture from the East. And whatever you or your family need in the way of food or clothing, before you receive anything from the first crop, must also come out of this reserve.

THE CHANCES OF SUCCESS AND FAILURE.

It is true that, if you are successful, your money will have been put out at good interest—ten, twelve, or even twenty per cent. perhaps—but there are chances of failure, and the risk should be fairly considered. Even if you are able to pre-empt your land, and so delay paying the Government price for it for thirty-three months, or take it up under the Homestead or Timber Culture acts, or buy it of the railway companies, on long time, you

will still find ample use for your \$1000 or \$2000 in paying your necessary expenses, and maintaining your family, until the crop money comes in.

WHAT A SUCCESSFUL FIRST CROP WILL ACCOMPLISH.

If this first crop has been twenty acres in root crops and twenty in wheat (you will hardly be able to crop more than forty acres at first), and there have been no drawbacks, but a full crop of both, you should be able to raise about \$2000 from the forty acres, and cultivating besides a large garden plot, to provide your family with all the vegetables they need. A pig and a calf will add to your meat rations, and your cow should furnish the butter and milk needed. Under these circumstances, if you are a good manager, you may be able to make your next payment, if necessary, on your farm; to improve your dwelling, and break up an additional twenty or forty acres; support your family in better style than the previous year, and still lay up a small sum toward replacing your reserve.

THE POSSIBILITIES OF FAILURE.

But suppose that your wheat is consumed while growing, by the grasshopper or Rocky Mountain locust, and your root crops by the Colorado beetle or potato bug, and the gophers, or the mules; or that your farm is desolated by drought; that your horses or mules, your oxen or cows, or the pig or pigs, whose luscious flesh you have been looking forward to, as a part of your winter's supply, are destroyed by wolves, lynxes, or bears, or are seized with the diseases not infrequently prevalent; your supplies for the coming year will be cut off, and if your reserve has all been expended, you will be very hard pressed to find the means for supporting your family, and obtaining the seed necessary to be planted or sown for the next year. You may say that it is not probable that all these disasters will come at once; so would have said many thousands of farmers, who put in their first or second crops in the autumn of 1873 or the spring of 1874, and yet it was exactly these disasters which did come in that year, and thousands of families were only kept from starvation, by the public and private bounties bestowed upon them, largely by Eastern people.

ROSE-COLORED PICTURES OF THE EMIGRATION AGENTS.

This is not the sort of talk you will be likely to hear from the agents of emigration societies, or land-grant railroad companies; they will represent to you that the climate, soil, and productions render the country a perfect paradise; that there are no disturbing or discouraging influences, but that everything is perfectly lovely. The crops are grown without labor, the houses are built without effort, the live stock takes care of itself, the rain irrigates thoroughly the long-parched soil, so soon as the immigrant plants his foot upon it. Such unthinking advocates of emigration will accuse us of hostility to it, but most unjustly; for while we have presented frankly and without exaggeration the troubles and privations which the emigrant must encounter in the early months of his settlement, there is a bright future before him, if he has only the nerve, patience, enterprise, and good fortune to triumph over them all.

WHY THE DARK SIDE AS WELL AS THE BRIGHT SHOULD BE PRESENTED.

No man of true courage is ever discouraged by the presentation of difficulties to be surmounted in attaining a desired end; he is only stimulated to greater effort to overcome them. If, on the other hand, only the bright side is presented to him, and all knowledge of difficulties and discouragements is carefully withheld from him when he is called unexpectedly to encounter serious trials and privations, of which he had no previous warning, the probability of disappointment and despair is greatly increased. He is the best friend of the emigrant who shows him what clouds and storms will darken his way, as well as the glowing sunshine which will gladden it.

GARIBALDI'S PROCLAMATION.

When Garibaldi was about to enter upon his campaign for the capture of Rome and its annexation to the kingdom of Italy, he sent out this proclamation: "Italians, I am about to move forward for the conquest of Rome, and I call upon the brave patriots of Italy to volunteer for my help. Whoso joins my army will have but scanty and poor rations; his couch will be the cool ground, his shelter-tent the starry skies; if he is wounded or sick, no hospital will open its gates to him; if he falls, no priest will give him extreme unction, or say masses for his soul's repose—but at the end of the fight, *there is a free, a redeemed Italy!* Comrades, brothers, forward and enlist!" And they did come forward and enlist by thousands, and though many fell, the great end was at last gained.

WHAT THE EMIGRANT HAS TO ENCOUNTER.

Your warfare is not with human foes, or despotisms hastening to decay, but only with the inertia of the natural world, with the difficulties and privations incident to a new settlement, and possibly with insect foes, diseases, and summer droughts. These once overcome, and you will have established yourselves in homes whose value is constantly increasing, and will have ere long an income sufficiently ample for your family and yourselves. You who are enterprising, courageous, and persevering, come forward and enlist!

THE CHANCES FOR THE MEN WHO HAVE TRADES.

Those working-men who have good trades, and are skilful in them, may find profitable employment in their respective lines of business much sooner than the farmer, and have an opportunity of obtaining better social positions, than they can usually do here; but they will do well to secure some land—enough for their own needs. To keep two or three cows and a few sheep; to raise what grain and root crops are needed for home consumption; to have a comfortable home, with pleasant surroundings of flowers, shrubs, fruit and forest-trees, and a good vegetable garden, will not be very expensive, if there are young hands to help; and if in, or near one of the growing towns of the West, it will be not only a source of pleasure, but of constantly-increasing profit. And in many instances there will be opportunities for the cultivation of special crops on a small scale, the raising of poultry, the rearing of silk-worms, the care of bees, etc., etc., which will add materially to the revenues of the household.

We can hardly advise our friends to go into the business of stock-raising or wool-growing in the West, unless they have a considerable capital at command.

HEAVY CAPITAL NEEDED IN STOCK-RAISING.

A cattle-ranche, even on the smallest scale which will pay a profit, requires at least \$20,000 to start with, and would be more speedily profitable with \$50,000. As many of the large cattle-farms or ranches are owned by joint stock companies, some stock might be taken in them with a smaller sum, say \$5,000 or \$10,000; but their capital is usually from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000, and the dividend on a small sum would be nothing for two or three years, and not a large amount for several more. Eventually it might pay.

BECOMING A HERDER.

Another way of working into this business would be to become a herder or "cow-boy" at first, and, buying a few cows and calves, herd them with the rest of the stock. At "rounding up" time, brand them with the herder's own brand (which must be recorded), and in the course of five or eight years there will be a herd of respectable size from this small beginning, so that it will answer to set up a separate ranche. This can be done to much better

advantage in Texas than elsewhere; but the Texas cattle bring lower prices in the market than those of the States farther north.

SHEEP-FARMING.

As to the sheep, \$14,000 or \$15,000 will answer to start a sheep farm if a man understands the business, though a larger sum is better. The profit from raising sheep is sooner realized than from raising cattle, and is nearly as great. A single man with a little money, who will be content to serve as a shepherd for five years, and pasture his own sheep with his employer's flock, can lead out a very respectable flock at the end of that time; but it would be difficult, if not impossible, to support a family in that way before the five years were up. The wages of a herder or a shepherd vary from \$18 to \$25 a month and keeping; but their lives are very lonely, and the danger to life and limb is considerable.

THE MINING CRAZE.

There is at the present time a great craze in regard to the fortunes to be made in *mining operations*, especially for gold and silver in the West. You will hear every day that Mr. A. or Mr. B., Senator C., or Judge D., or Col. E. has become a millionaire, through the valuable mines in which he has invested. Sometimes you will be told that some of these fortunate men have accumulated five, six, ten, or twenty millions in a very short time. This may be true, or it may not.

HOW GREAT FORTUNES ARE MADE IN MINING OPERATIONS.

If it is true, you may be sure of these three things: First, that these millionaires were men of comfortably large fortunes before they took hold of those great enterprises; that they investigated very thoroughly, and, having their money at command, took advantage of the circumstances, and bought for a small sum what has brought them a large profit. Second, that a great part of their profit has been realized by selling shares in a company which they have formed, putting in a property which cost them perhaps \$30,000, as the equivalent for a capital stock of \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000. The mine may have been worth five or ten times what they actually paid for it, but most of these concerns are watered prodigiously. Third, that however many millions this fortunate mine-owner may suppose himself to be worth, or make others believe he is worth, it is by no means certain, that within one, two, or three years he may find that he is not worth as much money as he was, when he made his first investment in mining property.

A STRIKING EXAMPLE.

Take an example. Not six months ago Col. C.'s name was in all the papers; he had come to one of the great mining centres with a fair property, most of it in ready money, a year or so before, and had investigated the condition of a newly-opened mine there, had taken an interest in it before it was much developed, had bought other claims on the same lode, till with a trusty partner he owned three fourths of this mine and the adjacent claims. He then organized a company, with a capital of ten millions, and large amounts of the stock were sold; what capital was necessary was used for the full development of the mine, and a smelter purchased and kept running on the ores. For several months the dividends were large; the amount of rich ore smelted was sufficient to justify them, and the stock—of which the par value was \$25—rose to \$32 or \$33. Suddenly it began to fall, and when it reached \$13 our capitalist gave orders to sell all his stock; but too late! it continued to sink till it reached \$4.50 per share, where it stood a few days ago. The "ore on the dump," that is, the ore which was mined and brought to the surface, was exhausted, and the miners had come to a wall of porphyry, or, as they call it, a "horse," which contained no silver. Expensive explorations were made, and there was some ground for hope, that beyond this wall of stone, there might be another lode or vein which would

prove as profitable as the former ones. The capitalist was honest and well-meaning, but when he looks around and sees the wreck of his own property and the property of others who bought the stock from their faith in him, he doubtless wishes he was back where he was two years ago.

MORALS TO THIS STORY.

There are several morals to this story—indirect ones, it is true, but none the less serviceable, if you will only heed them. One is, that it is not all gold that glitters, and that even the shrewdest man who is not practically acquainted with mining, may make a great mistake in purchasing mining property. Another is that you should never be beguiled into buying mining stocks, no matter at what price they may be offered. The par value of these stocks represents from ten to one hundred times the actual cost of the mining property; and even at that, most of them are liable to assessments beyond the original purchase, "to develop the mine."

WHAT SHOULD BE KNOWN BEFORE BUYING MINING PROPERTY.

Not if you *will* put your money into mining property, wait until you can see the property for yourself; until you can learn how much ore has been taken out, what its probable value per ton is, what is the condition of the mine behind "the ore on the dump"—*i.e.*, whether the veins or lodes not yet worked or excavated, promise as rich ore as that already raised—whether there are any obstructions to future success in mining, such as accumulation of water, intense heat of the mine, "horses" in the veins, or barren tracts in the lodes. It is necessary also to know what is the character of the product of the mine: if it is gold, whether it is free milling gold, which needs only to be crushed by the stamps and run over the amalgamated plates to yield up the quarter part of the gold; or whether it is combined with sulphur and copper, or sulphur and zinc, or with lead. Where sulphur is present in the form of sulphides or sulphurets, roasting, and sometimes chlorination or lixiviation, is required to expel the sulphur; and these are costly processes, and will only pay when the ores are rich. If the ores are silver, you should know whether it is combined with lead, zinc, or copper; whether it is a carbonate, a sulphate, a chloride, a telluride, or a sulphuret of silver, or of silver-bearing lead. Most of the silver ores require smelting, some of them roasting, some chloridizing, and some lixiviation.

TRANSPORTATION.

At some mines, distant from railroads, and requiring difficult and expensive methods for the complete reduction of their ores, there is a process of concentration carried on which preserves in a kind of base bullion all the valuable portions of the ore, rejecting that which is worthless, and reduces the weight from four fifths to nine tenths, so that they can be transported at much less cost to the works where the silver can be completely reduced and the full value of the lead retained. The questions of transportation and of the proximity of a railroad are, next to the reduction works, of great importance in estimating the value of a mine. If your ore or base bullion has to be packed on the backs of mules over a mountain trail for twenty, thirty, or fifty miles, or if it must be carried one hundred or one hundred and fifty miles in wagons, at \$12, \$15, or \$20 a ton, it must needs be very good ore to pay for the transportation, and yield any profit to the miner; but if it is near a railroad, where the ore can be carried without too much handling, and if it is ore that can be easily or readily reduced or concentrated, ore which will yield from \$6 to \$10 a ton will pay a handsome profit.

If, then, you will buy an interest in a mine, look it over thoroughly before buying; be sure to "come in on the hard pan," as the miners say, *i.e.*, pay only the first cost of the mine, before they have begun to water the stock, and pay for the mine, only the value of the ore in sight. You cannot be badly defrauded if you do this.

FOLLY OF BUYING AN INTEREST IN A PLACER MINE.

Do not be beguiled into buying an interest in a placer mine, even if it is worked on the hydraulic system. It may pay magnificent dividends for a time, but it is sure to be completely exhausted before long, and will leave no hope of any further profit, unless the tailings can be re-worked by Edison's process, and generally, John Chinaman has already extracted every available grain of gold from them.

PROSPECTING FOR A MINE NOT ADVISABLE.

If you visit the mining districts, you may be tempted to try your hand at prospecting for a new mine. Unless you are an educated mining engineer, please take our advice—which is, in one word, "Don't!" No "tenderfoot" (the mining phrase for *greenhorn*), or, at least, not one in a thousand, has ever tried that with success, certainly not in these later days. You run a much better chance of being struck with lightning, than of discovering a mine worth working, or one which, when found, you could develop without a considerable amount of capital. It is much better to join forces with an honest expert, if you can find such a one, and putting your capital, in part or in whole, against his knowledge, work away together at the mine, till you have developed it sufficiently to be able to command the necessary capital to make it a success.

PURCHASING A PARTLY-DEVELOPED MINE.

There is no lack of good mines, as yet not much developed, in all the Rocky Mountain region, and there is not likely to be, for many years to come. But if you have, by thus joining forces with an expert, found a really good and valuable mine, do not give it away to the capitalists, in return for their establishing smelting works or stamp mills near you. If you have a good thing, hold on to it, and they will come to you for your custom. In some sections, as in the Black Hills, for instance, the large mine owners who have an abundance of capital, make it a rule to buy up every new mine which promises fairly, that they may be able to hold a monopoly of the mining business of that region. Although the ores there are all of low grade, very few of them yielding more than from \$6 to \$13 a ton, and some not more than \$5, yet from the convenience and economy of their reduction works, they are able to make their poor ores pay a better profit, than higher grade ores pay elsewhere.

THE LIFE OF THE PRACTICAL MINER.

Having thus briefly placed before you the difficulties and dangers incident to investments in mining property, let us say a few words concerning the life of the practical miner and his work. By the practical miner we mean here, not, necessarily, the dull, uneducated mining laborer, who pursues his daily task and receives his daily wage, with no thought beyond these, but in many instances the owners of new and undeveloped mines, who, with but moderate means, and with great intelligence and commendable industry, are working diligently, to open a mine and ascertain its real value. In many instances, in Colorado, Montana and Utah, graduates of our great universities, professional men, merchants, mining engineers, master mechanics, and machinists have bent their backs, begrimed their faces, and blistered their hands, at their unaccustomed toil with the pick or shovel, the winch, the pan or the sieve, in washing, amalgamating, digging shafts, opening winzes and tunnels, drawing up and lowering the miner's bucket, and stoping, or opening the veins or lodes, above or below the levels, which they had cut in the rocky ridge in which their principal lode was found.

This is hard work; and it is only the hope of gain sufficient to remunerate these volunteer working-men for their toil, which gives strength to their

arms and vigor to their blows. For a long and steady pull, they would have to give place to the sturdy and stolid laborer; but their energy and will power may hold out, till they have sufficient encouragement in their prospects, to warrant their employment of men of greater brawn and muscle, though of less intellectual ability.

HARDSHIPS OF THE IMMIGRANT TO A MINING REGION.

The lot of the immigrant to the mining districts, even if he has a moderate capital at command, is harder, and his condition more uncomfortable, than that of the immigrant who has a farmer's vocation in view. The farmer can have a rude yet comparatively comfortable shelter from sun, wind, and storm reared very soon. His farm is on the prairie or the edge of the forest, and at all events not on broken or rocky ground. He can command generally food sufficient for himself and his family, either from the nearest town, or, if on the extreme frontier, by the use of his rifle or his fishing-rod. Before he realizes anything from his own farm, there is always opportunity for earning good wages by working for his neighbors.

But the immigrant to the mining regions finds them invariably in a rough and broken country; and if he seeks a place anywhere in the Rocky Mountain ranges, especially on their western slopes, which are richest in gold and silver, he will soon discover that he has come upon a region, which has hardly a parallel on the earth's surface in the boldness of its cliffs, the ruggedness of its precipices, the depth and gloominess of its cañons, and the wonderful character of its eroded and water-worn rocks and caverns. Sharp, treeless ridges, upheaved by earthquakes or displaced by volcanic action, are the most frequent localities of the larger fissure veins and lodes.

A MINING VENTURE.

If, then, you determine to try your fortune in mining operations, having located a promising claim by the assistance of such an honest and capable expert as we have spoken of, who becomes your partner on "the grub stake plan," as it is called in the mining region, you furnishing the necessary money and provisions (mostly canned meats, fish, and vegetables) against his experienced mining knowledge and skill, in both directing and working personally, you may as well go to work yourself with him, and with what other mining laborers you can find means to employ, for the sooner your lode is partially developed, the sooner you will be likely to receive a return for your money invested. You have found a lode not already claimed, and you and your partner have made such examination and assay as to satisfy you that it probably contains paying ore.

STAKING OFF YOUR CLAIM.

Your first business is to stake off your claim. By the United States mining laws, unless restricted by local laws, as they sometimes are, you can claim 1500 feet in length upon the line of the lode, and a width of 300 feet on each side of it, making a tract of 1500 by 600 feet, unless this extends into other claims previously made. This is about 20½ acres. To make sure of the course and dip of your fissure vein, you should run a tunnel or drift into it or sink a shaft of small size before recording it.* Next you stake this off and have it recorded within twenty days at the district Register's office, describing it by its metes and bounds, in connection with some prominent natural object, stating also the precise extent of your claim, and whether it is taken on one or both sides of the point of discovery of the existence of the lode, and obtain your certificate of location. At the same time, or if possible before recording it, you should post on your claim a notice of its extent, the names of the locators, the number of feet claimed,

* This is important, as the Government now refuses to admit a claim which has not been thus explored.

and the direction from the point of discovery shaft. The bounds of the claim must be defined by good sized posts of wood or stone, set at suitable distance from each other.

HOW TO ENTER SEVERAL CLAIMS.

If several others are associated with you, you can, if you choose, claim a similar tract of 1500 feet by 600 feet for each person, not exceeding eight in all, having, however, made exploration by a discovery shaft tunnel or drift on each plat, and having staked it off and posted a notice of it at the discovery shaft, giving all the particulars already specified for each plat. But these several plats must not run into any other claim, and each must have in its central line a well defined lode or vein—and all these particulars must be given for each plat in the application for a recorder's certificate. The fees for this filing are five dollars each to the Register and Receiver for each plat.

HOLDING POSSESSION.

In order to hold possession of these mining plats it is required that until the patent is issued—which may not be under one, two, or three years—the locator or locators must perform work, or make improvements on each plat, to the value of not less than one hundred dollars each year. It may happen that the lode or vein dips at such an angle as to come outside of the claim on one side or the other, at a depth which is not too great to be worked; where this is the case the locator or his grantors and legal successors can claim this vein, between the vertical lines of 1500 feet (the extent of the claim), although these lines may be extended beyond the three hundred feet limit on either side.

BLIND LODS AND TUNNELLING CLAIMS.

If in tunnelling their lode the owners of a claim come upon blind lodes, *i.e.*, those not appearing at the surface, extending at a greater or less angle from the original lode, and not previously known to exist, they have a right to tunnel these blind lodes to an extent not exceeding 3000 feet, though they must be worked with reasonable diligence, and a failure to work them for six months is considered an abandonment of them. If they are worked continuously, no surface claimant of the land beyond the limits of the 300 feet and within 3000 feet of their commencement can make a valid claim to the surface under which they run. These are called tunnel rights.

CONTESTING CLAIMS.

Where a contesting claim is brought against an original one, the law requires that both parties should file a survey, which must be endorsed by the Surveyor General, and the Register publishes a full notice of both claims, at the expense of the claimants, for sixty days in some newspaper published nearest the claim.

MAKING PAYMENT FOR THE CLAIM.

Or if there is no adverse claimant, the publication may be made for the protection of the title of the original claimant, who at the end of the sixty days files his affidavit showing the posting of the claim during the sixty days, and that he has complied with the other requirements of the law, and asks for his patent, paying to the Receiver, in addition to the other fees, five dollars for each acre and five dollars for each fraction of an acre in his claim. Thus in the case of a single claim the payment will be for the twenty and four-seventh acres, one hundred and five dollars. The Receiver issues the usual duplicate receipt for this money and forwards all the papers to the General Land Office at Washington, where a patent for the land is issued if it is found regular.

PROSECUTING AN ADVERSE CLAIM.

If there is an adverse claimant who persists in his claim, after the sixty days' publication the Receiver gives notice in writing to both parties, requiring the adverse claimant to proceed within thirty days to prosecute his claim before a court of competent jurisdiction, and if he fails to do so within that time, it will be considered waived, and the application of the original claimant for a patent will be allowed to proceed on its merits.

These are all the provisions of the law in regard to lode or vein mining, and they apply as well to the newly discovered form of deposits known as contact lodes, except so far as "tunnel rights" are concerned.

PLACER MINING UNCERTAIN.

Placer mining comes under different provisions, but as we cannot advise you to invest in placer mining on account of its uncertainty, it is hardly worth while to specify the lengthy provisions of the law in regard to it.

WORKING THE CLAIM.

Now, then, your claim to your mine being reasonably secured, you have time to find out what value there is to it, present or prospective. Here come in your uncertainties and perplexities. It may prove a fortune for you, and then again it may not. The chance is perhaps about one in five that if your prospector was skillful, you have a good thing.

THE DISCOUNT NECESSARY ON THE ASSAY.

If it is a true fissure vein, and the dip is at such an angle that it can be worked without too much expense, it may prove profitable; but you must not suppose that because the lode at or near the surface yields on assay (if it is gold) eighty or a hundred dollars to the ton of ore or gangue, that you will be able to realize that amount per ton from it in practically working the vein. Even if it proved as rich at a greater depth as at the surface, which is not probable, as the productiveness usually diminishes to some extent as you penetrate deeper, the assay must be reduced at least twenty-five per cent. to estimate the actual working product.

"POCKETS" AND "CHIMNEYS" vs. "HORSES."

There may be "pockets" and "chimneys," spurs from the main vein, of exceptional richness yielding three, four or five hundred dollars or more per ton; but these are rare; while the occurrence of "horses" or boulders of porphyry or quartz, entirely barren of gold, blocking the vein for some feet, are far more frequent, and tracts of barren rock in the vein, extending for a hundred feet or more, are not uncommon.

LOW GRADE ORES SOMETIMES PROFITABLE.

There are very few gold veins in the whole mining region whose average yield is as much as forty dollars to the ton; hundreds of veins are worked and yield a good profit under favorable circumstances where the yield does not exceed from six to thirteen dollars per ton. If your gold mine has a stamp mill near at hand, and you can transport your ore or quartz there without too heavy expense, and the gold is what is known as free milling gold, that is, pure or nearly pure gold in the quartz, and not a sulphuret, or other combination which requires, for its reduction, roasting or chloridizing or lixiviation (all expensive processes), you have no reason to be discouraged if it does not yield over \$15 or \$20 to the ton.

CONTACT LODES.

But it is possible that, instead of a fissure vein, you have a contact lode. You do not know what that is? Very probably; but we will tell you. It is a newly-discovered form of mineral deposit, so far as we yet know confined to silver-bearing lead ores, in which, however, there may be some gold in combination with the silver and lead. These contact lodes were first discovered in the vicinity of Leadville, where their character was not for a long time understood; but they have since been found in other localities on the western slope of the Rocky Mountains, in Colorado, and elsewhere, and it is possible that some of the mines in the Black Hills, may prove to be of the same character. In the fissure veins or lodes the gold or silver (oftenest the gold) was found mixed with quartz and other broken down rock between walls of porphyry or other hard rock. These veins, and the fissure which they fill, may incline at any direction, but they are generally very narrow, varying from two or three inches, or even less, to perhaps, at the widest, four or five feet. When, therefore, the carbonate of silver deposits in the vicinity of Leadville began to uncover to a width of forty, fifty, and finally one hundred and even one hundred and fifty feet, people wondered at the tremendous dimensions of this vast fissure vein, and were ready to think they had hit upon the mother-vein of the Rocky Mountains. After a time, however, they began to find that, though so very broad, these deposits were not very thick; that, while the true fissure veins penetrated for an unknown distance into the earth, the miner in these, going down vertically, soon came to entirely barren rock. Penetrating through this, he might come to another layer of silver ore, or he might not.

WHAT CONTACT LODES ARE.

It was a considerable time after these discoveries were made before their real significance was understood. They are layers or strata of the argentiferous carbonate of lead, interposed between the strata of rock, sandstone, limestone, slate, hornblende, gneiss, or granite, as the case may be, and they may extend to the right or left indefinitely, thinning out in some places and thicker in others; but their vertical thickness is not very great. In some instances, on penetrating through the underlying stratum of rock, one, and we believe, in one instance two, similar deposits were found between lower strata. The name given to these deposits—contact lodes—expresses their character very well, for they are in contact with the strata above and below them.

THESE CONTACT LODES NO RICHER THAN THE FISSURE VEINS.

You are not to suppose that these deposits are entirely of pure ore, or indeed that they contain any larger proportion of pure silver or lead than the deposits contained in fissure veins. The average yield of silver and lead from the mines in the vicinity of Leadville is from \$50 to \$75 to the ton. A few have exceeded this for a time, but the yield of larger amounts, as of \$200 to \$350 per ton, has very soon fallen off.

COSTLY REDUCTION WORKS NECESSARY.

Like all silver mining, this cannot be carried on successfully without costly reduction works, smelters, or works for roasting, chloridization, lixiviation, etc. These, if owned by other parties than the owners of the mines, generally absorb the largest share of the profits, and in the end often become the proprietors of the mine, if it is a good one.

LARGE CAPITAL NECESSARY FOR SILVER MINING.

The point where the small mining proprietor begins to lose ground, and make losses instead of profits, is the one where he finds that more capital is indispensable for the development of his mine, and, in order to secure that

capital, parts with a controlling interest in it, and soon is crowded out by his wealthier associates, who take advantage of his toil and sacrifices, without making him any adequate return for them.

There are not to-day a dozen mines in all the West which are in the hands of their original discoverers or owners.

MINING IN THE SMALL WAY IN ARIZONA.

In Arizona, to those who are disposed to brave the climate, and the often protracted drought, and the isolation from the great centres of life and civilization, there are good opportunities for mining, even on a small scale. The lodes, both of gold and silver, are exceptionally rich, and even the simplest and rudest processes yield large returns. In no other region among civilized nations can a farmer do as General Frémont says many of the Arizona farmers are in the habit of doing—viz.: having found a gold mine upon their farms, which they have not the means of working on a large scale, they pursue their ordinary farm-work, and, when a leisure day comes, dig a quantity of gold ore from the vein, pound it up in a wooden or stone mortar with a log pestle, wash it in an old tin pan, or pick out the gold if it is in large grains, or amalgamate it if it is in small scales or powder, after the rude Mexican way, and then expel the mercury by heat. At the next market-day, with their other produce, they bring their bag of gold dust and sell it, repeating the process when spending money runs low. This method of mining is rather wasteful, as much of the gold is lost; but there is more money made by it there than in many of the mines by more expensive processes.

The vein and lodes in Arizona are so rich in gold and silver that there is a much better opportunity for men of small means to unite together and reduce the ores in a small way and with inexpensive apparatus, and obtain large profits, than anywhere else.*

THE MINING OF OTHER MINERALS.

But gold and silver are not the only minerals to be mined in this Western country, nor the only minerals which will yield a large profit. The production of gold and silver in the United States amounts to from eighty to ninety million dollars a year, and in the coming years will undoubtedly exceed one hundred millions; but it constitutes only about one twelfth of the entire mineral production of the country. The coal mines yield a much larger annual amount than the mines of gold and silver—at least three, and perhaps four, times as much. Copper, lead, and zinc are produced annually to the amount of more than one hundred millions, while iron and steel, the latter now made directly from the ore, exceed two hundred millions. The other mineral products, such as petroleum, salt, plaster of Paris, cement, sulphur, borax, nitrates and carbonates of soda and potassa, etc., etc., make up another large sum. The production and marketing of some of these minerals will yield a more certain, and in the end, a larger profit than most of the gold and silver mining.

PETROLEUM AND COAL.

Petroleum and coal production, in particular (the former found in great abundance in Wyoming Territory and in California, and probably in some of the other States and Territories, and the latter in many parts of the West),†

* There is, however, a strong probability that the marked tendency, which is now manifested, to invent or discover processes by which the severe labor and large expense now incurred in the reduction of gold and silver ores may be materially lessened, will not prove unavailing in other regions than Arizona. The recent invention of Mr. Edison by which the tailings from the stamp mills and amalgamated plates may be made to yield up a large percentage of gold hitherto lost, and another process, even more successful, now about to be brought to public notice, gives us great reason to hope that we are about to see cheap gold mining at least.

† The coal-beds west of the Mississippi are of all known qualities, and are valuable for fuels, for gas-making, for smelting, and the production of iron and steel. Many of them are geologically lignite, or coals of the tertiary formation; but in New Mexico, and perhaps at other points, we have a phenomenon which is not known to exist elsewhere on the globe—viz: these soft, lignite, bituminous coals transformed into anthracite by volcanic action.

are industrious, which cannot fail to prove profitable and to be largely developed within the next five or ten years. The production of copper and lead is already very large, and it is not necessary now to send the ores of the former to Europe to be smelted.

SALT, BORAX, AND SULPHUR.

Salt, a prime necessity of human life, and used extensively in mining processes and in meat packing, is found in all forms: by evaporation at the salt lakes and on the ocean shores, by boiling and solar evaporation from brine springs, and by mining in the numerous deposits of rock-salt. Borax (bi-borate of soda) is found as a natural product in California and Nevada, in such quantities, that its gathering and exportation is a large and growing business. The alkaline plains yield at certain points carbonates and nitrates of soda and potassa (cooking-soda, saleratus, saltpetre, etc.) in large quantities, and nearly chemically pure sulphur is very abundant in California, Nevada, and Utah, and can be exported with great profit. An industry in which there is not too much competition is much more certain to yield success than one of greater promise into which thousands are rushing.

THE ARTISAN IN THE WEST.

But it may be that you have no fancy for mining or the exploiting of mineral products. You have not been brought up on a farm, nor been accustomed to the rearing of live stock. You have a good trade, and are skilful in it, and you have been accustomed from boyhood to the care of a garden, and to the cultivation of vegetables, fruit trees, and flowers; but your present quarters are too contracted for any considerable indulgence of your tastes. You have, moreover, a great desire to go West. What shall you do? Go, by all means, friend. You will find abundant employment, and a good opportunity to acquire a competence. You may have to rough it at first, but in a short time you will find yourself in a position of comfort.

WHAT CALLINGS ARE MOST SUCCESSFUL.

If your calling is one of the indispensable ones—builder, mason, plasterer, painter, glazier, paper-hanger, blacksmith, butcher, baker, hatter and furrier, or perhaps tanner, shoemaker, harness-maker, brick-maker, watchmaker and jeweller, bookbinder, stationer and news-dealer, miller, saw-mill tender, tinman, roofer, etc., etc.—you will find plenty of work in any of the new mining towns or farming villages, and at good prices; but take our advice: secure, before it is too high, a forty-acre lot of good land in the immediate vicinity, have it broken up, build a house on it, small at first, but so it can be enlarged easily. Sow your land to wheat or root crops, and you can sell this crop at home, with but little trouble, and add a comfortable amount to your income. Then plant young trees—shade trees, fruit trees of well-known and choice varieties—and devote your spare moments and hours to them; plant eight or ten acres, as soon as you can, with all the vegetables and truck which go to make up a market garden, and you will soon find that however profitable your trade may be, your market garden brings in twice as much; and your nursery of young trees will soon be thronged with purchasers. If you have children who are growing up, add flowers, build a greenhouse, and as fast as you can learn the art of floral cultivation, work into the florist's business.

NURSERIES, MARKET GARDENS, AND GREENHOUSES.

If work at your trade is dull, push your flowers, your market garden, your nursery, the more; if work is brisk, train your children to attend to this, giving them your oversight as often as you can.

HORTICULTURE VS. SPECULATION.

Following up this course, you need not break your heart if your neighbor A, who is a mine owner, finds a pocket in his mine which yields him many thousand dollars; or if your neighbor B sells out his shares for fifty or a hundred thousand dollars more than they cost him. You are adding to the earth's production; you are making two blades of grass grow where only one grew before, or a hundred trees where none grew previously; your neighbor who speculates in shares produces nothing; he only gambles on what others have produced. You may acquire property more slowly than he, but your course is sure and safe, and the chances are that ten years hence, you will be much the richer man of the two, though he may have won and lost a dozen fortunes in that time.

THE TEACHER AT THE WEST.

If you are a teacher, and would better your condition by emigrating to the West, our advice would be much the same. Good teachers are always in demand, even in the newest towns. The Yankee must have a school-house, and, generally, a church too, in his new village, quite as soon as a house for himself; the school-house, at all events, is sure to come very soon, whatever the nationality of the settlers of the town. But while you are teaching the young idea how to shoot, teach the shrubs, the young trees, and the flowers and vegetables to put forth their shoots too. Secure your forty acres as near to the town as possible, and make and keep it productive. Then, when teaching becomes a drudgery, and you desire to be relieved from its cares, you will have a valuable property, and a profitable business to make your declining years comfortable. Keep bees, if you can, or pigeons or poultry, rabbits or hares, or pet birds, anything except cats and curdogs. Teach your children botany and natural history, and lead their minds up from the beautiful flowers to Him who painted them with His sunbeams, and from the wise and curious animals, so well adapted to their modes of living, to Him whose omniscience guides all the actions of His creatures, and whose providence provides for their needs.

PROFESSIONAL MEN, CLERGYMEN.

The members of the several learned professions hardly need our advice in regard to emigration. Clergymen, in the exercise of their clerical duties, will find their positions at first trying, because of the present poverty of most of the settlers. When a man has expended all his means in paying for his land and its first cultivation, and the food which his family must consume before he realizes on his first crop, he cannot aid in supporting a minister, however strong may be his desire to do so. Moreover, these new immigrants must aid in building a church edifice of some kind, as well as in supporting a pastor, and this, while still straitened in regard to their own means living. After a few years this will be easy, but meantime they cannot with safety dispense with the church or clergyman. If the clergyman has any spare money he will do well to buy some land, or at least to secure the title of it to himself; it may be very convenient by and by. In most instances the Home Missionary Societies, of the different denominations, in the East will grant aid to deserving churches and ministers, till the churches are able to stand alone.

LAWYERS AND PHYSICIANS.

Lawyers and physicians are plenty enough, but they fare rather better than clergymen. The lawyers find a great deal of business in the abundant litigation in the mining districts and in conveyancing, and most of them have an additional resource in politics, which sooner or later bring them into official positions. The physicians, beside their professional duties, are mostly either chemists, metallurgists, or botanists, and find employment which

is profitable, either in connection with some of the mining, assaying or smelting companies, or in a professor's chair.

ENGINEERS AND ARTISTS.

Engineers are sure of constant employment, whether mining or civil engineers, if they understand their business.

Artists generally come as visitors, not immigrants, but are often employed by the wealthy mine owners very profitably.

OPERATIVES AND EMPLOYEES IN FACTORIES, ETC.

Employés and operatives in manufactories may find employment in some kinds of manufacture in the States nearest the Mississippi, for there is a large amount of manufacturing in Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, and Kansas, and manufactures are increasing in Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas. There is some opportunity for millers, saw-mill hands, sash, door and blind makers, coopers, agricultural machinery hands, iron and steel rail makers, iron furnace and foundry hands, stove and hollow ware founders and finishers, smelters, and in California and Oregon, salmon packers and a few woollen factory hands. In Kansas, Arkansas and Texas there are some cotton factories, and many oil mills for expressing cotton-seed oil, castor oil, linseed oil, etc.

COTTON AND WOOLLEN FACTORIES.

The factories for manufacturing cotton and wool are likely to increase largely within a few years. A machine has been invented, and is now in use to some extent, for spinning cotton with the seed in it, unginced, and the yarn is much better and more beautiful and durable than can be produced from ginned cotton. The yarn produced by these machines is destined to be manufactured largely in the vicinity of the cotton fields, and will thus create a home demand for cotton. Wool is now produced so largely throughout this whole region, that much saving of freight will result from its manufacture near the centres of wool production. When this is accomplished, the operatives from Eastern cotton and woollen factories will find it for their interest to emigrate westward.

IS IT NECESSARY TO GO WEST ?

But, after all, is it not barely possible that there are lands east of the Mississippi, where, all things being taken into the account, a man or family can live as well and make as much money as in the West, and at the same time avoid the hardships and discomforts of a life on the frontier ?

There is the same choice of occupations here as at the West. Land is not quite so low, generally, but on the other hand you avoid the long and expensive journey to the West. The agricultural production, under favorable circumstances, does not differ materially; but there prices are low and the cost of transportation to a better and higher market is very heavy, while here you have a market almost at your doors, and that, one which pays the highest price for produce. If there is a difference, as there certainly is in some sections, the Eastern climate is healthier, neither the heat nor the cold so oppressive, the rainfall sufficient to prevent any apprehension of a drought, the insect pests much less formidable, and the danger from malarial fevers less serious. The intensity of the cold of winter is greater in the northern tier of States and Territories of the West than in the middle Atlantic States, and the heat of the south-western States and Territories in summer, has no parallel in the East.

WHERE THE NEW LANDS ARE—MAINE AND NEW ENGLAND GENERALLY.

"But where," you will ask, "are these lands, to which you refer in the Atlantic States, and how can we reach them?" We answer, Not perhaps in Maine, though there is much good land in the State which is to be had at

from three to five dollars per acre; but it is, for the most part, somewhat remote from good markets, and the winter's cold is severe and protracted. Yet if you wish to engage in silver or copper mining there is a very fair opportunity for doing so in Maine, and with perhaps as good results as most men will attain at the West, and with lighter expenses.

Northern New Hampshire and Vermont have some good lands to be purchased at low prices, but the winters are hard and the soil rocky. Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island are too densely populated to have much cheap land. Still there are old farms to be bought very low in the two former states, which need only the energy of a thorough farmer, to bring them into a thrifty condition and to make them yield very profitable crops. There are more or less mines and quarries in all three, which would pay well if well managed.

NEW YORK—NORTHERN NEW YORK.

New York has two large tracts of land and several smaller ones which, all things considered, are as favorably situated for profitable settlement as most of the Western lands. These are, first, the region known as "the Adirondacks," "John Brown's Tract," etc., in Northern New York. The country is well watered, the soil is mostly a virgin soil, with considerable timber of excellent quality on it, and will yield large crops of spring wheat, rye, and barley, the early sorghum, and in some sections Indian corn. The land can be purchased for from two to five dollars per acre, except where there is heavy timber on it, when it would probably be worth from eight to ten dollars. It is not at present traversed by any railroads, but these would soon be constructed if settlements were made there. The winter is very cold, but so it is in the valley of the Red River of the North. Wheat, rye, oats, and barley, as well as potatoes and other root crops for which it is well adapted, can be brought to market at a moderate expense, and the prices they will command are much higher than those paid in the West.

LONG ISLAND.

The second region which is eligible for settlement in New York, is on Long Island, and mainly in Suffolk County. It seems almost incredible that half a million of acres of land lying between thirty-five and ninety miles from New York City, the best and most inexhaustible market in the world, with a good soil, a very healthful climate, well watered, and having a sufficient but not excessive annual rainfall, should lie unimproved, and be at the present time for sale at from five to twelve dollars per acre. And the wonder is all the greater, when we find that a railroad passes through the whole length of this tract, with several branches, and that no part of it is more than twelve miles from the railroad, and much of it within from one to five miles of it, and that this railroad is now offering every facility to farmers, to transport their produce to market, and to bring from the city the needed fertilizers. The shores of the island abound in the best qualities of edible fish, oysters, clams, mussels, scollops, lobsters, crabs, etc., and the game birds and four-footed game of the whole region are abundant. On the island are forty factories for the production of oil from the menhaden, and the fish-scrap, or guano, one of the best fertilizers known, is now sent away from the island, because there is little or no demand for it there.

WHY IT HAS NOT BEEN SETTLED HITHERTO.

The only causes which can be assigned for the non-settlement of these lands, are the apathy of the inhabitants, and their lack of enterprise, and the evil report which has been made, falsely, of the barrenness of the lands, by those who preferred to supply themselves with wood from these lands, rather than to have them cultivated and populous, and be obliged to purchase coal for fuel. This state of affairs is now passing away.

ITS ADVANTAGES.

The land can be cleared at from five to ten dollars per acre, some of the timber being large enough for building purposes or for railroad ties. It will yield from twenty-five to thirty-five bushels of wheat or from twenty to twenty-eight bushels of rye to the acre, from two hundred and fifty to three hundred and fifty bushels of potatoes of the best quality, and with good cultivation and fair manuring, the whole region can be transformed into market gardens, fruit orchards, and strawberry, blackberry, and raspberry lands of the greatest productiveness, and for all these products there is an unfailing demand at the highest prices, in New York and Brooklyn and the cities adjacent.

MARKET-GARDEN FARMING MORE PROFITABLE HERE THAN AT THE WEST.

With the same capital, a young farmer, who is intelligent and enterprising, can do better on these lands, than he can in Kansas, Minnesota, Dakota, or Montana, and can be so conveniently situated to the great city that he or his family can visit it as often as they please. The great summer resorts of Coney Island, Rockaway Beach, Long Beach, Fire Island, and Montauk, which are visited by nearly two millions of people every season, afford additional markets for produce. The island affords also great opportunities for successful manufacturing. The great city of Brooklyn at its western extremity, has more than 250 millions of dollars invested in manufacturing, and there is now rapid progress in the establishment of manufactories in the counties of Queens and Suffolk.

NOT ADAPTED TO MINING.

There are not, at present, any known mineral deposits of great value on the island, whatever there may be in the future. The man whose heart is set on obtaining wealth from mining, will do better to go elsewhere; but even he need not go to the Rocky Mountains or the Pacific coast to find employment suited to his tastes, as we shall presently show.

NEW JERSEY.

If "Long Island's rock-bound shore" does not satisfy your longings for a new home, what have you to say to New Jersey?

Just listen to a few facts in relation to the lands which can be furnished to immigrants in that State. These facts are officially published, during the present year, by the Secretary of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor and Industry of New Jersey.

A MILLION ACRES.

There are more than a million of acres of uncleared lands in the eight southern counties of New Jersey, which can be purchased at from \$5 to \$20 per acre. They have been held by large proprietors, and most of them have their titles direct from the "Lords Proprietors," Penn, Fenwick, Byllinge, and others, who received their grants from Charles II. These great proprietors held their estates of from 17,000 to 80,000 acres of woodlands, and increased their fortunes by selling wood, timber and charcoal to the forges, iron furnaces, and glass-works of the vicinity. These great estates are now broken up, and the use of anthracite and other coals for the furnaces and glass-works, and for fuel, has rendered their former business less productive.

THE SOIL AND CLIMATE—FERTILIZERS.

The soil of these lands is good, a light loam, but easily cultivated; it can be readily fertilized by the use of marl, which is abundant in the immediate vicinity, and is worth from \$1 to \$1.75 per ton; lime, which is worth

from twelve to fifteen cents a bushel; or fish guano, which is a very powerful manure, worth from \$15 to \$18 per ton. It will produce almost any crop which you may desire to cultivate, and yields fine crops of the cereals and Indian corn (thirty to sixty bushels of the latter), root crops, melons, market-garden vegetables of excellent quality, fruit of great excellence, and all the small fruits. Railroads traverse all these counties, and both New York and Philadelphia furnish excellent markets.

The climate is very mild, the mean annual range of the thermometer being only 43½° and the extremes being about 90° and 15° F.

RAINFALL, GRAPE CULTURE, MANUFACTURES, ETC.

The rainfall is about 48 inches. Ploughing can be done every month in the year. The culture of the grape is a favorite industry, and the grape attains great perfection from the long season without frost. The region is remarkably healthy and free from all malarious influences. It is especially commended for sufferers from pulmonary complaints.

Here are glass-works, silk factories, iron mines, artificial-stone works, iron furnaces, and a great variety of other manufacturing and mining industries.

WEST VIRGINIA.

If, however, you still prefer a country abounding in mineral wealth, turn your face westward or rather south-westward, and you will find in West Virginia, western North Carolina, or east Tennessee all that your heart can desire in the way of mineral wealth. In West Virginia the most abundant minerals are petroleum, salt, coal, and iron, and all are found in the greatest abundance. The salt springs along the banks of the Great Kanawha yield a salt of the very best quality. The petroleum wells yield mostly the heavy lubricating oils, though some of them produce the lighter illuminating oils. The quantity seems to be inexhaustible. The coal is of several varieties, but all of excellent quality. There are cannel coals, gas coals, smelting coals, analogous to the Indiana block coal, and some semi-anthracite coals for fuel. At some points in the cañon of New River and elsewhere, the best iron ores and furnace coals are in such close proximity, that the pig iron can be produced at the lowest possible cost, lime and other fluxes being also at hand, and the cars of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway passing close at hand to carry it away. The climate is salubrious and pleasant, except on the mountain summits, where the snow lies long. The mountain slopes are covered with valuable timber, furnishing the principal supply of black walnut and other hard woods to the manufacturers of furniture. The soil in the valleys is excellent, the rainfall sufficient, and the crops satisfactory. Land is cheap here, but the settler, though nearer the great markets than at the West, is very much isolated.

NORTH CAROLINA,

In her mountainous region, in the west of the State, has veins of gold and silver, which, though not very rich, yield a fair competence to the industrious miner. She has also mountains of mica, from which the best large sheets are procured; and some iron and lead. The soil is not very rich, and the method of tilling it is primitive. There is much timber in the mountains. The climate is agreeable, and there are valuable mineral springs at several points. Land is held at low prices, but its quality is not such as to make it very desirable.

EAST TENNESSEE.

East Tennessee has valuable iron mines, copper mines, and coal-beds, and at several points is largely engaged in the production of iron which is of excellent quality. There is also gold, salt, and some petroleum in her hills. Much of her land is covered with heavy timber. Land is cheap, but the soil

is poor, and requires fertilizers to enable the settler to procure good crops. But the mineral wealth of the region will eventually enrich it. Northern Georgia and Alabama have considerable quantities of gold and silver, but the ores are poor, or the precious metals have not been thoroughly extracted. These regions are not very attractive to the emigrant.

FLORIDA.

Florida offers many advantages to the settler in her fine climate, her generally fertile soil, and her early seasons. The cultivation of the orange has been greatly developed there, and is profitable to those who can wait for the maturity of the orange groves. This takes about ten years, and then the income is permanent and constantly increasing. Some parts of the peninsula are subject to malarial diseases.

THE MORAL.

The moral of our long dissertation is, that with health, industry, enterprise, and economy a man can achieve a competence almost anywhere; without them, he will not succeed, even under the most favorable circumstances.

"ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO."

HISTORICAL CHRONOLOGY OF THE UNITED STATES.

1761.
Excitement in the colonies against the British Government, caused by enforcement of Navigation Act against illegal traders.

1765.
Protests against Stamp Act (passed March 22) by the colonists, who object to taxation without representation. . . . Oct. 7—First Colonial Congress met in New York.

1766.
Stamp Act repealed.

1767.
New duties levied on glass, paper, printers' colors and tea, and against which the colonial assemblies protest.

1768.
Gen. Gates sent to Boston to overawe the colonists.

1770.
March 5—Boston Massacre, when the first blood was spilt in the dispute with England. . . . Daniel Boone explores Kentucky.

1771.
Armed protest against taxation in the Carolinas, and Governor Tyron suppresses the rebellion.

1773.
British Parliament repeals the duties, except three-pence a pound on tea. . . . Dec. 16—Dutiable tea emptied into Boston Harbor by men in disguise.

1774.
Boston closed by British Parliament as a port of entry. . . . Sept. 5—The first Continental Congress assembled in Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia. . . . Declaration of Colonial Rights issued. . . . April—Tea thrown overboard in New York Harbor. . . . Dec. 25—British tea-ship forbidden to land at Philadelphia.

1775.
April 19—Battle of Lexington, Mass., and beginning of the War of Independence. . . . May 10—Fort Ticonderoga captured by Col. Ethan Allen. . . . Crown Point and Whitehall taken. . . . June 17—Battle of Bunker Hill, and death of General Warren. . . . 20—George Washington commissioned Commander-in-chief of the Army of the United Colonies. . . . Bills of credit, known as Continental money, issued by Congress. . . . Americans invade Canada. . . . Surrender of Montreal. . . . Death of General Montgomery before Quebec. . . . Kentucky first settled by whites, near Lexington.

1776.
March 17—The British evacuate Boston. . . . Americans driven out of Canada. . . . July 4—Declaration of Independence. . . . Aug. 2—Signed by the representatives of the thirteen States. . . . July 8—Read to the people by John Nixon from the Observatory, State-house yard, Philadelphia. . . . Aug. 27—Americans defeated on Long Island. . . . Sept. 9—Title of "United States" adopted by Congress. . . . Sept. 15—New York City taken by the British. . . . Oct. 11, 12—Battle on Lake Champlain. . . . Retreat of Washington over the Hudson and across the Jerseys to Pennsylvania. . . . Oct. 18—Kosciusko commissioned an officer in U. S. army. . . . Oct. 29—Battle of Red Bank, on Delaware River, and death of Count Donop. . . . Howe's army goes into Winter quarters in Philadelphia, and Washington's at Valley Forge.

1777.
Jan. 3—Battle of Princeton. . . . Washington in Winter quarters at Morristown, receives 24,000 muskets from France. . . . Congress returns to Philadelphia. . . . April—British burn Danbury, Ct. . . . May—Americans destroy British stores at Sag Harbor, L. I. . . . June 30—British army crosses from Jersey to Staten Island. . . . July 10—Seizure of British Gen. Prescott in Rhode Island by Col. Wm. Barton. . . . July 5—Burgoyne takes Crown Point and Ticonderoga. . . . 31—Lafayette commissioned a major general, and introduced to Washington, in Philadelphia, Aug. 3. . . . Aug. 16—Battle of Bennington. . . . Sept. 11—Battle of Brandywine and retreat of Americans to Chester, and to Philadelphia 12. . . . Sept. 18—Congress retires to Lancaster, and then to York. . . . 26—British Gen. Howe marches to Philadelphia, and encamps at Germantown. . . . Oct. 4—Washington attacks the enemy at Germantown. . . . Burgoyne advances to Saratoga. . . . 17—Surrender of Burgoyne and his whole army to Gen. Gates, at Saratoga, N. Y. . . . 22—Battle of Red Bank, on Delaware River, and death of Count Donop. . . . Howe's army goes into Winter quarters in Philadelphia, and Washington's at Valley Forge.

1778.
Feb. 6—Treaty of Alliance with France. . . . May 5—Baron Steuben created a major

general in American army....June 18—Howe's army evacuates Philadelphia, and retreats towards New York....28—Attacked by Americans on the plains of Monmouth, and retreats again 29....July 8—A French fleet arrives in the Delaware....30—Congress meets in Philadelphia....Shoes worth \$700 a pair in the Carolinas....Aug. 12—French and English fleets disabled in a storm off Rhode Island....29—Battle of Rhode Island....Wyoming Valley pillaged by Tories and Indians....Nov. 3—French fleet sails for West Indies....11, 12—Cherry Valley attacked by Indians and Tories....Dec. 23—The British capture Savannah, Ga. 1779.

March—Major-general Israel Putnam's famous ride down Horseneck Hill....May 11—British advance to Charleston, S. C., but retreat at the approach of Gen. Lincoln....June 6—Patrick Henry dies....June—Norfolk, Va., burnt by the British....June 20—Americans repulsed at Stone Ferry....July—New Haven, Ct., plundered, and East Haven, Fairfield and Norwalk burned....Stony Point, on the Hudson, captured by the Americans....Sept. 22—Paul Jones, in the *Bon Homme Richard*, captures the British ship *Serapis*....Oct. 9—Repulse of French and Americans, and death of Count Pulaski....25—Withdrawal of British troops from Rhode Island....Gen. Sullivan chastises the Six Nations....Dec. 25—Sir Henry Clinton, with his forces, sails for the South....Washington in winter quarters at Morristown, N. J.

1780.

Washington sends Baron De Kalb to aid the Patriots in the Carolinas....Feb. 11—Clinton's troops land below Charleston....May 12—Surrender of Charleston....Subjugation of South Carolina....Gen. Gates marches South, and is defeated by the British at Camden, S. C., Aug. 16; Euron De Kalb killed....British again land in Jersey and attempt to capture Washington's stores at Morristown, but are repulsed at Springfield, June 23....July 10—Arrival of a French fleet and 6,000 troops, under the Count de Rochambeau, at Newport, R. I....Sept. 22—Arnold meets Andre at Haverstraw to arrange for the surrender of West Point....23—Capture of Major Andre and discovery of Benedict Arnold's treason....Oct.—Andre hanged as a spy....American Academy of Arts and Sciences, at Boston, founded.

1781.

Continental money almost worthless....Jan. 17—Defeat of the British at Cowpens by Gen. Morgan, and retreat of the Americans into Virginia....March 15—Battle of Guilford....Retreat of the British to Wilmington....May 26—Act of Congress authorizing Bank of North America to be established at Philadelphia....Battle of Eutaw Springs,

South Carolina....New London, Ct., burnt by the British....Arnold, in the British service, commits depredations in Virginia....Aug.—Cornwallis fortifies himself at Yorktown....Arnold devastates the New England coast....Sept. 28—Washington and Rochambeau arrive before Yorktown....Oct. 19—Surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, which secures the ultimate triumph of the United States....Rochambeau remains in Virginia, and Washington marches North, and goes into winter quarters on the Hudson. 1782.

British flee from Wilmington, S. C., at the approach of Gen. St. Clair....Clinton and his army blockaded in New York by Washington....March 4—British House of Commons resolves to end the war....May 5—Arrival of Sir Guy Carleton to treat for peace....July 11—British evacuate Savannah....First war ship constructed in the United States at Portsmouth, N. H....John Adams, John Jay, Dr. Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson and Henry Laurens appointed by the United States, Commissioners to conclude a treaty of peace with Great Britain....Four of them meet English Commissioners in Paris, and sign preliminary treaty Nov. 30....Dec. 14—British evacuate Charleston, and Gen. Francis Marion ("*The Swamp Fox*") disbands his brigade.

1783.

Jan.—Bank of North America opened in Philadelphia....Jan. 20—French and English Commissioners sign treaty of peace....A cessation of hostilities proclaimed in the army....Feb. 5—American Independence acknowledged by Sweden; Feb. 25, acknowledged by Denmark; March 24, by Spain; July, by Russia....Sept. 3—Definite treaty of peace signed at Paris, and America's independence acknowledged by Great Britain....June 19—Society of the Cincinnati formed by officers of the army at Newburg....Nov. 3—United States army formally disbanded....25—New York City evacuated by the British, and General Washington, at head of American army, entered the city....26—Congress assembles at Annapolis, Md....Dec. 4—Washington takes leave of his comrades-in-arms, New York City....Dec. 23—Washington resigns his commission to Congress....Slavery abolished in Massachusetts....The parties known as Federalists and Anti-Federalists originated.

1784.

First voyage of an American ship to China from New York....New York Chamber of Commerce founded....Jan. 4—Treaty of Paris ratified by Congress.

1785.

John Adams, first American ambassador to England, has an audience with the King....First Federal Congress organized in New York.

1786.

Shay's insurrection in Massachusetts.

1787.

May 25—A convention to amend articles of Confederation composed of delegates from all the States except Rhode Island, met in Philadelphia. Federal constitution formed and submitted to Congress Sept. 28. . . . July—Northwestern Territory, embracing the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin established.

1788.

Quakers of Philadelphia emancipate their slaves.

1789.

March 4—Federal Constitution ratified by the requisite number of States, and becomes the organic law of the Republic. . . . March 11—Philadelphia incorporated as a city. . . . April 6—Washington chosen the first President of the United States, and John Adams Vice-President. . . . 30—Washington inaugurated at the City Hall, Wall Street, New York. . . . Departments of Treasury, War and Foreign Affairs created, and a national judiciary established. . . . Nov. 21—North Carolina adopts the Constitution.

1790.

District of Columbia ceded to the United States by Maryland and Virginia. . . . April 17—Death of Benjamin Franklin. . . . May 29—Rhode Island adopts the Constitution, being the last of the original thirteen States to do so. . . . Aug. 12—Congress adjourns in New York, and, Dec. 6, meets in Philadelphia. . . . First census of the United States: population 3,929,326. . . . Territory South-west of the Ohio established. A United States ship circumnavigates the globe. . . . Troubles with the Indians, which continue until '94. . . . The Anti-Federalists become known as the Republican party.

1791.

Feb. 18—Vermont admitted as a State. . . . City of Washington founded. . . . First bale of cotton exported to England since the war.

1792.

April 2—Act passed establishing United States Mint at Philadelphia. . . . June 1—Kentucky admitted as a State. . . . Washington and Adams re-elected. . . . June 21—Philadelphia and Lancashire Turnpike Company Chartered, Road opened in 1795—the first turnpike in the United States.

1793.

Cotton-gin invented by Eli Whitney.

1794.

Congress appropriates \$700,000 to establish a navy. Insurrection among the Dutch in Western Pennsylvania on account of duties on distilled liquor. . . . John Jay appointed Envoy Extraordinary to England to settle disputes between the two Governments.

1795.

Treaty with Western Indians. . . . Yellow

fever pestilence in New York. . . . Oct.—Treaty with Spain.

1796.

June—Tennessee admitted as a State. . . . Credit of the Government re-established, and all disputes with foreign powers, except France, adjusted. . . . Sept.—Washington issues a farewell address.

1797.

John Adams inaugurated President; Thomas Jefferson Vice-President. . . . Envoys appointed to adjust difficulties with France are refused an audience with the French Directory.

1798.

Preparations for hostilities with France. . . . July—Washington again appointed Commander-in-chief of the Army. . . . Navy Department created, with Benjamin Stoddard of Maryland, as Secretary. . . . French Directory make overtures for peace.

1799.

Jan.—Lafayette returns to France. . . . Feb. 26—Three envoys proceed to France to negotiate for peace. . . . Dec. 14—Washington dies at Mount Vernon, aged 68 years.

1800.

Removal of the Capitol from Philadelphia to Washington. . . . May—Formation of Mississippi Territory. . . . Sept. 30—American Envoys to France conclude a treaty with Napoleon Bonaparte.

1801.

March 4—Thomas Jefferson inaugurated President. . . . Tripoli declares war against the United States. . . . U. S. Navy Yard at Philadelphia established.

1802.

April—Ohio admitted as a State. . . . Yellow Fever ravages Philadelphia.

1803.

April—Louisiana purchased from the French, and divided into Territory of New Orleans and District of Louisiana. . . . Alien and sedition laws passed. . . . Amendments to the Constitution adopted. . . . Com. Preble sails for Tripoli. . . . U. S. Frigate Philadelphia captured by the Tripolitans.

1804.

Lewis and Clarke start on an exploring expedition up the Missouri and down the Columbia River to the Pacific Ocean. . . . Feb. 15—Lieut. Decatur burns the Philadelphia in the harbor of Tripoli. . . . Middlesex canal, first in the United States, completed. . . . July 12—Alex. Hamilton killed in a duel by Aaron Burr. . . . Aug.—Com. Preble bombards Tripoli.

1805.

Michigan created into a Territory. . . . June 8—The Pasha of Tripoli makes terms of peace. . . . Yellow fever pestilence in New York.

1807.

May 22—Beginning of trial of Aaron Burr

on a charge of treason, Richmond, Va.; Sept. 15, acquitted: recommitted, but never tried. . . . Robert Fulton navigates the Hudson in a steamboat. . . . June 22—The Chesapeake fired upon by the British ship *Leopard*. . . . Retaliatory measures between England and France cripple the American shipping trade abroad. . . . Congress decrees an embargo, which detains all vessels, both American and foreign, in port.

1809.

March 1—Congress repeals the embargo on shipping, and at the same time passes a law forbidding all commercial intercourse with England or France until their obnoxious restrictions on commerce shall be removed. . . . March 4—James Madison inaugurated President.

1811.

Congress refuses to recharter the Bank of the United States. . . . Nov. 5—Battle of Tippecanoe—General Harrison defeats the Indians.

1812.

June 19—The President formally declares war against Great Britain. . . . General Dearborn appointed Commander-in-chief. . . . New England States threaten to secede. . . . July 12—Gen. Hull crosses the Detroit River to attack Fort Malden, Canada. . . . 17—Fort Mackinaw captured by British and Indians. . . . Aug. 7—Hull retires from Canada. . . . 13—The *Essex*, Captain Porter, captures the *Alert*—first vessel taken from the British in that war. . . . 16—Surrender of Detroit to British. . . . Several skirmishes on the frontier. . . . 19—U. S. frigate *Constitution*, Commodore Isaac Hull, captures and burns the *Guerriere*. . . . Oct. 18—U. S. sloop *Wasp*, Capt. Jones, captures the *Frolic*, and both are taken by the British ship *Poictiers*. . . . 25—U. S. frigate *United States*, Com. Decatur, captures the *Macedonian*. . . . Dec. 28—The *Constitution*, Com. Bainbridge, makes a prize of the British frigate *Java*. . . . April 8—Louisiana admitted as a State.

1813.

Jan. 22—British Gen. Proctor defeats the Americans at Frenchtown; prisoners and wounded massacred by the Indians. . . . Admiral Cockburn destroys shipping in the Delaware and ravages the Southern coast. . . . New England coast blockaded by Com. Hardy. . . . Feb. 21—Battle of Ogdensburg, N. Y. . . . March 4—Second inauguration of President Madison. . . . Successful defense of Forts Meigs and Sandusky. . . . April—Americans capture York (now Toronto). . . . May—Fort George taken. . . . June 1—U. S. frigate *Chesapeake* surrenders to the *Shannon* (British); Capt. James Lawrence—"Don't give up the ship!"—mortally wounded and dies June 5. . . . General Dearborn succeeded by Gen. Wilkinson. . . . Aug. 30—Massacre by Creek Indians at Fort Mimms, Alabama River. . . . Generals Andrew Jackson and Coffee prosecute the war

against the Indians. . . . Sept. 10—Battle of Lake Erie—Com. Perry defeats and captures the British Fleet. . . . 28 or 29—Americans take possession of Detroit. . . . Oct. 5—Battle of the Thames. Americans, under Gen. Harrison, almost annihilate the British, under Proctor. Tecumseh killed. . . . Termination of the war on the Northwest boundary. . . . 12—Americans compelled to abandon Fort George. . . . British and Indians surprise and capture Fort Niagara and burn Buffalo and several other villages and towns. . . . Power loom introduced in the United States.

1814.

March—The *Essex* taken by British ships *Phoebe* and *Cherub*. . . . Gen. Wilkinson repulsed on Canadian frontier and superseded by Gen. Izard. . . . May 5—British attack Oswego and withdraw 7. . . . July 3—Fort Erie captured. . . . 4—Battle of Chippewa; British defeated. . . . 25—Battle of Niagara; British again defeated. . . . Aug. 9-12—Com. Hardy makes an unsuccessful attack on Stonington. . . . Aug. 15—Repulse of assault on Fort Erie. . . . 24—Ross defeats the Americans at Bladensburg, and on the same day captures the City of Washington, burning the Capitol, White House and other buildings. . . . 25—British retreat to their ships. . . . Sept. 12-14—Unsuccessful attack on Baltimore; Gen. Ross killed. . . . Sept. 13—Key composes "The Star-Spangled Banner." . . . Sept. 15—British attack on Mobile repulsed. . . . Sept.—Com. Me. Donough's victory on Lake Champlain. The British land forces, under Prevost, are defeated at Plattsburgh, N. Y. . . . Americans destroy Fort Erie, and November 5 go into Winter quarters at Buffalo. . . . Nov. 7—Gen. Jackson storms and captures Pensacola, Fla., and leaves for Mobile 9. . . . 15—Hartford Convention—Federalists oppose the war, and threaten a secession of the New England States. . . . Dec. 2—Gen. Jackson arrives at New Orleans. . . . 24—Treaty of peace with Great Britain signed at Ghent.

1815.

Jan. 8—Battle of New Orleans. . . . 15—U. S. ship *President* captured by the *Endymion*. . . . Feb. 17—Treaty of Ghent ratified and peace proclaimed. . . . March 23—The *Hornet* captures the *Penguin*. . . . War with Algiers. . . . Com. Decatur humbles the Mediterranean pirates. . . . April 6—Massacre of American prisoners at Dartmoor, England.

1816.

Congress charters a new United States Bank. . . . Indiana admitted as a State. . . . The Republican party in N. Y. City adopt, for the first time, the title of Democrats.

1817.

James Monroe inaugurated President. . . . The United States suppresses piratical establishments in Florida and Texas. . . . Trouble with the Seminole and Creek Indians. . . .

Dec.—Mississippi admitted as a State....
July 4—Erie Canal begun.

1818.

Gen. Jackson pursues the Indians into Florida, takes Pensacola and banishes the Spanish authorities and troops....Aug. 24—Centre foundation of present Capitol laid at Washington, D. C....Dec.—Illinois admitted as a State.

1819.

Florida ceded by Spain to the United States....Steamer, named the Savannah, first crossed the Atlantic....First lodge of Odd fellows opened in the States....Territory of Arkansas formed....Dec.—Alabama admitted as a State.

1820.

March—Maine admitted as a State....James Monroe re-elected President.

1821.

Aug. 21—Missouri admitted as a State, with the famous "Compromise," under which it was resolved that in future no slave State should be erected north of northern boundary of Arkansas....Streets of Baltimore lighted with gas.

1822.

Piracy in the West Indies suppressed by the United States....Boston, Mass., incorporated as a city....March 8—United States acknowledge independence of South America....Oct. 3—Treaty with Columbia.

1823.

President Monroe promulgates the doctrine that the United States ought to resist the extension of foreign dominion or influence upon the American continent.

1824.

Aug. 15—Lafayette revisits the United States.

1825.

March 4—John Quincy Adams inaugurated President....Corner-stone of Bunker Hill Monument laid by Lafayette....Lafayette leaves for France in frigate Brandywine....Erie Canal completed....Contest between the Federal government and Georgia concerning Indian lands.

1826.

July 4—Death of ex-Presidents John Adams and Thomas Jefferson...Morgan excitement and formation of Anti-Masonry Party.

1828.

May—Congress passes a tariff bill imposing heavy duties on British goods. Denounced by the Southern people as oppressive and unconstitutional....Title of "Democrats" adopted generally by Republican party.

1829.

March 4—Inauguration of Gen. Andrew Jackson as President....July 4—Corner-stone laid of U. S. Mint, Philadelphia.

1830.

Treaty with the Ottoman Porte....Workingman's Party originated in New York city.

1831.

Jan. 10—King of the Netherlands renders his decision on the boundary question between Maine and the British possessions. Rejected by both parties and question settled in 1842 by the Treaty of Washington....July 4—James Monroe dies.

1832.

Black Hawk Indian War commenced....June 27—Cholera breaks out in New York....Aug.—Indians driven beyond the Mississippi—capture of Black Hawk and end of the war....South Carolina declares the tariff acts null and void and threatens to withdraw from the Union if the Government attempts to collect the duties....Dec. 10—President Jackson issues a proclamation, denying the right of any State to nullify any act of the Federal Government....The Morse system of electro-magnetic telegraphy invented.

1833.

Tariff dispute settled by the passage of Henry Clay's bill....March 4—President Jackson inaugurated for a second term....He removes the public funds from the Bank of the United States....Widespread commercial distress....Opponents of Andrew Jackson first call themselves the Whig Party....Oct. 14—Political riots in Philadelphia.

1834.

Cholera again rages in New York.

1835.

War with Seminole Indians, led by Osceola, in Florida....Texas declared independent....Nov. 15—Great fire in New York....Democrats first called "The Locofoco Party."....July 12—Negro riots in Philadelphia.

1836.

The Creeks aid the Seminoles in their war....Arkansas admitted as a State....National debt paid off....March 29—Pennsylvania newly incorporates the Bank of the United States.

1837.

Jan. 25—Michigan admitted as a State....March 4—Martin Van Buren inaugurated President....The banks suspend specie payment; panic in business circles....Many Americans assist the Canadian insurgents....The steamboat Caroline burnt by the British, near Schlosser, east of Niagara, on United States Territory.

1838.

Proclamation by the President against American citizens aiding the Canadians....The steamship Sirius, the first to make the western transatlantic passage, arrives at New York from Cork, Ireland, and is followed on the same day by the Great Western from Bristol, Eng....The Wilkes exploring expedition to South Seas sailed.

1839.

Another financial panic, and, in October, banks suspend specie payment.

1840.

July 4—Sub-Treasury bill becomes a law.
... Railroad riots in Philadelphia.

1841.

March 4—William H. Harrison inaugurated President; died April 4.... Aug. 9—Sub-Treasury act repealed and a general bankruptcy bill passed.... Alex. MacLeod, implicated in the burning of the *Caroline*, tried for arson and murder at Utica, N. Y., and acquitted, Oct. 12.... Feb. 4—United States Bank failed and other banks suspended specie payment.

1842.

Aug.—Treaty defining the boundaries between the United States and the British American Possessions and for suppressing the slave trade, and for giving up fugitive criminals, signed at Washington.... Aug. 1—"Abolition Riots," in Philadelphia. Churches burned.

1843.

Suppression of a threatened insurrection in Rhode Island, caused by the adoption of a new constitution, known as the Dorr Rebellion.... Jan. 11—"Weaver's Riots," Philadelphia.

1844.

Treaty of commerce with China.... May and July—Riots, and Catholic churches burned in Philadelphia.... May 27—Anti-rent riots in New York State.... Telegraphic communication established between Washington and Baltimore.

1845.

March 1—The Republic of Texas received into the Union.... 3—Florida and Iowa admitted as States.... 4—James K. Polk inaugurated President.... June 8—Death of Gen. Andrew Jackson.... Treaty with Great Britain fixing Northwestern boundary.... Gen. Zachary Taylor ordered to defend the Texan border against a threatened invasion by Mexico.

1846.

War with Mexico.... May 8—Battle of Palo Alto.... 9—Battle of Resaca de la Palma. Mexicans beaten in both.... July 6—Com. Sloat takes possession of Monterey.... Aug.—Gen. Kearney takes possession of New Mexico.... Col. Fremont occupies California.... Aug. 19—Com. Stockton blockades Mexican ports.... Dec.—Iowa admitted as a State.... Oct. 25—Com. Perry bombards Tampico, Mexico.... Nov. 14—Com. Connor occupies Tampico.

1847.

Feb. 8—Kearney proclaims the annexation of California to the United States.... Col. Doniphan defeats Mexicans in Chihuahua and takes possession of that province.... Feb. 23—Battle of Buena Vista, Taylor defeats Santa Anna.... March 27—Surrender of Vera Cruz and castle to Gen. Scott and Com. Perry.... Battle of Cerro Gordo, April 18.... Aug. 20

—Battles of Contreras and Churubusco.... Sept. 8—Battle of Molino del Rey.... 13—Battle of Chapultepec.... 14—American army enters City of Mexico.

1848.

Feb. 12—Gen. Scott superseded in Mexico by Gen. Wm. O. Butler.... Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo which stipulated for the evacuation of Mexico by the American Army within three months; the payment of \$15,000,000 by the United States to Mexico for the territory acquired by conquest; and it also fixed boundaries, etc.... Feb. 23—John Quincy Adams dies.... Postal convention between United States and Great Britain.... May 29—Wisconsin admitted as a State.... July 4—Peace with Mexico formally proclaimed.... News of the discovery of gold in California reached the States.... Mormons (founded by Joseph Smith 1827) settled near Great Salt Lake, Utah.... Dec. 8—First deposit of California gold in Mint.

1849.

Great exodus of gold-seekers to California.... March 4—The "Wilmot Proviso" passed by Congress.... March 5—Gen. Zachary Taylor inaugurated President.... June 15—James K. Polk dies.... The people of California vote against slavery in that Territory.... Cholera in New York.... May 30 to Sept. 8—Philadelphia depleted by cholera.... Treaty with England for a transit way across the isthmus of Panama.

1850.

March 31—John C. Calhoun dies.... May—The Grinnell expedition, in search of Sir John Franklin, leaves New York.... July 9—President Taylor dies.... Great fire in Philadelphia.... 10—Vice-President Millard Fillmore assumes the Presidency.... Violent debates between the Pro-slavery and Free-soil parties in Congress over the proposed admission of California.... Sept. 9—Passage of Henry Clay's "Omnibus Bill," relative to slavery.... Territory of Utah organized.

1851.

Letter postage reduced to three cents.... Lopez's expedition landed in Cuba.... Lopez captured, and executed in Havana, Sept. 1.... Minnesota purchased from the Sioux Indians.... Dec.—Louis Kossuth arrives in New York.... Dec. 24—Capitol at Washington partly destroyed by fire.

1852.

United States expedition to Japan, under command of Com. Perry, a brother of the hero of Lake Erie.... June 29—Henry Clay dies.... Oct. 24—Daniel Webster dies.

1853.

Washington Territory created out of the northern part of Oregon.... Mar. 4—Franklin Pierce inaugurated President.... May—Four vessels, under Capt. Ringgold, leave on an exploring expedition to the North Pacific Ocean.... Expeditions start to explore routes for a

railway to the Pacific coast. . . . Second expedition in search of Sir John Franklin leaves, under command of Doctor Kane. . . . Capt. Ingraham upholds the rights of American citizenship in the affair of Martin Koszta, at Smyrna.

1854.

May.—Passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, which created those two Territories, and left the people of every Territory, on becoming a State, free to adopt or exclude the institution of slavery. . . . Feb. 28—Seizure of the American steamship *Black Warrior* in harbor of Havana. . . . June 7—Reciprocity treaty between Great Britain and the United States, respecting international trade, fisheries, etc. . . . July 13—Capt. Hollins of sloop *Cyane* bombards San Juan de Nicaragua. . . . March 31—Commercial treaty with Japan concluded by Com. Perry. . . . Oct. 9—Ostend Conference.

1855.

Serious trouble in Kansas over the slavery question. . . . William Walker takes possession of Nicaragua and establishes a government there. . . . June 28—Railroad from Panama to Aspinwall opened. . . . Dispute with England over enlistment of soldiers for Crimean War. . . . Gen. Harney chastises the Sioux Indians.

1856.

May 22—Preston S. Brooks of South Carolina assaults Charles Sumner, in Senate.

1857.

Jan. 4—Kansas rejects the Lecompton Constitution. . . . Disturbances in Utah. . . . March—The Supreme Court gives judgment in the *Dred Scott* case. . . . Aug. 24—Beginning of financial panic, which culminates in an almost general suspension of banks.

1858.

May—Minnesota admitted as a State. . . . Aug. 3—Kansas again rejects Lecompton Constitution. . . . Aug.—Atlantic telegraph cable laid. President's message to Queen Victoria sent on the 16, but cable proved a failure.

1859.

Oregon admitted as a State. . . . June 25—Commodore Tatnall, of U. S. Navy, in Chinese waters, makes his famous utterance: "Blood is thicker than water!" . . . July 4—A. H. Stephens of Georgia advocates the formation of a Southern Confederacy. . . . Oct. 16—John Brown's raid on Harper's Ferry. . . . 18—Brown and his companions captured. . . . Dec. 2—Brown hung. . . . Nov.—Gen. Scott sent to protect American interests in San Juan.

1860.

March—John Brown's companions hung. . . . March 27—Japanese Embassy, first to leave Japan, arrive at San Francisco. Received at Washington, D. C., by President Buchanan, and afterwards have public receptions in Baltimore, Philadelphia and New

York, departing from the latter city in frigate *Niagara* June 29. . . . May 17—Abraham Lincoln nominated at Chicago. . . . Sept. 21—Prince of Wales arrives at Detroit, visiting United States, and subsequently goes to Philadelphia, New York and Boston, embarking for home Oct. 20, at Portland, Me. . . . June 28—Steamship *Great Eastern* first arrives at New York. . . . Dec. 18—U. S. Senate rejects "Crittenden Compromise". . . . Dec. 20—Carolina secedes from the Union. . . . Dec. 26—Gen. Anderson evacuates Fort Moultrie, Charleston, and occupies Fort Sumter. . . . Dec. 30—President Buchanan declines to receive delegates from South Carolina.

1861.

Jan. 9—Mississippi secedes. Confederates at Charleston fire into reinforcement steamer *Star of the West*. . . . 10—Alabama and Florida secede. . . . 11—Major Anderson refuses to surrender Fort Sumter. . . . 12—Confederates fortify Vicksburg, Miss., and seize Navy Yard at Pensacola, Fla. . . . 18—Georgia secedes. . . . Jan. 26—Louisiana secedes. . . . 29—Secretary of Treasury John A. Dix issues his thrilling order, addressed "W. Hemphill Jones, New Orleans": "If any one attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot!" . . . Feb. 5—Texas secedes by legislative act. . . . Peace conference assembles at Washington, D. C., and first congress of the seven seceded States assembles at Montgomery, Ala. . . . Jefferson Davis chosen President of Confederate States, and A. H. Stephens, Vice-President. . . . 18—Davis inaugurated at Montgomery, Ala. . . . Gen. Twiggs surrenders to the Confederates in Texas, and, March 1, is dismissed from U. S. Army in disgrace. . . . 22—President-elect Lincoln, with his own hands, raises the American flag at the State House, Philadelphia. . . . March 4—He is inaugurated at Washington. . . . April 12—Major Anderson again refuses to surrender, and the Confederate batteries open fire on Fort Sumter. The North aroused. . . . 14—Major Anderson evacuates Fort Sumter "with colors flying and drums beating, bringing away company and private property, and saluting his flag with fifty guns." . . . 15—President Lincoln calls for 75,000 troops. . . . 17—President Davis issues letters of marque, and President Lincoln blockades Southern ports. . . . Virginia passes ordinance of secession. . . . 18—U. S. Arsenal at Harper's Ferry destroyed by Federal authorities. . . . First troops arrived at Washington, via Harrisburg, Pa. . . . 19—Sixth Massachusetts Regiment attacked while passing through Baltimore. . . . Seventh Regiment of New York leaves that city for Washington. . . . 21—Norfolk (Va.) Navy Yard burnt by Federal authorities. . . . May 6—Arkansas formally secedes. . . . 9—11—Tennessee secedes. . . . 20—North Carolina secedes. . . . 24—Col. E. E. Ellsworth murdered at Alexandria, Va. . . . June 3—Stephen A. Douglas dies. . . . July 21

—Battle of Bull Run... Aug. 10—Battle of Wilson's Creek, Missouri... Gen. Nathaniel Lyon killed... 20—Gen. G. B. McClellan assumes command of Army of Potomac... Sept. 20—Col. Mulligan forced to surrender at Lexington, Ky... Oct. 21—Battle of Ball's Bluff, Va., Gen. E. D. Baker killed... 31—Gen. Winfield Scott resigns, and McClellan is made commander-in-chief... Nov. 8—Capt. Wilkes of the San Jacinto captures Mason and Slidell on board of the Trent. War with England imminent... 30—Jefferson Davis elected President of Confederate States for six years... Dec. 2—Congress votes thanks to Capt. Wilkes... 30—Banks in New York suspend specie payment... Mason and Slidell surrendered, and on Jan. 1, 1862, they sail for Europe.

1862.

Jan. 17—Ex-President John Tyler dies... Feb. 6—Gen. Grant captures Fort Heary... 7—8—Gen. Burnside captures Roanoke, N. C. ... 13—16—Assault and capture, by Gen. Grant, of Fort Donelson, Tenn... 27—Government enjoins newspapers from giving publicity to important military movements... March 2—Gen. F. W. Lander dies at Camp Chase, Va... 6—8—Battle of Pea Ridge, Ark. ... 8—Rebel ram Virginia (formerly Merrimac) sinks the Cumberland and the Congress... 9—Naval battle between the Monitor and the Merrimac... 11—McClellan assumes personal command of the Army of Potomac... 14—Burnside captures Newbern, N. C... 18—Gen. W. H. Keim dies... April 1—Slavery abolished in District of Columbia... 5—McClellan begins siege of Yorktown, Va... 6—7—Battle of Shiloh or Pittsburgh Landing—death of Gen. A. S. Johnston; Gen. C. F. Smith dies, 25, and Gen. W. H. L. Lawrence, 10... 25—New Orleans surrenders to Farragut... May 1—Gen. Butler formally takes possession of New Orleans... 5—Battle of Williamsburg, Va... 31—June 1—Battles of Fair Oaks and Seven Pines, Va... 27—July 1—Seven Days' Fight, Va... 12—President Lincoln appeals to the Border States in behalf of emancipation... 14—Gen. Pope assumes command in Virginia... 18—19—New York and Philadelphia begin using car tickets and postage stamps as currency... 23—Halleck made General-in-chief of U. S. Army... Aug.—Admiral George C. Reid dies... 5—Battle of Baton Rouge, La.—Gen. Thomas Williams killed... 6—Gen. Robt. L. McCook shot by guerillas... 9—Battle of Cedar Mountain, Va... 16—McClellan retreats from Harrison's Landing, Va... 23—Gen. Henry Bohlen killed... 29—Battle of Groveton or Manassas, Va... 30—Second Battle of Bull Run, Va.—Gen. George B. Taylor dies Sept. 1... Sept. 1—Battle of Chantilly, Va.—Gens Philip Kearney and Isaac J. Stevens killed... President Lincoln issues proclamation as a preliminary to emancipating slaves... McClellan placed in com-

mand of fortifications of Washington... 14—Battle of South Mountain, Md.—Gen. Reno killed... 13—15—Harper's Ferry, Va., surrendered... 17—Battle of Antietam, Md.—Gen. Mansfield killed; Gen. I. P. Rodman dies Sept. 29, and Gen. I. B. Richardson Nov. 4... 24—President Lincoln provisionally suspends habeas corpus... Oct. 1—Internal Revenue Stamp Law goes into effect... 3—4—6—Battle of Corinth, Miss.—Gen. P. A. Hackett killed... 8—Battle of Perryville, Ky.—Gens. R. J. Oglesby, Wm. R. Terrill and J. S. Jackson killed... 10—13—Confederates, under Stuart, enter Pennsylvania... 30—Gen. Rosecrans supersedes Gen. Buell at the West... Gen. O. M. Mitchell killed at Beaufort, S. C... Nov. 5—Gen. McClellan superseded by Gen. Burnside as commander of Army of Potomac... Nov. 6—Gen. C. D. Jameson dies... 7—Com. Garrett J. Prendergast dies... 10—Rear-Admiral E. A. F. Lavalette dies... 22—Gen. F. E. Patterson killed at Fairfax, Va... Dec. 10—15—Gen. Burnside attacks and retreats from Fredericksburg, Va.—Battle of Fredericksburg... Dec. 13—Gens. G. D. Bayard and C. F. Jackson killed... 31—Battle of Murrefreesboro, Tenn., begun, and Bragg is defeated.

1863.

Jan.—Gen. E. N. Kirk, wounded at Murrefreesboro, dies... 1—President Lincoln emancipates slaves... 9—French Government offers mediation; declined Feb. 6... 26—Gen. Hooker supersedes Gen. Burnside... 25—Congress passes the Conscription or Draft bill... March 3—Congress authorizes suspension of habeas corpus... 6—Clement L. Valandigham serenaded in Philadelphia—great excitement there... 18—Bread riot of Confederate soldiers' wives, Salisbury, N. C... 21—Gen. E. V. Sumner dies... 28—Gen. James Cooper dies... April 7—Federals attack Charleston, S. C... 26—Gen. Burnside assumes command of Department of Ohio... May 1—4—Battle of Chancellorsville, Va.—Stonewall Jackson is wounded, and dies May 10; Gen. H. G. Berry dies May 3; Gen. A. W. Whipple, May 5; and Gen. Ed. Kirby, June 1... May 4—Gen. Joseph B. Plummer dies... 14—Grant defeats Gen. Joe Johnston at Jackson, Miss... 16—Grant defeats Gen. Pemberton at Champion Hills, Miss... 18—Grant invests Vicksburg, Miss... June 14—Battle of Winchester, Va... Gen. Lee invades Maryland and Pennsylvania... 16—Mayor Henry, of Philadelphia, calls upon citizens to close their places of business and prepare to defend the State... 27—Gen. Geo. H. Meade supersedes Gen. Hooker... 28—Theatres, libraries and places of business closed in Philadelphia, and earthworks thrown up on roads leading into the city... July 1—3—Battle of Gettysburg, Pa.—Gens. Reynolds, Weed, Farnsworth and Zook killed... 4—Vicksburg surrenders to Gen. Grant and

Rear-Admiral Porter...7—Great rejoicing at the North over the surrender...State-house and fire-bells rung in Philadelphia...8—Port Hudson, Miss., surrenders...15—President Lincoln names Aug. 6 as a day of National Thanksgiving...13-16—Draft riots in New York City; also that week in Boston, Mass., and Portsmouth, N. H....30—Gen. Geo. C. Strong, wounded at storming of Fort Wagner, Charleston (July 10-18), dies...Aug. 14—Gen. Benj. Walsh dies...21—Lawrence, Kans., sacked and burned...25-30—Gen. Averill's cavalry raid into Virginia...Sept. 5—Women's bread riot in Mobile, Ala. During the year there was also one in Richmond, Va., five thousand women taking part...6—Fort Wagner, Charleston, evacuated...8—Boat attack on Fort Sumter...10—Gen. Burnside occupies Knoxville, Tenn....19-20—Battle of Chickamauga, Ga.—Gen. W. H. Lytle killed...Oct. 10—Quantrell's attack on Fort Scott, Kansas...21-22—Battle of Philadelphia, Tenn....Nov. 12—Meeting held to restore Arkansas to the Union...14-17—Gen. Longstreet defeats Burnside...23-25—Grant and Sherman defeat Bragg at Chattanooga, Tenn...25—Gen. Wm. P. Sanders dies...26-27—Battles of Locust Grove and Mine Run, Va....Dec. 4—President Lincoln offers amnesty to all but the rebel leaders...16—Gen. John Buford dies...22—Cooper's Shop Soldiers' Home, Philadelphia, dedicated...20—The Monitor founders off Cape Hatteras.

1864.

Jan. 8—Rear-Admiral George H. Storer dies...Feb. 11—Com. Wm. J. McCluney dies...20—Battle of Olustee, Fla....Feb. 27—March 4—Kilpatrick and Dahlgren repulsed at Richmond, Va....March 12—U. S. Grant succeeds Halleck as commander-in-chief...April 8—Battle of Sabine Cross Roads, La....9—Battle of Pleasant Hill, La....12—Massacre at Fort Pillow, Tenn....May 1—Com. W. D. Porter dies...5-13—Battle of the Wilderness, Va.—Gen. Alex. Hays killed; Gen. James S. Wadsworth dies...May 6-9—Gen. John Sedgwick killed...10—Gen. Thos. G. Stevenson killed...11—Stuart, Confederate cavalry leader, killed...19-25—Battles of Spotsylvania Court-house, Va., etc....June 1-6—Battle of Cold Harbor, Va., and vicinity...5-30—Battles of Lost Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain, and Little Kenesaw, Ga.—Gen. C. G. Harker killed...19—Naval battle—the Kearsarge sinks the Alabama...15-19—Assault on Petersburg, Va....July 1—Part of Lee's army invades Maryland, threatens Baltimore and Washington, and retreats July 12-13...6—Gen. Samuel A. Rice dies...20-22-28—Sherman's three battles near Atlanta, Ga.—"The March to the Sea"...30—Confederates again invade Maryland and Pennsylvania, and burn Chambersburg...Aug. 6—Confed-

erate flotilla near Mobile, Ala., destroyed by Farragut...6—Gen. Griffin A. Stedman killed...8—Fort Gaines captured...16—Gen. D. P. Woodbury dies...Sept. 1—Sherman occupies Atlanta, Ga....7—He orders its depopulation...14—Gen. J. B. Howell killed...19—Sheridan defeats Early at Winchester, Va.—Gen. D. A. Russell killed...24—Com. T. A. Canover dies...29—Gen. H. Burnham dies...Oct. 19—Rebel raid on St. Albans, Vt....19—Battle of Cedar Creek, Va.—Gen. D. D. Bidwell killed...29—Gen. T. E. G. Ransom dies...Nov. 8—McClellan resigns from U. S. army...13—Sherman destroys Atlanta...30—Gen. Thomas repulses Hood at Franklin, Tenn.—Rebel M. J. Gen. P. R. Cleburne killed...Dec. 14-16—Thomas defeats Hood near Nashville, Tenn...21—Sherman enters Savannah, Ga....24-25—Admiral Porter and Gen. Butler assault Wilmington, N. C.

1865.

Jan. 13-15—Attack on and capture of Fort Fisher, N. C....16—Monitor Patapsco sinks, Charleston Harbor...Feb. 1—Congress abolishes slavery in the United States...6—Battle of Hatcher's Run, Va....17—Columbia, S. C., captured...18—Charleston, S. C., surrendered...18—Gen. Lee assumes supreme command of Confederate armies, and recommends arming of the blacks...22—Confederate Congress decree that the slaves shall be armed. Schofield captures Wilmington, N. C....27—March 6—General Sheridan's raid into Virginia...March 4—Second inauguration of President Lincoln...14—April 13—Stoneman's raid in Virginia and North Carolina...March 10-11—Battle of Kingston, N. C...20—Mobile, Ala., besieged...29—April 3—Battles of Hatcher's Run and Five Forks, Va....2—Assault on Petersburg, Va....2-3—Grant occupies Richmond and Petersburg, Va....6—Battle of Deatonville, Va....9—General T. A. Smyth dies. Surrender of General Lee, Appomattox Court-house, Va...12—The Union flag hoisted at Fort Sumter, Mobile, Ala., captured...13—Drafting and recruiting stopped...14—President Lincoln assassinated by John Wilkes Booth...15—President Lincoln dies, and Andrew Johnson becomes President...22—Com. W. W. McKeon dies...26—J. Wilkes Booth shot...May 4-9—Surrender of Gen. Taylor and rebel fleet...10—Capture of Jefferson Davis at Irwinsville, Ga....26—Surrender of General Kirby Smith...End of the Rebellion...22—President Johnson rescinds order requiring passports from all travelers entering the United States, and opens Southern ports...20—He proclaims a conditional amnesty...June 1—Solemn fast for death of President Lincoln...July 7—Execution of Payne, Atzerott, Harrold and Mrs. Surratt, for complicity in Lincoln's assassination...Oct. 11—Pardon

of Alexander Stephens and other Southern officials....Nov. 2—National thanksgiving for peace...6—Capt. Waddell surrenders cruiser Shenandoah to British Government....10—Capt. Wirz of Andersonville prison executed....22—Com. J. H. Missroon dies...Dec. 1—Habeas corpus restored at the North.

1866.

Jan. 28—Hon. Thomas Chandler dies....Feb. 19—President vetoes Freedmen's Bureau bill....March 14—Jared Sparks, historian, dies....25—President Johnson vetoes Civil-rights bill....April 9—Civil-rights bill passed over the President's veto....12—Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson dies....May 16—President Johnson vetoes the admission of Colorado as a State....29—General Winfield Scott dies....June 7—Fenians from the United States make a raid into Canada....17—Hon. Lewis Cass dies....July 16—Freedmen's Bureau bill becomes a law....27—Atlantic telegraph—the successful one—completed....30—Maj. Gen. Lysander Cutler dies....Aug. 14—National Union Convention assembles in Philadelphia—wigwam....Sept. 1—Southern Unionist Convention assembles in Philadelphia....7—Matthias W. Baldwin, pioneer in American locomotives, dies....Oct. 13—"Prince" John Van Buren, son of Hon. Martin, dies....Dec. 13—Congress passes bill giving negroes the right to vote in District of Columbia....26—Major General Samuel R. Curtis dies.

1867.

Jan. 9—Virginia rejects Fourteenth Amendment....10—Congress passes bill providing for "universal suffrage" in the territories....25—President Johnson vetoes bill to admit Colorado....29—He vetoes bill to admit Nebraska....Feb. 6—Delaware and Louisiana reject Constitutional Amendment....8—Nebraska admitted as a State....March 2—President Johnson vetoes Reconstruction bill....25—Tenure-of-office bill passed over President's veto....23—President vetoes Supplementary Reconstruction bill....30—Announced at Washington that Russia cedes Alaska to the United States....April 9—Senate confirms Alaska treaty....11—Site conveyed to United States Government for post office in New York City....May 3—Eight-hour riots in Chicago....9—General strike of workmen throughout the States....13—Jefferson Davis admitted to bail at Richmond, Va....June 3—Gen. Sheridan removes Gen. Wells of Louisiana, and on 6 appoints B. F. Flanders Governor....July 3—Congress assembles in extraordinary session....11—Reciprocity treaty between the United States and the Hawaiian Islands....19—President vetoes Supplementary Reconstruction bill....24—Riot in Knoxville, Tenn. New York State Constitutional Convention rejects woman-suffrage proposition....30—

Gen. Sheridan removes Governor Throckmorton of Texas....Aug. 5—Secretary Stanton is requested by the President to resign, but refuses....12—Stanton suspended, and Gen. Grant appointed Secretary of War *ad interim*....17—Gen. Sheridan relieved at New Orleans....19—National Labor Congress meets at Chicago....Sept. 8—President issues amnesty proclamation....30—Negro riots in Savannah, Ga....Oct. 3—Whiskey riot in Philadelphia....Nov. 2—Gen. Sherman announces Indian war at an end....8—Formal transfer of Alaska to Gen. Rosseau, at New Archangle....14—Denmark concludes treaty, ceding and selling the islands of St. Thomas, San Juan and Santa Cruz, to United States....22—Jefferson Davis returns to Richmond....Dec. 7—Resolution of Judiciary Committee to impeach President Johnson voted down in the House—108 to 57.

1868.

Jan. 6—House of Representatives passes bill making eight hours a day's work for Government laborers....13—The Senate reinstate Stanton....14—Gen. Grant vacates War office in favor of Secretary Stanton....Feb. 13—Another attempt to impeach President Johnson....20—New Jersey Legislature withdraws ratification of proposed Fourteenth Constitutional Amendment....21—Stanton again removed, and General Thomas appointed Secretary of War *ad interim*....22—Stanton adheres to the office....24—House votes (126 to 27) to impeach the President....25—Gov. Ward of New Jersey vetoes resolution of Legislature withdrawing ratification of Fourteenth Amendment....March 2—House adopts impeachment articles....4—They are presented to the Senate....5—New Jersey Senate passes over Gov. Ward's veto as to amendment; lower House does the same, 25....6—Senate organizes a Court of Impeachment....7—President Johnson summoned to appear before it....13—Impeachment Court sits....23—President's counsel answer impeachment articles, and Court adjourns to 30....26—Senate ratifies North German treaty....28—U. S. Grand Jury at Richmond, Va., finds new bill of indictment against Jefferson Davis....April 2—North German Parliament passes the Naturalization treaty with the United States....6—Michigan votes against negro suffrage....24—President nominates Gen. Schofield to be Secretary of War....May 21—Grant and Colfax nominated at Chicago....The Burlingame Chinese Embassy arrive at New York....26—Impeachment Court declares the President not guilty. Secretary Stanton resigns....30—Senate confirms Gen. Schofield as Stanton's successor....June 1—Ex-President James Buchanan dies....5—Chinese Embassy received by President Johnson....22—King of Belgium reviews United States squadron under Farragut off Ostend....24—Senate passes eight

nour law....25—President vetoes "Omni-bus" bill....20—President vetoes Electoral College bill. Secretary Seward announces ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment....24—President orders Secretary of War to withdraw military forces from Southern States represented in Congress. Senate ratifies treaty with China....25—Senate ratifies treaty with Mexico....27—Jefferson Davis and family sail from Quebec for England....30—Gen. Meade declares civil government restored in Florida, Georgia and Alabama....Aug. 11—Hon. Thaddeus Stevens dies, Washington, D. C....22—President declares Sitka a port of entry....26—Oregon withdraws ratification of Fourteenth Amendment....Nov. 3—Iowa and Minnesota vote in favor of negro suffrage, and Missouri against it.

1869.

Jan. 1—Gen. Grant holds a public reception in Independence Hall, Philadelphia....Feb. 20—Martial law declared in Tennessee....22-26—Congress passes Fifteenth Amendment. Kansas is the first State (Feb. 27) to ratify it, though imperfectly, and Delaware the first to reject it....March 4—Gen. Grant inaugurated as President....25—Pennsylvania ratifies Fifteenth Amendment....April 13—Senate rejects Alabama Treaty with Great Britain....May 13—Woman-suffrage Convention in New York City....19—President Grant proclaims that there shall be no reduction in Government Laborer's wages because of reduction of hours....June 18—Hon. Henry J. Raymond, *N. Y. Times*, dies....July 13—Completion of Atlantic cable from Brest to St. Pierre; thence to Duxbury, Mass....30—Hon. Isaac Toucey dies....Aug. 16—National Labor Convention, Philadelphia....Sept. 1—National Temperance Convention, Chicago....8—Hon. Wm. Pitt Fessenden dies....10—Hon. John Bell dies....16—Hon. John Minor Botts dies....Oct. 8—Virginia ratifies Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments....Ex-President Franklin Pierce dies....Nov. 4—Geo. Peabody dies....6—Admiral Charles Stuart dies....24—National Woman-suffrage Convention, Cleveland, O., and Henry Ward Beecher chosen President....Dec. 10—National Colored Labor Convention, Washington....24—Hon. Edwin M. Stanton dies.

1870.

Jan. 26—Virginia re-admitted into the Union....Feb. 9—U. S. Signal Bureau established by Act of Congress....17—Mississippi re-admitted into the Union....23—Hon. Arson Burlingame dies....March 28—Maj.-Gen. Geo. H. Thomas dies....29—Texas re-admitted to representation in Congress, thus completing the work of reconstruction....30—President Grant announces the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment....July 12—Admiral John A. Dahlgren dies....

Aug. 14—Admiral David G. Farragut dies....15—National Labor Congress, Cincinnati....22—President Grant issues a proclamation enjoining neutrality as to war between France and Prussia....23—Irish National Congress convenes, Cincinnati....Oct. 4—Second Southern Commercial Convention, Cincinnati....12—Death of Gen. Robert E. Lee....25—Convention in Cincinnati for purpose of removing National Capitol from Washington to some point West.

1871.

Jan. 1—Cabral, the Dominican Chief, denounces President Grant, and opposes sale and annexation of St. Domingo to the United States....10-11—U. S. House and Senate appoint committee to visit St. Domingo....11—Hon. John Covode dies....29—O'Donovan Rossa and other Fenian exiles arrive in New York....30—House of Representatives pass resolution of welcome to Irish exiles....Feb. 9—New Jersey recommends Philadelphia as the place to hold Centennial celebration, 1876....18—Cabral, in a letter to Vice-President Colfax, denounces the union of Dominica and Hayti....19—Helena, Ark., almost destroyed by a tornado....22—British members of Joint High Commission arrive in New York....27—Commission begins its sessions in Washington, D. C....March 3—Riots in Pennsylvania coal mines....5—Chinamen's riot in San Francisco, Cal....27—Senator Sumner denounces Santo Domingo scheme....30—Colored parade in New York in honor of Fifteenth Amendment....April 7—Coal riots in Scranton, Pa....10—Celebration in New York of German Unity and end of war between Prussia and France....May 1—U. S. Supreme Court sustains constitutionality of Legal-tender Act....3—President Grant issues proclamation for suppression of Ku-Klux Klan....6—Joint High Commission concludes Washington Treaty....15-16—German peace celebration in Philadelphia....24—Treaty of Washington ratified by Senate....29—Naturalization Treaty between Austria and United States ratified by the Reichsrath....30—Decoration Day....June 1—American naval force, making a survey of the coast of Corea, Asia, fired on from masked batteries....2—Minister Low demands an apology, and is answered that "the Corean civilization of 4,000 years brooks no interference from outside barbarians."....10-11—U. S. naval forces land on the island of Kang Noe, Corea, and destroy a fort and the Citadel....17—Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham dies....28—President Grant appoints Civil-service-reform Commission....July 3—Naval forces having attained their object, retire from coast of Corea....4—President Grant proclaims complete ratification of Treaty of Washington....12—Orange parade and riot in New York....19—Massachusetts' Centennial Committee ar-

rive in Philadelphia... Sept. 24—Chief-Justice McKeon, of Utah, decides against Mormons serving as grand jurors in Federal courts... Oct. 2—Postal money-order arrangement between United States and Great Britain goes into effect... Brigham Young arrested for Mormon proclivities... 7—First great fire in Chicago breaks out... 8-9—Second and greatest fire in Chicago... 10—Election riot in Philadelphia between white roughs and negroes, and attempts to destroy the office of *The Press*... 26—Gen. Robert Anderson dies, Nice, France; Hon. Thomas Ewing, Lancaster, O... 27—Arrest of William M. Tweed, New York City... Dec. 17—Internationalist funeral procession in New York City.

1872.

Jan. 10—National Woman-suffrage Convention, Washington... Feb. 28—Congress sets apart Yellowstone Valley as a national park... April 2—Prof. S. F. B. Morse dies, New York City... 16—Prof. Morse memorial services in various cities and also in Hall of United States House of Representatives... May 10—Woman-suffrage Convention in New York nominates Mrs. Woodhull for President and Frederick Douglass for Vice-President... 22—Congress passes Amnesty bill... June 1—James Gordon Bennett, *N. Y. Herald*, dies... 5-6—Gen. Grant nominated for President at Philadelphia, and Henry Wilson for Vice-President... 15—Board of Arbitration, under Treaty of Washington, meet at Geneva, Switzerland... 17—Monster Peace Jubilee, Boston... July 9—Democratic Convention at Baltimore, nominates Horace Greeley for President... Nov. 5—Grant re-elected President... 9—Great fire in Boston, Mass... 29—Death of Hon. Horace Greeley.

1873.

Jan. 6.—McEnery inaugurated Governor of Louisiana; also, Kellogg... Jan. 20—Sanguinary defeat of United States troops by the Modocs... 27—Congress abolishes the franking privilege... Feb. 26—Alexander H. Stephens elected to Congress from Eighth District of Georgia... March 4—second inauguration of U. S. Grant as President... April 11—General Canby and Dr. Thomas murdered by Captain Jack and the Modocs... 26—United States troops surprised and slaughtered by the Modocs in the lava beds... May 5—Hon. James L. Orr, United States Minister to Russia, dies, St. Petersburg... 7—Chief-Justice Salmon P. Chase dies... June 1—Capture of Captain Jack and the last of the Modocs... 10—The American Department in the Vienna Exposition formally opened... 27—Completion of the new Atlantic cable... July 20—Captain Buddington and party rescued in the Arctic Sea by the whaler *Ravenscraig*... 25—Great fire in Baltimore, Md... 26—Destructive fire in Norfolk, Va... Aug. 2—Great fire in

Portland, Oregon... 9—Disastrous conflagration in Portland, Me... Sept. 18—Suspension of Jay Cooke & Co., and beginning of a financial panic... 30—Grand Masonic parade in Philadelphia... Oct. 3—Captain Jack and three accomplices hanged... First session of Evangelical Alliance, N. Y. City... 31—Spanish gunboat, *Tornado*, seizes American steamer *Virginus* on the high seas... 4—Gen. Burriel of Santiago de Cuba shoots Gen. Ryan and others... 7—He butchers Capt. Fry of the *Virginus* and his crew... 28—A protocol, arranging the difference between the United States and Spain, agreed upon... Dec. 24—Death of Prof. Louis Agassiz... 16—Celebration in Boston of the centennial of the "tea-party" in the harbor of that city... Spain formally surrenders the *Virginus* to the United States... 26—The *Virginus*, in tow of United States steamer *Ossipee*, sinks off Frying Pan Shoals.

1874.

Jan. 8—Repeal of the Salary Act, save with respect to President Grant... 9—Board of Centennial Supervisors, Philadelphia, adopt plans and specifications for permanent exhibition building... 21—President Grant signs new salary bill... Feb. 24—Women's movement against liquor-selling begins in Ohio and spreads to other States... 26—Defeat in the House of the bill reviving the franking privilege... April 3—A cremation society formed in New York... 14—Congress passes the inflation or currency bill... March 8—Death of ex President Millard Fillmore... 11—Death of Hon. Charles Sumner... 22—President Grant vetoes inflation... May 13—The Brook forces surrender in Arkansas, and quiet is restored... 23—Senate passes Supplementary Civil-rights bill... 26—Senate passes bill inviting foreign nations to take part in the Centennial at Philadelphia... June 8—U. S. Steamer *Swatara*, with party of scientists, sailed from New York to observe transit of Venus... 10—Senate passes Moiety bill... 13—House defeats Compromise Currency bill... 17-18—Government of District of Columbia abolished... 20—President Grant signs the Compromise Currency bill... July 4—Formal opening of the great bridge over the Mississippi River, at St. Louis. Ground broken at Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, for Centennial buildings... 7—Henry Ward Beecher demands an investigation of the charges against him... 14—Great fire in Chicago... Aug. 28—H. W. Beecher acquitted by the investigating committee of Plymouth Church... Sept. 14—Overthrow of the Kellogg government at New Orleans... 17—The McEnery government, in obedience to a proclamation from President Grant, surrenders to the United States Army... 19—Kellogg government reinstated... 26—Vic-

tory of the American Rifle-team in the International match at Creedmoor, L. I. . . . Oct. 16—National monument to Abraham Lincoln dedicated at Springfield, Ill.

1875.

Jan. 8—Beginning of the civil suit of Theodore Tilton vs. Henry Ward Beecher. . . . 7—House of Representatives passes Sherman's Specie-resumption bill. . . . 14—President Grant signs it. . . . Feb. 8—President Grant denounces the Garland government in Arkansas, and recognizes Brooks as Governor. . . . 18—He issues a proclamation convening the Senate in extraordinary session March 5. . . . March 1—President Grant approves the Civil-rights bill. . . . 2—Franking privilege partially restored. . . . 12—Announcement from Rome that Archbishop McCloskey, of New York, had been created a Cardinal. . . . 21—Extraordinary session of Senate terminates. President Grant orders all available cavalry into the Black Hills country, to remove trespassers, etc. . . . April 18—Centennial of the Battles of Concord and Lexington, Mass., celebrated in those places. . . . 24—Spain pays \$45,000 of the \$80,000 agreed upon as the Virginian indemnity. . . . 27—Cardinal McCloskey receives the beretta. . . . May 11—First international Sunday-school Convention assembles in Baltimore, Md. . . . 17—Ex-Vice-President John C. Breckenridge dies. . . . June 17—Celebration at Boston of the Bunker Hill Centennial. . . . William M. Tweed released from Blackwell's Island, re-arrested, and consigned to Ludlow street jail on a civil suit. . . . 29—The American Team win the International rifle-match at Dollymount, Ireland. . . . July 2—Jury in Tilton-Beecher case fail to agree. . . . 9—Gen. Francis P. Blair dies. . . . 27—Duncan, Sherman & Co., N. Y. Bankers, suspend, and the failure is followed by others. . . . 31—Ex-President Andrew Johnson dies. . . . Nov. 22—Vice-President Henry Wilson dies. . . . Dec. 7—President Grant, in his annual message, recommends free and non-sectarian schools, separation of Church from State, taxation of Church property, and a sound currency. . . . 8—Congress is memorialized to appropriate \$1,500,000 for the Centennial Exhibition. . . . 4—Escape of Wm. M. Tweed. . . . 11—Dynamite explosion at Bremer-haven, 60 persons killed. . . . 12—Sarah Alexander, a Jewess, brutally murdered at East New York, Kings Co., N. Y. . . . 16—Explosion in a coal mine in Belgium, 110 persons killed. . . . 17—Weston. Thompson and Ellis executed in the Tombs for the murder of the pedler Weisberg. . . . 25—80 persons killed at Helekou, Switzerland, at a Christmas festival. . . . 28—Destructive hurricane in the Philippine Islands, 250 lives lost.

1876.

Jan. 1—Centennial year ushered in with rejoicings. . . . 6—Defeat of Herzegovinian

insurgents by Turks, 600 killed. . . . 7—A second defeat of the Herzegovinians, many lives lost. . . . Ships Harvest Queen and Cape Comorin collided off the British Coast, all on board lost. . . . 8—68 military recruits burned to death in Russia by burning of railroad cars. . . . 11—Over 300 Soldiers frozen to death in Douza, Turkey. . . . 14—Defeat of Amnesty Bill in U. S. House of Representatives. . . . 15—Earthquake in Maine. . . . 17—Tredegar Iron Works, Richmond, Va., failed, liabilities, \$1,300,000. . . . 18—Herzegovinians rout 6 battalions of Turks, 300 Turks killed. . . . 22—Two days fighting between Herzegovinians and Turks; 450 Turks killed. . . . 25—E. D. Winslow, Boston journalist, etc., fled, having committed forgeries to amount of \$250,000. . . . 25—The Centennial appropriation passed the House of Representatives. . . . Masked burglars robbed the Northampton (Mass.) National Bank of \$870,000. . . . 26—Postage on third-class matter reduced to one cent for two ounces. . . . Writs served on Gen. Schenck, Am. Minister to England, on account of his connection with the Emma Mine matter. . . . 29—Destructive overflow of the Ohio River. . . . Feb. 2—Portuguese House of Peers voted the Abolition of Slavery in St. Thomas, Africa, and the Gulf of Guinea. . . . 4—Fire in a colliery in St. Etienne, Belgium, 156 men killed. . . . 8—Large fire in New York, \$3,000,000 property destroyed; 4 firemen killed. . . . 11—Centennial appropriation passed the Senate. . . . 15—Winslow, the Boston forger, arrested in London. . . . 17—Gen. Schenck, U. S. Minister to England, resigned. . . . 18—Maine Legislature abolished Capital Punishment. . . . 23—President of San Domingo resigned, Provisional Government established. . . . 27—Sinking of steamer "Mary Belle" on Mississippi River; loss, \$500,000. . . . 28—Carlist War in Spain declared ended. . . . 29—Announcement of annexation of Khokan to Russia. . . . March 1—Discovery that General Belknap, Secretary of War, had sold Post Traderships and pocketed proceeds. . . . Belknap resigns. . . . 2—800 Turks slain in Herzegovina. . . . 7—Alfonso Taft, of Ohio, appointed Secretary of War. . . . A Home of the Aged, in Brooklyn, N. Y., burned; 18 old people perished. . . . 8—Jury in the \$6,000,000 Tweed suit found a verdict for the people for \$6,537,117.38. . . . Japan declared war against Corea. . . . A great battle between Egyptians and Abyssinians; 5,000 Abyssinians killed. . . . 11—Daniel Drew failed. . . . 13—Lieut. Gov. Davis, of Mississippi, impeached and found guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors, and on the 23d removed from office. . . . 16—Terrible inundations in France, Belgium and Germany. . . . 21—Great battle between Mexican Government troops and Revolutionists; Government defeated; 1500 killed. . . . 25—The dykes at Herzogenbosch,

Holland, give way, flooding the town; hundreds of horses swept away and 6,000 persons made homeless....28—500 Persians lost by a shipwreck in the Arabian Sea....29—Gov. Adelbert Ames, of Mississippi, resigns, and J. M. Stone, President of Senate, succeeds him....April 4—Successful and bloodless revolution in Hayti....5—U. S. Senate organized as a High Court of Impeachment in the Belknap case....10-12—The bill to issue silver coin in place of fractional currency passes both Houses of Congress....13—Turks successful in a battle near Kjevais; 300 insurgents killed....15—Dom Pedro II, Emperor of Brazil, arrived in New York....17—Issue of silver currency began....27—Belknap's trial began....28—Queen Victoria assumed the additional title of "Empress of India"....May 6—20,000 charges of "red rock powder" exploded on Jersey City Heights, doing immense damage....8—The House of Representatives passed the Hawaiian Treaty Bill....9—Grand Jury of Criminal Court of District of Columbia, found a true bill against Ex-Secretary Belknap....P. N. Rubenstein, the condemned murderer of Sarah Alexander, died in prison....12—A battle between Turks and Herzegovinians this day, and another on the 25th; Turks defeated in both, losing 700 in the first and 500 in the second....16—Green Clay Smith nominated for Presidency by Prohibitionists....18—Peter Cooper nominated for Presidency by Inflationists....20—Sir Edmund Brickley, Bart., manufacturer, declared bankrupt, liabilities \$2,500,000....22—Edwards Pierrepont appointed Minister to England; Alfonso Taft, Attorney-General; J. Donald Cameron, Secretary of War....29—Abdul Aziz, Sultan of Turkey, deposed and Murad Effendi declared his successor....June—The Turks were defeated in encounters with the Herzegovinian insurgents on the 1st, 3d, 4th, 18th and 20th, losing in all 3,480 men....3—44,000 barrels of crude petroleum oil were struck by lightning and burned at Oil City, Penn....4—Abdul Aziz committed suicide in Constantinople....A special train ran from Jersey City, N. J., to San Francisco, in 83 hours, 34 minutes....10-15—Disastrous inundations in China, many thousands of Chinese drowned....12—Destructive inundations in Switzerland, many lives lost....14-16—Republican National Convention in Cincinnati, Rutherford B. Hayes nominated for President, Wm. A. Wheeler, Vice-President....15—Turkish Ministers of War and Foreign Affairs, and other persons killed, and some others wounded, by an assassin named Hassin....17—Benj. H. Bristow, Secretary of Treasury, resigned....Hassin, the assassin, hanged....20—U. S. Treasurer New, and Solicitor of the Treasury, Bluford Wilson, resigned....21—Lot M. Morrill, of Maine, appointed Secretary of Treasury....23—Turkish

atrocities in Bulgaria; within three months reported from 18,000 to 30,000 persons murdered, women ravished, and 37 towns and villages plundered and destroyed....25—Gen. Geo. A. Custer, his two brothers and 250 soldiers killed in a fight with the Sioux on the Little Horn River, Montana....27-29—Democratic National Convention met at St. Louis and nominated Samuel J. Tilden for President, and Thomas A. Hendricks for Vice-President....29—Albert M. Wyman appointed U. S. Treasurer....July 1—Servia declared war against Turkey, and on the 3d, her army was defeated near Luicar, losing 2,000 men, and again, on the 6th, experienced another severe defeat, losing 1,300 men....4—Centennial Anniversary of American Independence; a vast concourse of people at Philadelphia, and a universal observance of the day throughout the United States....Terrible tornado in Central Iowa, 60 to 80 persons killed....11—Hon. D. D. Pratt, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, resigned....Hon. Marshall Jewell, Postmaster-General, resigned and gave place to James M. Tynner, of Ind., who was appointed on the 12th....19—At the College regatta, at Saratoga, Cornell University won all three of the races....25—The French Government's powder magazine at Toulouse exploded, with great loss of life....29—Ex-Queen Isabella returned to Spain....30—The Turks were guilty of great atrocities in Bosnia, 3,000 Christians were massacred, and all manner of outrages committed; their troops were defeated by the Servians and Montenegrins....Aug. 1—Colorado declared a State of the Union by President Grant....Gen. Belknap acquitted on the impeachment trial....7—Servians defeated by the Turks, losing 5,000 men....14-15—The Turks were defeated by the Montenegrins, losing 8,000 men, and the next day by the Servians, with great slaughter....17—Great famine in the northern provinces of China, thousands dying daily....Great outrages by the Turks in Bulgaria....18—On this date, and the 19th and 23d, the Turks were repulsed and defeated by the Servians....22—The great Coal Combination was broken....23—N. Y. State Republican Convention held at Saratoga, E. D. Morgan nominated for Governor, Sherman S. Rogers, Lieutenant Governor....Severe fight between the Sioux and Gens. Terry and Crook, Indians defeated, but losses heavy....30—N. Y. State Democratic Convention nominate Horatio Seymour for Governor, but he would not accept....Lieut. Governor Dorsheimer re-nominated....21—Murad Effendi, Sultan of Turkey, deposed, and Abdul Hamed proclaimed his successor....Sept. 4—Servians defeated by the Turks....6—Wm. M. Tweed arrested at Vigo, Spain....Turks lost 1,800 men in a fight with the Montenegrins....7—1,500 Egyptian troops massacred in Abyssinia....9—Indian

village captured and destroyed by Gen. Crook's troops...13—N. Y. Democratic Convention reconvened, and nominate Lucius Robinson for Governor...14—International Rifle Match at Creedmoor, American Team victorious...15—Yellow fever raging at Savannah...16—Gen. Crook destroys another Indian village...17—Fight between whites and blacks at Aiken, S. C...24—Hell Gate reef, in N. Y. harbor, successfully blown up; 50,000 pounds of dynamite and powder used...27—Statue of Seward, in Madison Park, N. Y., unveiled...28—30—The Servians were twice, and the Turks once defeated...30—Great hurricane in Porto Rico, many lives and much property lost... Oct. 3—Cyclone passed over Central America; many lives lost; \$5,000,000 property destroyed...5—E. A. Woodward, one of the Tammany Ring, arrested in Chicago...7—Montenegrins defeat the Turks; 850 Turks killed...10—State Elections held in Indiana, West Virginia and Ohio; Democrats successful in first two and Republicans in the last...12—Monument to Christopher Columbus unveiled in Philadelphia...10,000 Egyptians massacred by Abyssinians... Montenegrins defeat Turks and kill 1,500 of them...17—South Carolina declared in a state of insurrection...21—Turks evacuate Montenegro...24—Gen. Crook captured 480 lodges of Indians...25—Continental Life Insurance Company suspended...28—British Arctic Expedition, Capt. Nares, returned; they had penetrated to within 400 miles of the Pole...29—The Serbian General Tchernayeff defeated by the Turks...31—About 215,000 people perished during a cyclone in India; several thousand houses demolished... Nov. 1—Armistice signed between Turkey and Servia...5—400 Cheyenne lodges surrender to Gen. Miles...7—Day of Presidential Election; result uncertain... Lerdo de Tejado re-elected President of Mexico...10—Centennial Exhibition formally closed...12—Gold discoveries in the Black Hills...16—European Powers preparing for war...Germany refuses to take part in the Paris Exposition of 1878...20—The Younger Brothers plead guilty to the murder of Haywood, Cashier of Northfield (Maine) Bank...22—Chief-Justice Iglesias revolts from President Lerdo, and declares himself Provisional President of Mexico...23—The Sultan abolishes slavery in the Turkish Empire...Tweed arrives in New York from Vigo, and is imprisoned in Ludlow street Jail...26—Russian loan of \$73,000,000 subscribed...South Carolina Canvassers imprisoned for contempt... Webster Statue unveiled in New York...28—Gen. Crook captures 100 Indian lodges...29—Great fire in Tokio, Japan; 5,000 houses destroyed; 50 lives lost...Dec. 1—Sale of the Centennial Buildings...2—Resignation of

the French Ministry...4—Greeley monument unveiled in Greenwood Cemetery...5—Burning of the Brooklyn Theatre, about 300 lives lost...New Anglo-American Extradition Treaty negotiated...6—Remains of Baron de Palm cremated at Washington, Pa...7—Lerdo flees from the Mexican Capital, and Gen. Porfirio Diaz proclaims himself Provisional President...8—Severe gale and snow storm, from the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic...13—Ice gorge in the Mississippi, at St. Louis; many steamers crushed...15—Centennial congratulations received from the Mikado of Japan...19—Midhat Pasha appointed Grand Vizier...25—120 vessels lost on the Coast of Scotland by a gale...26—The Isthmus Canal Commission report in favor of the Nicaragua route...Confluence of European Powers at Constantinople...29—Terrible railroad disaster at Ashtabula, O.; train breaks through a bridge, cars take fire, about 80 lives lost.

1877.

Jan. 1—Orders sent to U. S. troops on the Rio Grande to protect American citizens against Mexican outrages...Two Legislatures organized in Louisiana...Terrible gale and many shipwrecks on the South coast of England...Queen Victoria proclaimed Empress of India at Delhi...Rev. Dr. W. L. Breckenridge, Presbyterian, 73, died at Raymond, Mo...2—Turks attack Negotin in Servia; are repulsed with loss of 146 soldiers...3—Centennial celebration of the battle of Princeton...Terrible hurricane in Guipuzcoa, Spain...Gen. Diaz attacks and defeats Iglesias at Guanajuato...Railroad accident near Copenhagen, Denmark; 9 killed, 37 injured...Cornelius Vanderbilt died, aged 83, N. Y...Extradition treaty signed between U. S. and Spain; applies to all criminal offenses except political...Spain severs relations with Chinese government...5—Active war preparations in Russia...Active German officers forbidden to enter the Russian army...Steamship George Cromwell wrecked off Cape St. Mary, N. F.; all on board lost...6—Rev. Richard Cobbold, Eng. author, died in London, 80...7—Steamship L'Amerique ashore at Seabright, N. J.; 3 of the crew lost...Duel between Bennett and May in Delaware; nobody hurt...Steamer Montgomery sunk by a collision off Cape May; 13 persons drowned...Gen. Miles defeats Crazy Horse's band at Wolf Mountain...Hermann Brockhaus, German Orientalist, died at Leipzig, Ger...9—The Russian fleet, with the Grand Duke Alexis and Constantine, arrives off Charleston...12—Fall of 300 feet of the glass roof of the Grand Central Depot, N. Y., from the weight of the snow...Earthquake in California...13—Ice gorge on Ohio River; great loss of life and property; \$2,000,000 each at Pittsburgh and Cincinnati...14—Battle with

the Indians near Elkhorn....15—The Great Powers submit their modified ultimatum to Turkey.... American ship *George Green* lost with all on board, on the English coast.... 17—Rear Admiral Joseph Smith, U. S. N., 83, died at Washington, D. C.... Shower of serpents at Memphis, Tenn.... Election riot at Montreal; sacking of Town Hall.... News of dreadful famine in India; British Government estimate cost of relief at \$32,500,000.... 18—Crazy Horse captures a wagon train and kills 20 men west of Missouri.... Turkish Porte unanimously reject the ultimatum.... Steamer *George Washington*, N. Y. for St. John, N. F., lost near Cape Race; 29 persons drowned.... 21—Captain Richard R. Locke, one of the Dartmoor prisoners and a veteran of 1812, died at Rye Beach, N. H.... John C. Lord, D. D., Presbyterian, 71, died at Buffalo.... 23—Fire in Bolton, Eng., colliery; 15 lives lost.... 24—300 people massacred in Cali, U. S. of Columbia, S. A.... 25—Memorial statute of Robert Burns unveiled at Glasgow.... Guerrillas attack Gen. Welshes, of Santander, Spain, and are defeated with 400 killed and 600 wounded and prisoners.... 27—Memorial of 1,500 bankers and brokers, asking for repeal of all special taxes on National banks, presented to Congress.... 28—Moody and Sankey meetings commence in Boston.... Signor Blitz, prestidigitateur, dies at Philadelphia, 67.... 29—First meeting of National Sunday School Congress in Chicago.... 31—Electoral Commission (bill signed 28th) organized with five Senators, five Representatives, and five Supreme Court Judges.... First Mexican in stallment (\$300,000) paid.... Feb. 1—Keeper Custer, of Auburn State Prison, murdered by Wm. Barr, a convict.... Serbia and Turkey agree upon a preliminary treaty of peace.... 5—A Spanish vessel boarded by pirates off North Guinea.... Midhat Pacha deposed from Grand Viziership of Turkey; Edhem Pasha his successor.... 6—Burning of S.S. *Bavaria*, en route from N. O. to Limerick.... Rev. W. M. Daily, D.D., LL.D., formerly President Louisiana State University, Methodist, 65, died at New Orleans.... Outbreak among Apache Indians in Arizona.... Rear Admiral James Alden, U. S. N., died at San Francisco.... Col. J. O'Mahoney, Fenian leader, 57, N. Y. City.... British Str. *Ethel* ashore on Lundy Island, Wales, and ten persons drowned.... The Electoral Commission, by a vote of 8 to 7, decides not to go behind the returns.... Crazy Horse's band defeated by Gen. Miles, near Tongue River.... 8—Henry B. Smith, D.D., LL.D., Professor Union Theological Seminary, Presbyterian, 61, died in N. Y.... Rear Admiral Chas. Wilkes, U. S. N., 76, died in Washington, D. C.... Opening of English House of Parliament.... 10—Gunpowder explosion at Adharnahed, India, kills 50 and wounds 1,000 persons.... Rear Adm'l

Theodorus Bailey, U. S. N., 74, died at Washington, D. C.... 11—Sir Wm. Ferguson, President of Royal College of Surgeons, 69, died in London.... 12—Rinderpest spreading throughout Germany.... New insurrection in Bosnia.... 13—New Stock Exchange organized in New York.... 14—Receiver appointed for New Jersey Central Railroad.... Aime de Pichot, French writer, died in London.... Gen. Changarnier, 84, died in Paris, France.... 15—Attempt to assassinate Gov. Packard, in New Orleans.... Col. Gordon, African explorer, appointed governor of the province of Soudan, Africa.... Coal mine explosion at Graissessac, France, and 55 miners killed.... 16—L. D. Pillsbury confirmed as Supt. of N. Y. State prisons.... Midhat Pasha arrives at Naples.... 17—Gen. Diaz elected President, and Ignacio Vallaste Chief Justice of Mexico.... 18—Attempted assassination of the Archbishop of Mexico.... Rear Admiral Chas. H. Davis, U. S. N., 70, died at Washington, D. C.... 19—Judge H. W. Williams, a justice of the Supreme Court, died at Pittsburgh, Pa.... 20—Rear Admiral Louis Goldsborough, U. S. N., 72, died at Washington, D. C.... Rinderpest at Hull, Eng.... 21—British bark *Marie* wrecked off west coast of Africa; 12 men lost.... Boiler explosion at Middleton, Ohio, killing 4 and injuring 12 persons.... 22—Train thrown from railroad track near Lowell, Mass., by train wreckers.... Str. *Franconia* wrecked off Point San Blas.... Major Gen. Amos B. Eaton, Commissary Gen. U. S. A., died at New Haven, Conn.... 24—Submarine volcanic eruption at Kalakaua Bay, Hawaiian Islands.... 25—Furious storm on the coast of Long Island; several vessels and crews lost.... 26—229 Sioux Indians surrender at the Cheyenne agency.... 27—Whaling Str. *Spitzbergen*, with 20 persons, lost near Bergen, Norway.... Ex Gov. Joseph Johnston, 92, died at Bridgeport, Va.... The Electoral Commission decide all the doubtful States for Hayes and Wheeler by a vote of 8 to 7.... March 1—Formidable mob dispersed in Charleston, S. C.... Gov. Hayes leaves Columbus, Ohio, for Washington.... The *Miridites* take up arms against Turkey, and besiege the Puka fortress.... The British Mediterranean squadron ordered to concentrate at Malta.... 2—The electoral count completed, and Messrs. Hayes and Wheeler declared duly elected President and Vice-President of the U. S.... 3—Joel T. Hart, sculptor, 67, died at Florence, Italy.... Chief Justice Waite administers the oath of office to Pres. Hayes.... Diplomatic relations between Turkey and Serbia restored.... 5—Bateman House at Kansas, Pa., burned; 6 persons perish.... XLIVth Congress adjourns *sine die*.... President Hayes and Vice-President Wheeler publicly inaugurated.... Special session of Senate opened.... Marquis de Compiegne, distinguished African traveler, killed

in a duel at Cairo, Egypt.... Austria concentrates troops on the frontiers of Dalmatia and Croatia.... C. D. Compton, Marquis of Northampton, 61, died in London.... 6—Franklin J. Moses, Sr., Chief Justice Supreme Court of South Carolina, 72, died in Columbia, S. C.... Destructive fire in Bond street, N. Y. (Robbins & Appleton building); loss, \$1,661,000.... Joe Coburn, notorious pugilist, sent to Sing Sing for ten years.... 7—The President nominates his cabinet.... Matilda A. Heron, actress, 47, died in N. Y.... Panic in the St. Francis Xavier Church, N. Y.; several persons killed.... Ashtabula bridge declared by coroner's jury to have been unsafe, and Lake Shore R. R. Co. censured.... 8—Explosion in Worcester, Eng., coal mine and death of a large number of miners.... 9—Montenegro and Turkey cannot agree upon a peace basis.... 10—Tenement house in New York burned with three inmates.... Cabinet nominations confirmed.... Senator Simon Cameron resigned.... Rev. E. O. Hovey, Professor of Chemistry and Geology, 76, died at Crawfordsville, Ind.... 11—250 Communists (convicts) pardoned in France.... 13—Chas. Cowden Clark, Eng. author, 91, died at Genoa, Italy.... Mme. Octavia Le Vert, authoress, 67, died at Augusta, Ga.... Henry M. Stanley announced the survey of Lake Tanganyika.... 14—Six Chinamen murdered in Chico, Butler Co., Cal., by a gang of white ruffians.... The Khedive presents Cleopatra's needle to Great Britain.... Fred. Douglass appointed United States Marshal for the District of Columbia.... 15—Diaz recognized as President of Mexico by U. S.... Stephen S. Jones, editor, Chicago, shot dead in his office by Dr. W. C. Drake.... 17—U. S. Senate adjourns.... Six hours fight between Bosnians and Turks near Orezgonia.... 18—Str. Russland from Antwerp to New York, went ashore at Long Branch.... Iglesias, late President of Mexico, but deposed by the Diaz revolution, issued a proclamation from New Orleans.... England demanded a modification of the Russian protocol.... Sir Edward Belcher, Rear Admiral, commander of an expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, 78, died in London.... 19—Ex-Gov. Emory Washburne, of Mass., 77, died at Cambridge, Mass.... J. Donald Cameron, late Secretary of Treasury, elected U. S. Senator from Penn.... Saigo begins a formidable rebellion in Japan.... 20—Congress appropriates \$200,000 to complete the Washington Monument.... 21—Leipsic fixed upon as the seat of the Imperial Court of Germany.... Death of Prince Charles of Hesse Darmstadt.... President Hayes' cabinet decide upon a Louisiana Commission.... 22—Labor crisis in Germany.... 23—Jno. D. Lee, one of the Mormon murderers at the Mountain Meadow massacre, was executed there; his confession implicates many leading mormons.... 24—Village of Madrid, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., almost destroyed by fire.... 26—Walter Bagehot, publicist, died in London.... Prof. Jno. S. Hart, teacher and author, 67, died in Phila.... 27—Dam of the Staffordsville, Conn., reservoir gives way; two persons drowned; \$1,000,000 loss.... One editor kills another in Topeka, Kansas.... Sir J. F. Fitzgerald, Field Marshal British Army, 91, died in Tours, France.... 28—Prince Antoine Bonaparte, nephew of Napoleon I, died in Florence, Italy.... 29—Mexican authorities imprison U. S. Consul Sutton.... 30—Revolt in Pashalik of Diarbekir, Armenia.... General Charette presents Cardinal Simeoni with an album containing the signatures of over 30,000 volunteers, who are ready to fight for the temporal power of the Pope.... 31—The Cabinet decides to withdraw the U. S. troops from South Carolina.... Russia amended protocol, incorporating England's suggestions, accepted by the powers.... April 2—First telephone concert at Steinway Hall, N. Y. City.... Bismarck tenders his resignation as Chancellor of Germany.... 3—Capt. Fred'k Lahrush, formerly of British Army, 111, died in N. Y. City.... 4—Prospects of war in the East increasing; Russia determined to fight.... 5—Orville D. Jewett kills his uncle and himself by exploding a handgrenade in his store in Front st., N. Y.... 6—The Louisiana Commission commences its session at New Orleans.... Insurgent Gen. Trujillo defeats conservative forces in U. S. of Colombia, S. A., and the State of Antioquia is surrendered to him.... 8—Rev. William A. Muhlenberg, D.D., an eminent philanthropist and founder of St. Luke's Hospital, and St. Johnland, 80, died in New York; and John Conant, also a philanthropist, 87, died at Jaffray, N. H.... 10—U. S. troops withdrawn from the State House in Columbia, S. C.; Gov. Chamberlin gives up the contest.... 11—Southern Hotel in St. Louis burned, and 10 lives lost.... Prof. Smith, of Rochester, discovers a new comet near Cassiopeia.... Ross Winans, an eminent inventor, 80, died at Baltimore, Md.... 12—Joseph, chief of Nez Perces, in Oregon, declines to go on the Lapwai reservation.... Russian troops move toward the Roumanian frontier.... 13—S. S. Leo, Savannah to Nassau, burned at sea; 3 passengers and 13 of crew lost.... Darien exploring expedition returns to Panama.... 14—Lorenzo Sabine, ex-M.C. and author, 75, died at Boston, Mass.... 1,000 Indians, Roman Nose's band, with their chief, surrender to Gen. Crook at Spotted Tail Agency.... Turkey rejects the terms of the protocol of the Great Powers; panic on the Vienna Bourse.... 15—Grand Duke Nicholas reviews Russian army of the Pruth.... 17—Japanese insurgents defeated and put to flight.... 50,000 people in London make a demonstration in favor of Tiebhorne

claimant....Russia and Turkey making energetic preparations for war....Tweed delivers a statement to the Attorney General.. 18—The Murphy temperance movement spreading throughout Pennsylvania and Ohio....An insurrection breaks out in Spain.... 19—The Louisiana Commission reports in favor of Nicholls for Governor, and his Legislature....20—Twelve oil wells and tanks destroyed by lightning in Butler Co., Pa.... The Roman government determines to dissolve all Republican and International Associations in Italy....21—Eight lodges of Cheyennes, comprising 650 persons—85 fighting men—surrender to Gen. Crook... Brig Roanoke, Wylie, Philadelphia to Porto Cabello, lost at sea; 11 persons drowned... Emperor of Russia arrives at Kischeneff... Revolt in Paraguay; a brother of the President assassinated, but the conspirators routed.... 23—Russia declares war against Turkey.... Jassy (in Roumania) occupied by Russian troops: the Montenegrins occupy Kistar. Russians cross the Pruth at three points.... 24—Withdrawal of U. S. troops from Louisiana State House. End of the Packard government....25—Atrocious murder of Judge Chisholm, his son and daughter, and Mrs. Gilmer, by a mob in De Kalb, Kemper Co., Miss.... First battle of the war near Batoum, on the Black Sea; Russians lose 800.... 29—Str. Sidonian, Glasgow to N. Y., explodes a boiler, 7 killed.... Montreal Novelty Works burned; 9 killed, 10 injured... Battle before Kars. Russians under Melikoff defeat Moukhtar Pasha... Ex-Senator and Gov. Wm. G. Brownlow (Parson Brownlow), 72, died at Knoxville, Tenn.... 31—Roumanians, Montenegrins and Herzegovinians join Russia against Turkey.... May 1—Queen Victoria issues a proclamation of neutrality in the Eastern war... Part of the roof of the N. Y. post-office falls, killing 3 men... 2—Diaz declared elected President by the Mexican Congress... Russian troops capture Bayazid in Armenia. Montenegrins hold the Duga Pass, blockading Goransko and Nicsics. The Press law of 1865 suspended at Constantinople.... Col. John Forsyth, editor, 66, died at Mobile.... 3—Great land slide in Canada on banks of river Veillet; 5 persons killed... The Porte issues a circular denouncing Roumania's treachery... 4—Rev. Mr. Miller suspended for heresy by New Jersey Synod.... Turkish monitors bombard Reni... President Hayes calls an extra Congressional session for Oct. 15.... 5—Spanish government offer amnesty and pardon to all Cuban insurgents who will lay down their arms... 6—Crazy Horse and his band of 900 Sioux surrender.... Russians bombard Kars... 7—King of Abyssinia declares war against the Khedive of Egypt... Transvaal Republic, South Africa, annexed to British Empire.... 8—Expiration of sewing machine patents... Postal convention Italy signed by President... Turkish monitors bombard Russian batteries at Ibrail, and with the fortress at Widin, bombard Kalafat also Cossacks cross the Danube.... 9—Explosion in Wadesville mine, St. Clair, Pa., killing 7 and wounding 2... A fanatical outbreak in the Tchelohantse country, in consequence of the Turkish war, put down by the Russians; 100 killed, 250 wounded... Commodore B. S. Totten, U. S. N., 71, died at New Bedford, Mass.... 10—Opening of permanent exhibition at Philadelphia by President Hayes.... Iquique, and 15 other towns and villages in Peru, partly or wholly destroyed by an earthquake; 600 lives and 20 millions of property lost... Rev. F. X. Schenhous, founder of the Redemptionist order in America, 68, died in Baltimore.... 11—Prof. Taylor Lewis, LL.D., 75, died at Schenectady, N. Y.... Walls of an unfinished court-house at Rockford, Ill., fell, killing 10 workmen... Turkish iron-clad sunk by Russian masked batteries near Ibrail. Russians defeated at Batoum with heavy loss in an 8 hours battle... 12—Japanese Empire admitted to Postal Union from June 1... 13—Diaz recognized by Germany... L. J. E. Picard, French statesman, 56, died in Paris... 14—Poisoning of miners at Streator, Ill... Burning of villages of Clinton Mills, Edinburgh and Forest in northern N. Y.... Six Turkish iron-clads bombard Sukum Kaleh, but are defeated... President Hayes attends the banquet of Chamber Commerce... 15—Unveiling of statue of Fitz Greene Hallock at Central Park, N. Y.... Five-foot tidal wave in Lake Erie... The Miridites drive the Turks from Oroschi... Mexican authorities at Acapulco apologize for imprisoning Consul Sutton, and salute his flag... 16—The Legislature of Illinois attempts to make silver coin a legal tender for all debts in the State... Commodore E. W. Carpenter, U. S. N., 80, died at Shrewsbury, N. J... Crisis in the French cabinet... Destructive forest fires in Michigan... Tornado at Fulton, Mo., destroys 10 buildings and part of railroad depot... 17—Dedication of revolutionary monument on Dorchester Heights, Mass... Ex-President Grant sails for Europe in the Str. Indiana... Ardahan with 22 cannon captured by the Russians... Terrible famine in Shan-tung and Chih-li provinces, China... 19—Convention at Deadwood, Dakota, to take steps for organizing the new Territory of Lincoln... Prince Cassan, the Khedive's son, left for Constantinople with 6,000 Egyptians... Ex-Gov. Kent, of Maine, 75, died at Bangor, Me... Count H. de Tocqueville, life senator, died in Paris, France... 21—Roumania declares her independence and proclaims war against Turkey... 22—Accident at launch of steamship Saratoga, at Chester, Pa.; 7 men crushed to death and 2 injured... Sir M. D. Wyatt, architect, died in London... Ghivet burned by Russians; Adler bombarded by Turks; Forts Tahmaz and Kara

Dagh, outworks of Kars, bombarded by Russians...23—W. H. Hosmer, poet, died in Avon, N. Y....Don Carlos leaves France for Linz, Austria....Russians repulsed at Batoum....24—Religious war proclaimed in Bosnia....Ten Broeck, at Louisville races, makes the fastest one mile on record—time, 1.39½....26—Gen. and Mrs. Grant arrive at Queenstown....The Russians blow up a large monitor on the Danube with torpedoes....28—Lieut. Lawton leaves Red Cloud Agency for the Indian territory with 972 Cheyennes and Arapahoos....The Russians carry Sameba Heights....29—The Turks defeat the Russians near Kutari....Fletcher Harper, last survivor of the original Harper Brothers, 71, died in N. Y....John Lothrop Motley, historian and diplomatist, 63, died in London....31—Moukhtar Pasha dismissed and disgraced....June 1—Gen. Ord instructed to follow marauding parties of Mexicans across the Rio Grande....Gen. Grant given a reception by the Prince of Wales at Marlborough House, London....2—Fire caused by lightning near Millerstown, Pa.; \$85,000 worth of petroleum destroyed....3—Fiftieth anniversary of the consecration of Pius IX as a bishop observed at Rome....Sophia Frederica Matilda, Queen of Holland, 59, died at the Hague, Holland....Mrs. Elizabeth Ellet, authoress, 59, died in N. Y....4—Tornado visits Mt. Carmel, Ill.; 11 persons killed and many injured....Waterspout does great damage in Iowa, N. W. of Burlington....5—Over 15,000 million feet of standing pine timber destroyed by forest fires in Michigan and Wisconsin....A Greek patriarch, in a pastoral letter, counsels loyalty to Turkey....The Czar arrives at the front....6—A bridge falls at Bath, Eng., and nearly 200 persons thrown into the Avon; 12 killed and 50 injured....7—Cleopatra's needle, destined for England, exhumed....8—A hat shop burned at Bridgeport, Conn.; 11 men killed by falling walls....Destructive fire in Galveston, Texas; \$1,500,000 of property destroyed....New levy of 218,000 men ordered in Russia....The Turks try to force the Duga Pass in Montenegro and lose 4,000 men....9—Fast passenger traffic inaugurated by the Pennsylvania and connecting Western roads....Persia applies for admission into the Postal Union....12—Collision on Balt. & Ohio R. R. near Point of Rocks; 6 persons killed....13—Corner stone of a Soldier's Home laid at Bath, N. Y....Mustapha Tewfik Pasha appointed commander at Kars....Suleiman Pasha, after a bloody battle, forces the Duga Pass and advances on Nisicis....Ludwig III, Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt, dies at Darmstadt....14—Prince Louis of Hesse, under the title of Ludwig IV, becomes Grand Duke....Russians repulsed before Kars after three days fighting....Covered bridge over Connecticut river, at Hadley, Mass., blown down....Celebration in Boston of the 100th

anniversary of the adoption of our present national flag....A dam bursts near Belvidere, N. J., killing 6 persons....Gen. C. F. Henningson, 62, died at Washington, D. C....Bancroft Davis resigns as minister to Germany....15—Rt. Hon. Sir George Mellish, Lord Justice of Appeal, died in London....Mary Carpenter, authoress, died in Bristol....Lady Maxwell (Hon. Mrs. Norton), 70, London....16—Severe battle between Turks and Montenegrins at Rasnoglavika; Turks defeated with a loss of 2,000 dead and wounded....James Russell Lowell accepts the mission to Spain....17—Steamer Lizzie burned in the Gulf of Mexico, 3 lives lost....Rev. John S. C. Abbott, author, 71, died in New Haven, Conn....19—Moukhtar Pasha's right wing defeated....20—Three-fourths of St. John's, New Brunswick, destroyed by fire; 30 persons killed....Chas. F. Briggs, author and journalist, 67, died in Brooklyn, N. Y....Admiral Rous, 82, died in London....C. H. Upton, U. S. Consul at Geneva, Switz., died there....21—Ten "Mollie Maguires" hung—six at Pottsville and four at Mauch Chunk....Judge Hilton excludes Jews from the Grand Union Hotel, Saratoga....22—President Hayes issues an order prohibiting office holders from taking an active part in politics....Iowa Republican Convention refuses to indorse the President's Southern policy....Commodore John W. Goldsborough, U. S. N., 69, died in Philadelphia, Pa....23—The Turks march on Cetinje, capital of Montenegro, having effected a junction after six days' fighting....25—Large fire at Marblehead, Mass., 72 buildings destroyed....President McMahon pardoned 844 Communists....Queen Victoria received Gen. Grant at Windsor Castle....Robert Dale Owen, author, died at Peerless Point, Lake George....26—Harvard defeats Columbia in an eight-oar boat race at Springfield, Mass....28—Monument in honor of the defenders of Fort Moultrie in 1776, unveiled in Charleston, S. C....A revolution breaks out at Puerto Plata, San Domingo....Giovanni Santini, Italian professor of Astronomy, died at Padua, Italy....July 1—The celebrated trotting mare, Lady Thorne, died....General reduction of wages on railroads; fears of strikers....Battle at Sistova. The Turks victorious....2—Fight between Col. Whipple's command and Indians on Clearwater River, Idaho....The Pan-Presbyterian Council began its session in Edinburgh, Scotland....President MacMahon called on the army to sustain him through the crisis....3—The British Mediterranean fleet arrived in Besika Bay....Inundations in the province of Murcia, Spain; 22 persons drowned....4—Capt. J. A. Webster, senior officer in U. S. Revenue Service, died in Baltimore, Md....5—The Turks driven out of Montenegro....Louisiana Returning Board members tried on

charge of forgery....6—Gen. Grant arrives at Brussels....120,000 Russians cross the Danube... Russian campaign in Armenia a failure... F. W. Hacklander, traveler and author, died in Munich...7—U. S. troops cross the Rio Grande in pursuit of Mexican marauders.... Destructive storm in Pensacola, Wis.; almost the whole town leveled; 6 persons killed... Russians capture Tirnova, capital of Bulgaria.... Khedive of Egypt offers a fleet to the Porte....8—Russians forced to withdraw from Kars, with heavy loss....9—Hurricane at Springfield, Mass.... Export of horses from Germany prohibited... Prof. Sanborn Tenney, of Williams College, 50, died in Buchanan, O....10—Chief Joseph's Nez Percés kill 31 Chinamen in Idaho....11—Six miners killed in a mine explosion at Wheatland, Pa.... Fight between U. S. troops and Nez Percés at Cottonwood; Capt., Lieut. and 11 men killed; 13 Indians killed... Meeting of Georgia Const. Convention...12—Attack on Orangemen in Montreal, 1 killed, 4 wounded... Russians routed and driven from Plevna... Gen. Grant in Germany... Gen. Sir Geo. Bell, K. C. B., died in London....13—Baron W. E. von Ketteler, Bishop of Mayence, died there....14—Boiler explosion at Mœurgny, Pa.; 3 men killed....15—British str. Eton wrecked off the coast of Chili, and over 100 lives lost....16—Great railroad strike on Balt. & Ohio R. R.... \$68,000,000 subscribed to date of the U. S. 4 per cent. loan.... The Russians capture Nikopolis on the Danube....17—Strike continues on Balt. & Ohio R. R. The whole line blocked.... Ex-Gov. Tilden and Hon. J. Bigelow, Sec. of State of New York, sail for Europe....18—Gov. Matthews of W. Virginia, calls for government aid to suppress the riot; 250 regulars sent....19—The strikes become general over all the roads managed by the Balt. & Ohio and Penn. Central... Suleiman Pasha appointed commander of the army of Roumelia... Hon. D. A. Lapham, author and scientist, 68, died at Milwaukee, Wis....20 to 26—The strikes become general on most of the trunk roads, though very slight on New York Central....21—Terrible riot and conflagration at Pittsburgh, Pa., more than \$3,000,000 of property destroyed... Collision between State troops and rioters; many killed and wounded... Pittsburgh rioters surrender on 23d... Riotous demonstrations against Chinese in San Francisco... On the 25th riots in Chicago, Louisville and St. Louis; many killed and wounded....26—Another riot in Chicago; 21 killed and many wounded.... Bloody riot in Reading, Pa....27—Affairs quieting in all quarters... N. Y. militia ordered to their homes....29—All trunk roads open again, but great disorder in the coal regions... Foreign, 20 to 29—Russians attack Osman Pasha, but are repulsed with heavy loss.... Suleiman Pasha is defeated by Russians at Karabunar... The Russians destroy six railroad bridges on the Danube... Montenegrins bombard Nicsics... On the 29th, the Czarowitch's forces defeated the Turks near Rustchuk, taking 8,000 prisoners, 31 guns and 10 standards... On the 24th Escobedo, the Mexican insurgent general, was arrested... On the 26th eight men were killed by a boiler explosion near Tunstall, Eng....30—Centennial anniversary of the adoption of the New York constitution celebrated at Kingston... The Russians were defeated near Plevna... Gen. Ghourka won a victory over the Turks at Yeni Sagra, Roumelia... On the 25th George W. Matsell, ex-police superintendent and commissioner, died in New York... On the 28th Prof. Isaac W. Jackson, M. D., of Union College, 72, died at Schenectady, N. Y.... On the 29th George Ward Hunt, 1st Lord of the Admiralty of Great Britain, died in Hamburg... On the 30th Commodore J. W. Swift, U. S. N., died at Geneva, N. Y., and same day Samuel Warren, an eminent English author, died in London...31—W. H. Vanderbilt ordered \$100,000 to be distributed ratably among the employees of the N. Y. Central who had not joined in the strike... August 1—Gov. Robinson pardons young Walworth, the paricide... Riot at Scranton, Pa... Schooner Florence, of Howgate's expedition, sailed for the North Pole...2—The town of Conejo, Panama, burned...3—Wm. B. Ogden, first mayor of Chicago, 71, died at Fordham Heights, N. Y.... Box factory in Cincinnati burned; several girls burnt to death... Great fire at East Saginaw, Mich.; \$200,000 destroyed...4—Poorhouse at Simcoe burned, 17 inmates perished... Field Marshal Von Steinmetz, 71, died at Landeck, Silesia...5—Eaton, Wis., burned; several lives lost... Russians defeated south of the Balkans...6—Centennial celebration of battle of Oriskany...7—General order prohibiting the sale of arms and ammunition to Indians... Repulse of Russians at Lovatz...8—Riots at Belfast, Ireland... General Grant in Switzerland...9—General Gibbon fights the Nez Percés in Montana, a drawn battle... A train fell through a drawbridge at Oceanport, N. J.; 60 persons injured... Dr. A. B. Crosby, professor in Bellevue Med. College, 45, died in Hanover, N. H....10—Political troubles increasing in France; many Republican papers there suspended...13—Mexican outrages on the Rio Grande; Mexicans cross the river, murder Judge Cox and another man, release Mexican murderers from jail and escape across the river... Chauncey Rose, an eminent philanthropist, died in Terre Haute, Ind....15—The struggle between the Russians and Suleiman Pasha for Shipka Pass commenced... Wm. Longman, London publisher, 78, died in London...16—Rev. Asa D. Smith, D.D., LL.D., president of Dartmouth College, died at Hanover, N. H....

Prof. Asaph Hall discovers two satellites of Mars. . . Centennial celebration of the battle of Bennington attended by more than 60,000 people. . . 18—Gayville, Dakota, almost entirely destroyed by fire, 200 buildings consumed, loss \$60,000. . . 19—Moukhtar Pasha repulses a Russian attack. . . 20—Consolidation of Western Union and Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Companies. . . Great strike in Pennsylvania coal regions, 50,000 men out. . . 21—Meeting of National Board of Trade at Milwaukee, Wis. . . 22—Insurrection in Crete. . . Another revolt in Bosnia. . . 24 and 25—Sharp and continuous fighting in Shipka Pass. . . The Russians gain and hold some important positions. . . The Turks capture Kiziltope, but are defeated at Kuruk Dara. . . 26—Dr. H. Draper and Prof. C. S. Holden discover a third satellite of Mars. . . Hon. E. P. Noyes, Minister to France, reaches Paris. . . 27—The Knights Templars of the U. S. hold their 20th triennial conclave at Cleveland, Ohio. . . Strike ended in the Lehigh Valley coal regions. . . Senor Costello and his son, leading Cuban insurgents, surrender to the Spanish authorities. . . 28—Conference of State Governors at Philadelphia. . . Ben De Bar, actor, 61, died at St. Louis, Mo. . . 29—Railroad accident near Des Moines, 20 persons killed. . . Brigham Young, the Mormon prophet and chief, 78, died at Salt Lake City, Utah. . . 30—Monument to John Brown, of Ossawatimie, Kansas, dedicated in presence of 10,000 people. . . Raphael Semmes, ex-commander of the Confederate cruiser Alabama, 68, died at Point Clear, Ala. . . The village of Kurahassenlar captured by the Turks after a severe battle, Turkish loss 3,000 killed and wounded, Russian loss 4,000. . . Russians defeated on the Lom, Popkoi abandoned, and the Russian position completely turned. . . 31—Fire at Paris, Texas, 10 business blocks destroyed, loss \$250,000. . . Osman Pasha gains a signal victory at Plevna. . . September 1—Tornado at Maysville, Ky. . . Meeting of Am. Association for Advancement of Science at Nashville, Tenn. . . Alvan Adams, founder of Adams Express Co., 73, died at Watertown, Mass. . . E. L. Davenport, actor, 61, died at Canton, Pa. . . 2—Insurrection in China among interior tribes. . . 3—Louis Adolphe Thiers, ex-president of France, 80, died in Paris, France. . . Hale's piano factory, N. Y., burned and several persons killed. . . A house in Cincinnati undermined and falls, killing 4 women. . . 4—"Crazy Horse" arrested at Spotted Tail Agency for attempting to induce the Indians to go to war. . . Russians capture Lovatz after 12 hours fighting. . . 5—"Crazy Horse" is killed while trying to escape from the guard house at Camp Robinson. . . 7—President Hayes and party leave Washington for a visit to Ohio and other States. . . 8—Rev. Edwin Hall, D.D., professor of Theology at Auburn, died

there. . . The Catholic Bishop, Amedeus, died at St. Albans, Vt. . . 9—Nicsies surrenders to the Montenegrins. . . The deaths from famine in Madras, India, reported to be about one million. . . 11—Yellow fever appears at Ferdinandina, Fla. . . 12—The British ships *Avalanche* and *Foster* collide off Portland, Eng. 104 persons drowned. . . Gambetta sentenced to fine and imprisonment for a political speech, but the case was appealed and the sentence never carried out. . . The Russians again repulsed at Plevna with terrible loss. . . Herculano de Carvalho, Portuguese historian, 67, died at Lisbon. . . 14—Rev. Benjamin Schneider, an eminent missionary to Turkey, died in Boston, Mass. . . 14—The American rifle team win the international match at Creedmoor. . . Four persons murdered by Chinamen near Rockton, Placer county, California. . . Constantine Canaris, prime minister of the Kingdom of Greece, 86, died at Athens, Greece. . . 17—The Presidential party cordially received at Louisville, Ky. . . Chinese Quarters at Grass Valley, Cal., burned. . . Soldiers' and Sailors' monument at Boston dedicated. . . Queen Pomare, of the Society Islands, died there. . . 18—Eastern bound express train on Union Pacific R. R. robbed by thirteen men at Big Springs, Neb.; \$78,000 taken. . . H. M. Stanley, the African traveller, reaches St. Paul de Loanda (west coast of Africa), having crossed the continent and traced the Congo or Livingstone river from its source to the sea. . . 19—Centennial celebration of the battle of Bemis Heights. . . 20—Louis V. Bogy, U. S. Senator from Missouri, 64, died at St. Louis, Mo. . . 21—Collision on N. Y. Central R. R. near Rome, N. Y., three killed and several wounded. . . Str. *Olga* sails from Alexandria, Egypt, towing the caisson containing the obelisk. . . Great battle of Biela, in which the Russians are defeated, losing 4,000 killed, 8,000 wounded. . . 22—W. H. Fox Talbot, the father of photography, 77, died in London, Eng. . . 23—The famine in India subsiding, heavy rains having fallen in many of the districts. . . Urbaine J. J. Leverrier, astronomer, 66, died in Paris. . . 24—Patent Office at Washington partially burned. . . President Hayes in Va. . . Japanese insurgent leaders slain and rebellion ended. . . A hurricane in Curaçoa, W. I., destroying two million of property and many lives. . . Yellow fever raging at Vera Cruz; 140 deaths in August. . . 25—The Montenegrins capture Goransko, Pina and Fort Grivica, and Vum Belek and surrounding villages. . . 26—Lieut. Bullis crosses the Rio Grande in pursuit of Mexican raiders. . . Commodore J. M. Frailey, U. S. N., 69, died in Philadelphia, Pa. . . 28—Conference at Washington of Sioux Indians with the President. . . 29—Osman Pasha again defeats the Russians at Plevna. . . Henry Meiggs, the great South

American railroad contractor, 66, died in Peru....30—Village of Putnam, Conn., nearly destroyed by fire...Wm. C. Gilman, a well known business man in N. Y., detected in forgery and swindling to the extent of \$236,000....Unsuccessful attempt at revolution in Hayti....Russians defeat 4,000 Daghestan insurgents....Oct. 1—Sioux delegates at Washington consent to removal to the new reservation recommended by the President....Heavy but indecisive battle in Asia Minor between Russians and the Turks under Moukhtar Pasha....2—The Sultan confers the title of Ghazi (conqueror) upon Osman Pasha and Moukhtar Pasha...Woman suffrage proposition defeated in Colorado....Lewis Lillie, inventor and manufacturer of safes, died at Elizabeth, N. J....3—Car shops of N. Y. Dry Dock R. R. Co. burned, loss \$500,000....Boiler explosion at Sheddertown, Ohio, three men killed and several others fatally injured....Spanish troops defeat 2,000 insurgents on the Looloo Islands....Railroad accident between Worensch and Norstoft on the Don; 400 Abchasian prisoners killed....J. R. Bayley, D.D., Roman Catholic Archbishop of Baltimore, 68, died in Newark, N. J....Mme. Teresa Titiens, prima donna, 43, died in London....4—Centennial of battle of Germantown, Pa....Severe cyclone, doing great damage, along the S. and E. Atlantic coast....Excursion train wrecked near Phoenixville, Pa.; 12 killed and a number injured...5—Col. Miles captures Chief Joseph and the Nez Percés after a three days' battle....6—Great number of Cuban insurgents surrender....Wm. Gale walks 1500 miles in 1000 consecutive hours, beginning Aug. 28....7—Senator L. O. Bordeau died in Paris, France....8—First suit under the timber depredation laws, in Minnesota, is decided for the government....Severe earthquake at Geneva, Switzerland....11—Explosion in a colliery at Pemberton, Eng., 40 killed....Spanish government pays \$570,000 indemnity to Minister Lowell for losses by American citizens in Cuba....12—Wm. C. Gilman (referred to in Sept.) surrenders himself and is sent to State prison for five years....14—The "Cleopatra's needle" encounters a heavy storm en route to England, and is abandoned off Cape Finisterre; is subsequently picked up and taken to Ferrol, Spain....Republicans gain an overwhelming victory in the French elections....15—Prof. Peters, of Clinton, N. Y., discovers a new planet of the eleventh magnitude....Extra session of Congress opened at Washington; Samuel J. Randall chosen speaker of the House....Antonio Scialoja, eminent Italian lawyer and publicist, dies at Rome....16—4,000 N. Y. cigar makers on a strike...Theodore Barriere, dramatic author, died in Paris....Geo. Hadley, M.D., Prof. of Chemistry, 64, died in Buffalo...17—Centennial

celebration of surrender of Burgoyne at Schuylerville, N. Y....19—Heavy fighting at Kars....20—Fire in Portland, N. B.; 250 buildings burned; 2,500 persons homeless....22—Colliery explosion at High Blantyre, Scotland; 200 lives lost...23—Commission interviewed Sitting Bull at Fort Walsh, Canada, but were unsuccessful....24—George L. Fox, pantomimist, 52, died at Cambridge, Mass...Prof. Jas. Orton, of Vassar College, scientist, 47, died in Bolivia, S. America....25—The Turks repulse the Russians at I'hrygos....26—Is-mail Pasha effects a junction with Moukhtar Pasha...Ku Klux outrages in Clark Co., Ohio....91 deaths from Yellow Fever in Fernandina to date....28—Edwin Adams, actor, 42, died in Philadelphia, Pa. Julia Kavanaugh, novelist, 53, died in Nice, Italy....Joseph Durham, sculptor, died in London....29—N. B. Forrest, ex-Confederate general, 56, died in Memphis, Tenn....Meeting of National Liberal League at Rochester....E. W. Stoughton nominated as Minister to Russia....30—John Walsh nominated as Minister to England....Goldsmith Maid, famous trotting mare, 21 years old, withdrawn from the turf....Nov. 1—Collision between freight and express trains on Philadelphia and Erie R. R.; 5 men were killed...Wm. Gale, pedestrian, London, completed 4,000 quarter miles in 4,000 consecutive periods of 10 minutes each, beginning October 20....President McMahon gives a dinner to Gen. Grant at Elysee, Paris....Oliver P. Morton, U. S. Senator from Indiana, and former Governor, 54, died at Indianapolis....Field Marshal Frederick Von Wrangel, 93, died in Berlin, Prussia....2—Chief Justice W. K. Draper, C. B., 77, died in Toronto, Canada....4—Earthquake shocks throughout northern New York, New England, and the Eastern British Provinces, at 2 A. M....5—Bland Silver Bill passed the House....6—Elections held in 12 States....Gustav Brion, French painter, died in Paris....Heavy battle near Erzerum; Russians repulsed....7—Amelia, dowager Queen of Saxony, died in Dresden....9—Insurgents in San Domingo increasing in numbers; alarm at the Capitol....10—Schooner Magellan wrecked on Lake Michigan; 8 lives lost....Forty of ex-Sultan Murad's servants strangled, for aiding in a conspiracy to reinstate him....Martin Paine, M. D., LL. D., professor, &c., 83, died in New York City....11—Riot in El Paso County, Texas....12—Suit commenced by Cornelius J. Vanderbilt and his sister, Mrs. La Bau, to break their father's will...Prof. Watson, of Michigan University, discovers a planet of the 11th magnitude....Great storm on the British coast; loss \$1,200,000....F. Blodgett, Ex-Governor of Georgia, died at Atlanta, Ga....Passage of the Army appropriation bill by the House....13—Henry Peters Gray, artist, 58, died in New York City....14—Burning

of Field, Leiter & Co.'s dry goods house, Chicago; loss, \$250,000....Billiard match for the world's championship, Sexton beats Cyrille Dion....Trans-Pacific Cable Company organized to lay a Cable from California to Japan, *via* Honolulu; capital stock, \$10,000,000....15—Explosion of fire-damp, in Jermyn Colliery, near Scranton, Pa.; a number killed and injured....Earthquake shocks in Iowa, Nebraska, and in the N. W. generally, and S. to Tennessee....Army appropriation bill amended and passed by Senate....16—Pierre Lanfrey, Republican Senator of France, died at Versailles....18—Russians capture Kars by a brilliant night assault....19—Fort Edward Institute burned....20—Julius Kirchea, of New York, cremates his dead infant....21—The Roumanians, after a three days' battle, capture Ralova...John V. L. Pruyn, LL.D., Chancellor of Board of Regents of University of State of New York, died at Albany, N. Y....23—Steamship Alabama lost on coast of South America; 70 drowned....Diaz orders Trevino, with 2,500 troops, to the Rio Grande, to repel invasion by U. S. troops....Canadian Fisheries Commissioners, one dissenting, decides that the U. S. shall pay Great Britain \$5,500,000 for fishing in Canadian waters....24—The revolution in Ecuador collapses....U. S. Steamer Huron wrecked at Kitty Hawk, N. C.; 100 lives lost....26—All night session of U. S. Senate....27—Steamer C. H. Northam burned in N. Y. Harbor, three lives lost....27—Twenty colored people drowned and thirty horses swept away by a flood at Buckhannon, Va....29—Workingmen's demonstration against the Chinese in San Francisco; Kearney comes to the front....The insurrection in San Domingo spreads over the entire country....30—The Senate pass the Paris Exposition bill....Thirty mile Oil Pipe between Great Belt and Pittsburgh, Pa., completed....Commodore C. N. B. Caldwell, U. S. N., died at Waltham, Mass....Dec. 2—Messrs. Moody and Sankey commence their labors in Providence, R. I....The leading merchants and manufacturers of Paris appeal to President McMahon to yield to the majority, in the interests of trade and of the International Exposition....2—Steamboat Lotos burned on the Mississippi, near Waterloo, La.; 11 lives lost....Extra session in Congress closed and regular session opened....Attorney-General Connor of S. C., resigned....4—Turks capture Elena....Robert Tyler, son of the late Ex-President, died in Baltimore....Consul General Sturz, a German philanthropist, died in Berlin, Prussia....5—Austria protests against Serbia's participation in the Russo-Turkish war....6—Fire in Millerstown, N. Y., loss \$200,000....French ministry tender their resignations, and McMahon accepts them....M. Dufore granted perfect liberty in forming a new Cabinet by the President....Reports of ter-

rible famine in Bulgaria....7—John A. Collins *alias* Thorpe, hung in Auburn for the murder of a fellow convict....Erie canal closed....Wreck of the Steamer European in the English channel, no lives lost....Rev. Dr. A. T. Bledsoe, editor and author, 69, died in Alexandria, Va....Active Temperance crusade in Baltimore, over 12,000 sign the pledge....9—\$800,000 fire in Louisville, Ky....Plevna surrendered unconditionally to the Russians by Osman Pasha, 30,000 prisoners and 77 guns surrendered....10—Gen. John M. Harlan, takes the oath of office as Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court....12—The Grand Turkish Council at Constantinople resolve to carry on the war to the last extremity....The Czar visits Osman Pasha, and returns his sword....J. Cogswell Perkins, author, 68, died at Salem, Mass....13—A new French Ministry announced....Rev. Samuel Spring, D. D., Congregationalist author, 85, died in Hartford Conn....14—Town of Osceola, Mo., taken possession of by a masked mob....Servia declares war against Turkey; the Turks burn and evacuate Elena....An insurrection in the province of Amyre, Crete....15—The Porte asks the European powers to mediate....The Servians cross the Turkish frontier at Pirot, and march on Kossovo, and on the 16th fortify the heights of Topolnitz and Secanika, commanding the defense at Nitzsch....16—President Hayes nominates ex-Gov. R. C. McCormick, of Arizona, Commissioner-General to the Paris Exposition....17—Ardanitzsch, carried by assault by Russians....All the powers except England, refuse to interfere between Russia and Turkey....D'Aurelle de Paladines, corps commander in 1870-71, and life Senator of France, died in Paris....18—Texas State troops surrender to the mob at San Elizario....Orders given in Russia for the immediate mobilization of 60,000 more troops....19—Jas. Ballantine, author, 69, died in Edinburgh, Scotland....Reports of famine in Northern China....Six persons suffocated with coal gas at Randolph, Mass....Two children burned to death at Newport, N. Y....20—Explosion in Greenfield & Son's confectionary factory in New York, 15 lives lost....Cabinet crisis in Germany....Russian loss by the war to date, officially stated at 80,412 men....Mercy B. Jackson, M. D., Prof. of diseases of children, Boston University, 75, died in Boston....31—The famous racing mare Flora Temple, died near Philadelphia, aged 32 years....Prince Charles of Roumania, receives the Iron Cross from the Emperor William....22—American Museum of Natural History, at New York, formally opened by President Hayes....Excise Commissioner Murphy of New York, absconds with \$50,000 of the public funds....23—The Porte ineffectually attempts to depose Prince Milan of Servia....Henry M. Stanley ar-

rives at Aden, Arabia, on his way home....
 Terrible snow storm in Roumania; hundreds of Russian soldiers and Turkish prisoners perish....24—Robert P. Parrott, (Parrott's rifled cannon,) inventor, died at Cold Spring, N. Y....Mrs. Hatfield and three children drowned through the ice near Yarmouth, Nova Scotia....The insurgents at Crete convoke the National Assembly to establish a Provincial government....The Servians are repulsed at Yatie, but capture Ak-Palanka a'ter eight hours fighting....26—Thirty thousand Servians with 120 guns invest Nitzsch....Montenegrins defeat a Turkish force near Dulcigno....George A. Bailey, publisher of the Congressional Globe, died at Deering, Me....27—The Servians are repulsed at Novi Bazar and Piro by the Turks....28—Explosion in the Stanton shaft near Wilkesbarre....30—The British Channel fleet and all commissioned ships under repair, ordered to be ready for sea by January 15....G. Dodge, M. D., for several years superintendent New York State Inebriate Asylum, died at Binghamton, N. Y....31—Gustave Courbet, artist and communist, died in Paris....President Hayes' silver wedding celebrated in Washington.

1878.

January 1—John S. Randall, noted entomologist and numismatist, 60, died at Utica, N. Y....2—Albania invaded by the Montenegrins....Turks defeated at Bogrov....Seven men killed by a nitro-glycerine explosion at Negaunee, Mich....Emile Lambinet, French artist, 70, died in Paris....3—Russians capture Sophia, in Central Turkey....Communication between Servians and the Russian army of the Vid....Retreat of Suleiman Pasha on Stalitz....4—Marquis Wiloyolski, Polish statesman, died in London....5—Report of the massacre of 15,000 people in Kashgar by the Chinese....Stanley welcomed at the court of the Khedive....U. S. steamer Kearsage driven ashore in Portsmouth harbor....John Orton Cole, 84, died in Albany....Gen. Alfonso de la Marmora, Italian soldier and statesman, 73, died in Florence, Italy....8—Occupation of Stalitz and Petrichero by the Russians....Retreat of Chokir Pasha....Don Francisco de la Guerra, Mexican statesman, died in Mexico....Count de Palikao, French Statesman and Senator, 81, died in Paris....9—Russians under General Radetsky capture entire Turkish army at Shipka Pass....Resolutions introduced in the Massachusetts Legislature favoring a gold standard and condemning the Bland Silver Bill....Victor Emanuel II, King of Italy, 57, died in Rome....11—Fernando Wood's investigation resolution passes the House....Nissa captured by the Servians after a five days' battle....Eski-Saghra and Yeni-Saghra occupied by the Russians....Demetrius Bulgari, Greek Statesman, died

in Athens....12—Great fire in London, loss over \$1,000,000....13—Central Superintendency of Indian affairs discontinued by order of Secretary Schurz....14—Thirteen lives lost by the wreck of the schooner Little Kate, off Duxbury, Mass....15—Sixteen persons killed and a large number injured by a railroad accident near Tariffville, Conn....\$300,000 voted for the new State Capitol at Albany....General McClellan inaugurated Governor of New Jersey....16—Lead City, Dakota, captured by border ruffians....Samuel Bowles, journalist (Springfield Republican), 51, died at Springfield, Mass....17—Four negroes killed by a mob at Lexington, Ky....Treaty of commerce and friendship between the United States and Samoa signed....18—Commodore George W. Hollins, U. S. N., 79, died at Baltimore....19—The Ohio Senate passes a joint resolution favoring remonetization of the silver dollar and passage of the Bland bill....Turks evacuate Adrianople....Banquet to Stanley at Paris....Insurrection at Thessaly and Macedonia....21—Cleopatra's needle arrives in England....Servian troops occupy Pristina and Kar Shumli....Widdin completely invested and bombardment commenced....E. K. Collins, founder of Collins' line of Steamships, 76, died in New York city....22—Russians occupy Adrianople....23—Marriage of Alfonso, King of Spain, to the Princess Mercedes....The Austrian Cabinet resigns....Gen. Aug. Willich, 68, died at St. Mary, Ohio....24—Earls of Derby and Carnarvon, of the British Ministry, resign....25—The U. S. Senate passes Matthews Silver resolution....26—Terrible famine reported in China; 9,000,000 people starving....William Gale completes a walk of a quarter of a mile every ten minutes for thirteen consecutive days....Dr. John Doran, a noted English author, 70, died in London....27—Three islands in Lake Scutari captured by Montenegrins....George P. Gordon, inventor of the Gordon printing press, 67, died in Norfolk, Va....28—Defeat of the Turkish army at Raschasink by the Servians....Revolt in Athens....29—Turks defeated by Thessalian insurgents on Mount Pelion....Sir Edward S. Creasy, English historian, 65, died in London....30—Joseph Hildebrand, German philosopher, 72, died in Germany....31—Steamer Metropolis, Philadelphia to Brazil, driven ashore on Currutuck Beach, N. C., and wrecked, nearly 100 lives lost....Armistice signed between Russia and Turkey....February 1—Storm on the Atlantic coast, many vessels wrecked....Panic in Constantinople....Russians occupy Kazan....Stranding of British steamer Astarte at Castillos, and 30 lives lost....George Cruikshank, English artist and designer, 85, died in London....2—Postal convention signed between the United States and Australia....3—800 Red

Cloud Indians go upon the war-path....Gov. Wells, of Louisiana, surrenders....Charles Thomas, brevet Maj.-Gen. U. S. A., 80, dies at Washington, D. C....Erzeroum surrenders to the Russians....An asylum in Tientsin, China, burned with 2,000 persons....5—Prefect of St. Petersburg shot by Vera Sassulitch....6—Russians take possession of the fortifications at Constantinople....7—Giovanni M. M. Ferretti, Pope Pius IX, 85, dies at Rome....Conclusion of Louisiana trial; Anderson convicted....8—Tornado at Augusta Ga....9—Epirus insurgents proclaim a union with Greece....Immense tidal wave on the coast of Peru....Evacuation of Widdin, Rustchuk, Silistria, and Belgradshvik by the Turks....11—Ship British America and brig Carrie Winslow collide off Sandy Hook; several lives lost....Gideon Wells, ex-Sec. of Navy, 75, died in Hartford, Conn....Charles M. Conrad, ex-U. S. Senator and ex-Sec. of War, 73, died in New Orleans, La....Wm. Welsh, philanthropist, 78, died in Philadelphia....12—Reception by Congress of Carpenter's picture of Abraham Lincoln....13—The British fleet entered the Dardanelles....Rev. Dr. Alexander Duff, missionary, 71, died at Lidmouth, England....Mother Teresa (Miss Mary Hannah Sewell), founder of a religious order, 87, died in Baltimore....14—Turkish Parliament dissolved....15—Opening of the Spanish Cortes....Bayard Taylor nominated Minister to Germany....16—Passage of the Bland silver bill....Withdrawal of the British fleet to Madanea Bay....Rev. Wm. Goodell, pioneer abolitionist, 85, died at Janesville, Wis....17—Fourteen persons drowned by the sinking of the steamer C. R. Palmer....Disastrous fire in New York, two churches and six stores burned; loss \$1,000,000....18—Russia persuaded not to occupy Constantinople....20—End of the ten years' Cuban rebellion....Cardinal Pecci elected Pope, and takes the name of Leo XIII....21—Concurrence of the House in the Senate amendments to the silver bill, and the measure sent to the President....22—National Greenback party organized at Toledo, Ohio....Prof. Albert Smith, M.D., LL.D., 78, died at Peterboro', N. H....23—Passage of an act by the Utah legislature disfranchising Gentiles....24—Collision of a ferryboat and a schooner in the Hudson river; several killed....25—R. W. Taylor, first Comptroller of U. S. Treasury, died in Washington....Hon. Townsend Harris, ex-U. S. Consul to Japan, died in N. Y. City....General Duplessis, French soldier, died in Paris....26—Disastrous floods in California, causing the loss of many lives....Father Angelo Sacchi, Italian astronomer, 60, died in Pisa, Italy....27—The Bland silver bill vetoed by the President....The Archbishop of Rennes dies there....28—Passage of the Bland silver bill over the President's veto....Reorganization of the New York State Military Association....March 1—Excitement in England, and preparations made for a conflict with Russia....2—Duel between M. de Cassagnac and M. Thompson; the latter wounded in the throat....Benj. F. Wade, ex-Vice-President of U. S. and ex-U. S. Senator, 77, died at Jefferson, O....3—Signing of the treaty of San Stefano between Russia and Turkey....Coronation of Pope Leo XIII....Great demonstration at Pottstown, Pa., in opposition to the Tariff bill....4—Tornado in Casey county, Ky., and several persons killed....Mr. Porter, of Indianapolis, nominated for first Comptroller of the Treasury....Confirmation of Bayard Taylor as Minister to Germany....5—Hot Springs, Ark., nearly destroyed by fire....6—Judge Asa Briggs, ex-M. C. and ex-U. S. Senator from N. C., 68, died in N. Y. City....7—Opening of Italian parliament....Count Paolo F. Schloppis, one of the "Alabama" arbitrators, an Italian statesman, 79, died in Italy....The Archduke Francis, uncle of Emperor of Austria, died in Vienna....8—Colliery explosion near Glasgow; great loss of life....9—Printing of one and two dollar greenbacks resumed by the Treasury department....Terrific wind and snow storm in the west; snow 15 feet deep in the streets of Cheyenne, Wyo....10—Outbreak of cholera in Arabia....Burning of the transport steamer Sphinx near Cape Elia, 7,000 Circassians perish....Overthrow of President Baez of San Domingo....11—Disgraceful hazing affair at Dartmouth College....12—Colliery explosion near Bolton, Eng.; 40 lives lost....13—Jefferson county, W. Va., swept by a terrific storm....A. Viollet le Duc, architect, landscape painter and author, died in Paris....14—Commodore Robert F. Pinkney, U. S. N., 66, died at Baltimore, Md....15—Commodore John H. Graham, U. S. N., 84, died at Newbury, N. H....England commences a war with the Caffres in South Africa....17—Treaty of peace ratified at St. Petersburg....Robbery of the Lechmere bank, Boston....18—Great strike of weavers in England....19—O'Donovan-Rossa riot in Toronto, Can....Anderson released by order of Supreme Court of La....20—End of the Hayti rebellion....Prince Bismarck's ultimatum to Nicaragua....Paul Boynton swims the Strait of Gibraltar....22—Five persons killed by a boiler explosion in Richmond, Va....23—Steamer *Magenta* bursts a steam pipe near Sing Sing, N. Y.; six persons killed....O'Leary wins the international walking match in London....4,000 houses destroyed by fire in Tokio, Japan....John Allison, Register of the Treasury and ex-M. C., died in Washington, D. C....24—Sinking of the British naval training ship *Eurydice* off the Isle of Wight; 300 lives lost....25—A million-dollar

fire in Philadelphia... 26—Fire in New York, loss \$500,000... 27—Forty persons killed by a colliery explosion in North Staffordshire, Eng... 28—Glenn W. Scofield confirmed as Register of the Treasury... 30—Ex-President Grant received by the Pope... April 1—Opening of the Mexican Congress... Marquis of Salisbury becomes Secretary of State in English Cabinet... 2—Assassination of the Earl of Leitrim, clerk and driver, in Derry, Ireland... 5—Mob violence in Rhode Island cotton mills, Kent county... 20 persons killed and injured by an oil explosion at Mauch Chunk... 7—Burning of the Bath, N. Y., poorhouse; 15 inmates perish in the flames... Boiler explosion in a Boston factory, and several persons killed... 9—Thirteen buildings destroyed by fire in Galveston, Texas... 11—Steenburg, the Amsterdam, N. Y., murderer, confesses to eleven murders... Prince Napoleon Lucien C. J. F. Murat died in Paris... Ex-Chief Justice T. Bigelow, 68, died in Boston, Mass... Rev. Geo. Putnam, D.D., 71, died in Boston, Mass... 12—Portions of Kansas swept by a tornado; great loss of life and property... Wm. F. Tweed, 55, died in New York... E. Delafeld Smith, ex-U. S. District Attorney, died in New York... Dr. J. Behrendt, ethnologist, died in Guatemala, Central America... George Tyler Bigelow, LL.D., 68, died in Boston, Mass... 13—Fifteen acres of Clarksville, Tenn., burned over; loss \$500,000... Oxford wins the boat race with Cambridge on the Thames... 14—Canton, China, devastated by a hurricane accompanied by two water-spouts... Town of Goa, Venezuela, destroyed by an earthquake... 17—Three murderers lynched at Huntsville, Ala... 18—Collision between white and black miners, and a number killed, at Cold Creek, Ind... 19—A general strike in the manufacturing districts of England... Riots in Montreal... Geo. W. Blunt, Pilot Commissioner and author, 76, died in New York... Rev. P. F. Lynden, Catholic Vicar-general of Boston, died there... 20—Rev. J. P. Dubreuil, D.D., Vicar-general of Baltimore, Md., 63, died there... 21—The Azor sails from Charleston, S. C., with 250 colored emigrants for Liberia... 22—Promulgation of the Pope's encyclical asserting temporal power... Nihilist troubles in Russia... Wm. Orton, President Western Union Telegraph Co., 54, died in New York... 23—Destructive tornado in western Iowa... 24—Prof. Malaguti, chemist, 78, died in Sevres, France... 26—Geo. Grant, founder Victoria Colony, Kansas, died there... 27—The Barclay street explosion, in New York City, loss \$1,500,000... Delegation of distinguished Southerners entertained at Boston... 28—Gen. Todleben appointed to succeed the Grand Duke Nicholas in command of the Russian army in Turkey... Twenty persons killed by a boiler explosion at Dublin, Ireland... 30—First contingent of British troops sent to Malta... May 1—Opening of Paris Exposition... John Morrissey, gambler, State Senator and ex-M. C., 47, died at Saratoga... 2—Flour mill explosion at Minneapolis, killing 17 persons... W. S. O'Brien, "Bonanza King," died at San Rafael, Cal... 4—England transports native troops from India to operate against Russia... 5—Count Schouvaloff sets off on a mission of peace... 6—Packard nominated for consul at Liverpool... 7—An insurrection in Central Turkey; 21 Mohammedan villages destroyed... 10—The Canadian parliament prorogued... S. S. Sardinian burned at harbor of Londonderry; three killed and forty injured... Troubles with the Mexicans on the Texas border... The bankrupt act repeal bill passed... 11—Attempted assassination of Emperor William by Hoedel... 12—Seventeen American vessels chartered by Russia... Catherine E. Beecher, educator and author, 77, died in Elmira, N. Y... 13—Prof. Joseph S. Henry, LL.D., scientist, Secretary Smithsonian Institute, 80, died in Washington, D. C... Mrs. John Bright, wife of Hon. John Bright, died at Rockdale, Eng... Maj.-Gen. Thos. S. Dakin, celebrated rifle shot, 46, died in Brooklyn, N. Y... 16—Cotton strike riots at Preston, Manchester and Burnly, Eng... 17—The Potter investigation ordered by the House of Representatives... Message from President Hayes on the fishery award... 18—Meeting of the American Social Science Association in Cincinnati... 19—Forty persons burned to death in a Calcutta theatre... Rev. S. M. Isaacs, journalist, 74, died in New York... 22—A pleasure steamer capsized in Grand River, Canada, and nine persons drowned... Francis Peralto rode 305 miles in 14 hrs. and 31 min. at Fleetwood Park, N. Y... 23—An Indian outbreak in Montana... 24—Great storm in Wisconsin, attended with loss of life... 25—Duchess of Argyle died at Edinburgh... John A. Bolles, naval Solicitor-general, 69, died in Washington... Jno. Scott Harrison, ex-M. C., died at North Bend, Ind... 28—Invitations to the Berlin Congress issued by Germany... Earl Russell (Lord John Russell), formerly British Premier, 86, died in London Eng... 30—Severe drought on the Island of Jamaica... Sinking of the German naval vessel Grosser Kurfurst in the English channel, and nearly 300 lives lost... The body of the son of ex-President Harrison found in an Ohio medical college... June 1—Uprising of the Bannock Indians... 2—A tornado destroys 100 houses in Richmond, Mo... Wreck of the steamer Idaho on the coast of Ireland... Nobel attempts the assassination of Emperor William... 3—Vera Sassulitch escapes from the Russian authorities... 400 Russians massa-

ered in Roumelia. . . 6—The Pope appeals to the powers to protect Catholics in Turkey. . . Rev. Nath'l Bouton, D.D., historian, 77, died at Concord, N. H. . . John Wingate Thornton, historian, 60, died at Boston, Mass. . . Gen. Neville Baraguay d'Hilliers, French soldier and statesman, 83, died at Paris. . . 7—Peace proclaimed in Cuba. . . Colliery explosion in Lancashire, Eng., killing 240 persons. . . The act repealing the bankrupt law signed by the President. . . Five negroes lynched at Bayou Sara, La. . . 9—Capt. Harper's fight with the Bannock Indians. . . Amnesty granted to Cuban patriot prisoners. . . Turkey selects two Christians to attend the Berlin Congress. . . Bulgarians burn 19 villages and commit horrible atrocities. . . Earthquake in Lisbon, Portugal. . . John A. McGahan, journalist and war correspondent, 33, died at Constantinople. . . Dr. Manuel Freyre, Peruvian Minister, dies at Washington, D. C. . . 11—Ten thousand natives killed by a tornado in China. . . Adjournment of the French Senate and Chamber of Deputies. . . Downfall of the Catholic Ministry in Belgium. . . Wm. Cullen Bryant, poet and journalist, 83, died in New York. . . Ex-King George of Hanover died. . . 13—Meeting of the Berlin Congress. . . Prof. G. W. Keeley, LL.D., 73, died in Waterville, Me. . . 14—Messrs. Fenton, Groesbeck and Walker nominated as commissioners to the International Monetary Congress. . . 18—Col. Wm. M. Vermilye, founder of banking house, 72, died in New York. . . 19—Schooner Eothen sails from New York for the Arctic regions in quest of the relics of Sir John Franklin. . . Centennial anniversary of the evacuation of Valley Forge. . . Rev. Chas. Hodge, D.D., LL.D., theological professor and author, 80, died at Princeton, N. J. . . Thos. Winans, of Baltimore, inventor and millionaire, died at Newport, R. I. . . 20—Hanlan defeats Morris in a sculling race at Hulton, Pa. . . Congress adjourns. . . Gen. FitzHenry Warren, 62, died at Brimfield, Mass. . . 800 French Communists pardoned. . . 22—Great fire in Montreal. . . 23—Col. Geo. P. Kane, Mayor of Baltimore, &c., died there. . . 24—Chas. T. Matthews, comedian, 77, died in Manchester, Eng. . . 25—Battle with the Indians at Curry Creek, Oregon. . . 26—Russia sends troops into Servia. . . 26—Queen Mercedes of Spain, 18, dies at Madrid, Spain. . . 27—Austria empowered to occupy Bosnia and Herzegovina. . . Judge Sidney Breese, ex-U. S. Senator, 80, died in Illinois. . . Mrs. Sarah H. P. Whitman, poet and author, 75, died in Providence, R. I. . . 28—Harvard defeats Yale in a boat race at New London, Conn. . . Centennial of the battle of Monmouth in New Jersey. . . 29—Tunnel caves in at Schwelm, Ger., burying 25 persons. . . July 1—Independence of Roumania and Montenegro acknowledged. . . 2—Twenty-five thousand men out of employment in the

Schuylkill mining regions. . . 3—Centennial anniversary of the massacre of Wyoming. . . Dr. J. C. Ayer, chemist and patent medicine manufacturer, died at Winchendon, Mass. . . 4—Ten persons killed and fifteen injured by lightning at a picnic near Pittsburgh. . . A New London picnic party struck by lightning. . . Rev. John Dowling, D.D., clergyman and author, 70, died at Middletown, N. Y. . . 5—Victory of the Columbia College crew at the Henley regatta in England. . . 6—Indian fights in Oregon. . . 7—Batoum ceded to Russia. . . Resignation of the Austrian Cabinet. . . 4,700 houses destroyed by fire in Mandalay, Burmah. . . French elections for deputies, and large Republican gains. . . Explosion in a petroleum factory in France, and 30 lives lost. . . 8—Battle with the Indians at Willow Springs and Bensley's Mills, Oregon. . . Geo. S. Appleton, book publisher, 53, died at Riverside, N. Y. . . 9—Announcement of a secret treaty between England and Turkey. . . 10—Gen. Howard fights a severe battle at Head Birch Creek. . . 12—Capt. Webb swims about 40 miles in 9 hrs. 57 min., Thames river, England. . . 13—Berlin treaty signed by all the plenipotentiaries and Congress adjourns. . . Harvey J. Eastman, educator, mayor of Poughkeepsie, died there. . . 14—Canadian troops fire into a mob at St. Henri Junction. . . 15—Removal of Arthur and Cornell from the N. Y. custom-house. . . 150 cases of sunstroke at St. Louis. . . 18—A train of 22 cars fall through a bridge at a height of 90 feet, near Monticello, Ind., killing several persons. . . 20—Gen. Merritt becomes collector, and Gen. Graham surveyor of customs at New York. . . George F. Shepley, judge of First United States District Court, Maine, 67, died in Bangor. . . 21—Grand Army encampment at Gettysburg. . . 22—Lord Beaconsfield made a knight of the garter. . . 23—The order of the garter conferred upon the Marquis of Salisbury. . . Meeting of the National Greenback Convention at Syracuse. . . Riot at East St. Louis, Mo. . . "Minnie Warren" (Mrs. Newell), a very beautiful dwarf, sister of Mrs. Tom Thumb, 28, died in Massachusetts. . . 25—British ship Loch Ard, lost with 47 lives. . . Rev. Samuel C. Jackson, D.D., Congregationalist clergyman and author, 76, died in Mass. . . 26—A boat capsizes near Blackwater, Ireland, 14 children and 8 teachers drowned. . . Riotous demonstrations in Washington, D. C. . . Col. Forsyth routes the Indians near Sharkie's ranche. . . 28—Grand banquet to Beaconsfield and Salisbury in London. . . Austrian army enters Bosnia. . . Marquis of Lorne appointed Governor General of Canada. . . 29—Total eclipse of the sun; observations being made at Denver and other points. . . Four negroes hanged by a mob at Monroe, La. . . 30—German parliamentary election. . . 31—Ratification of the treaty of Berlin. . . Hanlon

- defeats Ross in a boat race at Riverside, N.B. 21—Yellow fever breaks out at New Orleans. August 1—Arrival of Chinese embassy at San Francisco. Cardinal Alessandro Franchi 69, died at Rome. . . . 2—Michael Rees, Californian millionaire, died at Wallenstein, Germany. . . . 3—Rarus trots a mile in 2.13½ at Buffalo, N. Y., the fastest time on record. . . . Commodore Chas. H. Jackson, U. S. N., 75, died in Philadelphia. . . . 6—Bogardus wins the international shooting match in England. . . . 7—Beginning of the Austro-Bosnian war. . . . Collision on the Panhandle R. R., near Steubenville, O.; 15 persons killed and 40 injured. . . . 8—Powder magazine explodes at Fratesi, Russia, killing 45 persons. . . . 9—Terrific storm and loss of many lives at Wallingford, Conn. . . . 10—Arrival at New York of the Columbia crew. . . . Opening of the international monetary conference at Paris. . . . 11—A Russian embassy sent to Cabul. . . . H. T. Montague, actor, 35, died in San Francisco. . . . 12—Gen. Grant received with great honor at St. Petersburg. . . . Hanlon wins the scull race at Barrie, Ont. . . . Russian torpedo boat explodes at Nicolsieff, and 34 persons killed. . . . 13—The Sultan ratifies the Berlin treaty. . . . Serious Orange riots in Ottawa. . . . The cabinet approves the universal postal treaty. . . . Yellow fever appears at Memphis, Tenn. . . . 15—Passenger train wrecked near Chillicothe, Ohio. . . . Austrians defeated near Tuzla. . . . Stacy Baxter, Prof. of Elocution at Harvard University, 60, died at Cape May, N. J. . . . J. H. Raymond, LL.D., President Vassar College, 64, died at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. . . . 16—Hoedel beheaded at Berlin. . . . 17—Rapid spread of the yellow fever in the South. . . . Richard Upjohn, architect, 77, died in New York. . . . 18—Terrible explosion at Pottsville, Pa. . . . Gen. Grant has an interview with the Czar. . . . 20—Austrians occupy Serajevo. . . . 21—National regatta at Newark. . . . Ex-Queen Maria Christina de Bourbon of Spain, 72, died at St. Adresse, France. . . . Wm. Niblo, founder of Niblo's Garden, 89, died at New York. . . . 22—Powder mills explode at Negaunee, Mich., and several employees killed. . . . 27—Ex-Gov. Padelford, of R. I., 71, died at Providence, R. I. . . . 30—A pardon to the Fenians Melody and Condon granted by the English government. . . . Miskolez, Hungary, almost entirely destroyed by a storm and over 500 persons drowned. . . . A nitro-glycerine explosion at Negaunee, Mich., with great loss of life. . . . 31—A general rush into bankruptcy, owing to the expiration of the bankrupt act. . . . Judge Thomas B. Dwight, 41, died in Andover, Mass. . . . September 1—J. G. Dickerson, LL.D., Judge of the Supreme Court of Maine, 65, died in San Francisco. . . . 2—Anniversary of Sedan celebrated in Germany. . . . British Columbia wants to withdraw from the Union. . . . Forest fires* on the shore of Lake Michigan, extending over 160 miles. . . . 3—Bishop McCoskry, of Michigan, deposed from the Episcopate. . . . Sinking of the steamer Princess Alice in the Thames, causing a loss of over 500 lives. . . . 6—Gen. J. T. Sprague, U. S. A., died in New York City. . . . 7—Albanians murder Mehemet Ali, the Turkish general, and 20 of his suite. . . . 8—Trebinje surrendered to the Austrians. . . . 9—Meeting of the German Reichstag. . . . Maine election, and large increase of Greenback vote. . . . 11—Two hundred and eighty lives lost by a colliery explosion in Wales. . . . 13—Russians evacuate Erzeroum. . . . Great storms in the west, causing much destruction to railroad property. . . . 14—The Porte accepts the English programme of reforms for Asia Minor. . . . 16—Defeat of the Canadian Government in the elections. . . . 17—The Butler-Democratic-Greenback Convention at Worcester. . . . Rev. Parre P. Irving, D.D., Episcopal, nephew of Washington Irving, and author, 72, died at New Brighton, S. I., New York. . . . 18—Ex-Gov. A. Charlet, of Ill., 78, died at Dixon, Ill. . . . 20—Arrival of the Chinese Embassy in Washington. . . . Cheyenne raid in Kansas. . . . Col. Thomas B. Thorpe, author, 63, died in New York. . . . 22—Whole towns swept away by a tornado in Hayti. . . . British mission to Afghanistan refused permission to enter Cabul. . . . 23—Russians evacuate San Stefano. . . . Eruption of Mt. Vesuvius. . . . Tuzia surrendered to the Austrians. . . . 24—Suicide of Ex-Congressman A. H. Laffin, at Fitchburg, Mass. . . . Treaty between the United States and the Samoan islands ratified. . . . Col. James A. Hamilton, eldest surviving son of Alexander Hamilton, 90, died at Irvington, N. Y. . . . 25—John Penn, an eminent mechanical engineer, died in Philadelphia. . . . Gen. Henry Raymond, oldest survivor of the war of 1812, 90, Jersey City. . . . Ex Judge B. F. Thomas, Ex-M. C., died at Salem, Mass. . . . Dr. August H. Petermann, eminent geographer, by suicide, 56, Gotha, Germany. . . . 29—Betrothal of the old King of Holland. . . . 30—Yellow fever at its height at Memphis and New Orleans; more than 300 deaths per day. . . . Oct. 2—Failure of the City of Glasgow Bank. . . . Austrian ministerial crisis. . . . Mounglon, King of Burmah, probably died Sept. 12, but not announced till Oct. 2. . . . Cyrille Dion, champion billiard player, 35, died at Montreal, Can. . . . 3—Hanlon defeats Courtney in a sculling race at Lachine, Can. . . . 4—Insurrection in Santa Cruz. . . . Tuks massacre Sadi Pasha, and 156 officers and men at Podgoritz. . . . 5—Austria conquers the Bosnian insurgents. . . . Sir Francis Grant, President Royal Academy, 75, died in London, Eng. . . . 6—Lord Chelmsford died in England. . . . Rev. Nehemiah Adams, D. D., 72, died in Boston. . . . Advance of the Afghans to the Khyber pass. . . . Disaster on the Old Colony Railroad near Boston; 21 persons killed and a large number injured. . . . 9—The Porte's

circular to the powers arrests Austrian cruelties in Bosnia and Herzegovina....10—Rt. Rev. Thomas Galbeny, D. D., R. C. Bishop of Hartford, died there....11—Panic in a Liverpool theatre, 52 persons trampled to death....Archbishop Felix Antoine Dupanloup, of Bordeaux, member of French Assembly, died at Bordeaux....13—The town of Edinburgh, Pa., reduced to ashes....Five negroes lynched at Mt. Vernon....14—Mysterious murder of Policeman Smith, at Jersey City....The jury in the Billings trial disagree, and are discharged....Meeting held at Rheims in favor of the Franco-American commercial treaty....Pierre Soulé, Ex-Minister to Spain, rebel Commissioner, died in New Orleans, La....15—Commodore Schufeldt's cruise to Africa....Baron Von Pretis Cognoda intrusted with the task of forming a new Austrian cabinet....16—Convention signed between the Cretans and the Turks....Nine persons killed by a panic in a colored Baptist Church, at Lynchburgh, Va....Gen. Gideon J. Pillow, Mexican war and rebel General, died at St. Helena, Ark....17—A New Bedford whaler capized, and 73 fishermen drowned....19—Passage of the German Anti-Socialist bill....Benjamin H. Latrobe, Jr., eminent civil engineer, 71, died in Baltimore, Md....20—Rear Admiral Hiram Paulding, U. S. N., 81, died at Huntington, L. I....20—The German Socialists leave the Reichstag in a body....Railroad collision in Wales, and 12 persons killed and 20 injured....21—Fifteen villages inundated by the Nile....Rt. Rev. S. N. Rosecrans, R. C. Bishop of Columbus, and brother of Gen. Rosecrans, 51, died at Columbus....22—Resignation of the whole Italian cabinet....23—Pennsylvania visited by a wind-storm, and many people killed and injured....Cardinal Paul Cullen, 75, died in Dublin....25—Loss of the steamer City of Houston, on the Florida coast....Moncasi attempts the assassination of King Alfonso, of Spain....27—Robbery of the Manhattan Bank, New York....28—Strike of 30,000 Clyde iron workers....Bulgarian insurrection spreading....Arrival in Ireland of Lord Dufferin....30—Resignation of the Grecian Ministry....31—Terrible ravages of cholera in Morocco....Steamer Halvetia, from Liverpool to New York, runs down and sinks the British coast-guard cruiser, Fanny, and 17 lives lost....Nov. 1—Great conflagration in Maynooth College, Ireland....Extensive strike in English cotton-spinning district....Garnier Page, French statesman and historian, died in Paris....3—Christopher R. Robert, philanthropist, founder of Robert College, Constantinople, 77, died in Europe....6—Jean Jaques Fazy, Swiss statesman, died in Switzerland....7—Robbery of A. T. Stewart's grave in New York....Appeal of Mormon women in Utah against polygamy....H. W. Bache, U. S. coast survey, died in Bristol, R. I....Robert Howell, artist, engraver of "Audubon's Birds," died at Tarrytown, N. Y....9—Principal part of Cape May, N. J., destroyed by an incendiary fire....11—Midhat Pasha appointed Governor of Syria....N. B. Judd, Ex-M. C., and Ex-Minister to Berlin, 66, died in Chicago....12—Switzerland gives notice that she will withdraw from the Latin Union....End of the yellow fever in the southwest. Total number of deaths from the scourge, 20,000. Memphis the greatest proportional sufferer; 5,000 deaths out of 12,000 people....14—Gen. Grant received with great honors in Madrid....Great flood in Italy....John S. Sleeper, "Hawser Nightingale," former proprietor of Boston *Journal*, 84, died in Boston....17—Pas-anante attempts the life of Humbert I., of Italy....Publication of Lord Salisbury's reply to Secretary Evarts on the fishery question....18—Political massacre at Lemberg, Germany....Destructive inundation in Norwich, England....Assassination of Don Manuel Pardo, Ex-President of Peru....Serious loss of life by inundation of the river Save, at Pesh, Austria....20—A reward of \$50,000 offered for the recovery of A. T. Stewart's body and conviction of the thieves....War begun between England and Afghanistan....Duel between M. Gambetta and M. de Fourton; neither injured....21—Explosion at a coal mine at Sullivan, Ind., fourteen men killed and a number injured....Payment of the fisheries award under protest by Minister Welsh in London....Russian Gen. Kauffman's extraordinary assurance to the Amer....British success in Khyber pass....23—Arrival of the Sarmatian at Halifax with the Marquis and Marchioness of Lorne on board....24—Unveiling of the Humboldt statue at St. Louis....25—Sinking of the steamer Pomerania by a collision near the English coast, with the loss of twenty lives....27—Khurum Fort occupied by the British....Flight of the Afghan garrison to Peiwar....Fifty persons jump off a ferry boat at Liverpool, and are drowned, owing to a panic....Robert Heller, magician, 45, died in Philadelphia....28—Louis A. Godey, proprietor of "Godey's Lady's Book," 76, died in Philadelphia....English forces enter Khyber pass, in Afghanistan....29—Riot in Breathitt county, Ky....Lyman Tremaine, ex-M. C. and ex-Attorney General of N. Y., 60, died in Albany....Col. Robert Chustre Buchanan, U. S. A., 67, died in Washington, D. C....Commodore Wm. T. Spicer, U. S. N., 57, died in Washington....Dec. 1—Collision on the Mississippi between the steamers Charles Morgan and Cotton Valley; sinking of the latter with the loss of 20 lives....George H. Lewes, author, husband of "George Eliot," died in London....Alfred Wigan, an actor, died in London....2—Opening of the International Dairy Exhibi-

tion in New York city... Congress convenes... Rt. Rev. Joseph P. B. Wilmer, professor, Bishop of New Orleans, died there... 3—Evacuation of Jelallabad by the Ameer's forces; twenty villages burned and most of the inhabitants massacred by the Macedonian insurgents... 4—Opening of the English parliament... Formation of a new Turkish Ministry... General Roberts wins a victory in Peiwar pass... 5—Ovation to Emperor William on his return to Berlin... Capt. Whyte Melville, novelist, died in England... Senor Rivero, chief of the progressionists and democrats in Spain, died there... 7—Arrest of an American, Romer, in Constantinople, charged with conspiracy against the Sultan... 8—Failure of the West of England Bank... 9—Publication of the Ameer's reply to the Viceroy of India... British Consulate at Adrianople raided by the Russians... 10—Banishment of Mahmoud Samad Pasha to Tripoli... Heavy floods in New York and various other States... James H. Monahan, Chief Justice of Common Pleas and privy councillor, 73, died in Dublin... Henry Wells, founder of Wells College, and Wells & Fargo's Express, 73, died in Glasgow, Scotland... 11—Discovery of rich silver fields at Leadville, Colorado... 12—A general uprising reported against the authority of the Ameer in Afghanistan... The commandant of Fort Ali-Musjid blown from the mouth of a cannon... The Afghans plead for peace... 14—Abdul Kerim and Redif Pasha banished to Rhodes... The Princess Alice Maud Mary, of England, Grand Duchess of Hesse Darmstadt, died at Darmstadt of diphtheria, aged 35 years... 16—Cholera and famine carrying off thousands of people in Morocco... Severe business depression in England... 17—Gold at par in New York city for the first time in 17 years... John H. Almy, journalist and former army agent, 48, died in New York... 18—Execution of Jack Kehoe, leader of the Molly Maguires... Steamer *Byzantin* sunk in the Dardanelles, and 100 lives lost... Formation of a new Italian Cabinet... 19—Bayard Taylor, author, traveller and poet, American Minister to Germany, 53, died in Berlin... 20—Jelallabad occupied by Gen. Browne... Flight of the Ameer from Cabul to Turkestan... 21—Reported loss of the brig *C. R. Burgess*, bound from Boston to England, with all on board... Rev. Dr. McCauley, principal of King's College, Windsor, N. S., died there... 24—Accident on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and five persons killed... American steamship *State of Louisiana* founders upon the rocks of Lough Larne, Ireland... Rear Admiral Hoff, U. S. N., 69, died at Washington, D. C... Rev. Jos. B. O'Hagan, S. J., President of College of Holy Cross, Worcester, Mass., died there... 26—Rev. Leonard Woods, D.D., LL.D.,

Ex-President of Bowdoin College, died in Mass... Submission of Yakob Khan, son of the Ameer, and virtual ending of the Afghan war... The capital of Northern Brazil devastated by small pox; 600 deaths daily... 27—Arrival of the Ameer of Afghanistan at Tashkend... News received of the loss of the steamer *Emily B. Souder*, two days out of New York, on the 10th inst., with the loss of 36 lives... Gen. D. C. Collum, Superintendent of Railways and Army Transportation, during the war, and former Superintendent of Erie Railway, died in Brooklyn, N. Y... Rev. George Thacher, D.D., ex-President of the University of Iowa, died in Hartford, Conn... Ex-Gov. Onslow Stearns, of New Hampshire, died in Concord, N. H... Nitro-glycerine explosion at Upper Breakness, N. J., killing three men... 30—Harriet Grote, widow of George Grote, authoress, died in London.

1879.

January 1—Special payments resumed; large cotton fire, Charleston, S. C... 2—Caleb Cushing died... 6—British cavalry defeat Afghans... Morton McMichael died... 7—Astrakhan plague in Russia... Opening of new Capitol at Albany... 9—Cheyenne Indian outbreak at Fort Robinson, Neb.; British troops occupy Candahar, Afghanistan... 10—Benjamin Hunter hanged at Camden, N. J., and Michael Farrel at Quebec... 11—Birmingham (Eng.) library burned... 12—Commodore Guest, U. S. N., died... 13—Fatal colliery explosion in Wales... 14—Sharpe and McDonald, "Molly Maguires," hanged at Mauch Chunk, and Thomas Dowd at St. Andrew's, N. B... M. Grevy re-elected President French Chamber of Deputies... 15—Railway accident in Roumelia, 200 soldiers drowned... 16—Beyan, "Molly Maguire," hanged at Pottsville, Pa... 17—Reported flight of Yakob Khan from Cabul... 20—Ex-Comptroller Brennan died... French Admiral Touchard died... 22—U. S. Senator Conkling, of N. Y., re-elected... Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise visit Niagara Falls, American side... fight with Cheyennes at Bluff Station... 23—Astrakhan plague spreading in Russia... 27—Dr. Linderman, Director of Mint, died... 29—John Achey and Wm. Merrick hanged at Indianapolis, Ind... Sitting Bull's crossing from Canada confirmed... city charter of Memphis, Tenn., repealed... 31—Resignation of MacMahon, President of French Republic, Jules Grevy succeeds him... February 1—Gambetta chosen President French Chamber of Deputies... Astrakhan plague abating... rumored death of Shere Ali... directors of the City of Glasgow Bank convicted of fraud and sentenced... city of Elizabeth, N. J., defaults in payments... 2—Fighting between British and Zulus reported to have begun... Richard H. Dana, Sr., died... 4—Europe quarantining against the

plague... Labor strikes in England extending... 5—Cattle disease in England in imported cattle, and precautions taken... 7—Business Men's Society of Moderation organized in New York... 8—Labor strikes in England increasing... 10—Mrs. Jennie R. Smith and Covert D. Bennett on trial for murder of Policeman Smith at Jersey City... 11—Important Zulu victory reported... 12—Reported death of Afghan Ameer contradicted... 13—British Parliament reassembles... Official statements of Zulu disasters... 14—Lord Lorne's first speech to Canadian Parliament... Edward Peter O'Kelly, the last of Fenian prisoners, released from Spike Island prison... 15—Anti-Chinese Immigration bill passed in the U. S. Senate... 16—British ship Adriatic stranded near Dunkirk; Soldiers' Home at Xenia, O., burned... 17—Czar ratifies treaty of peace with Turkey; labor strike at Liverpool ends... 18—End of steel founders' strike at Sheffield... 19—Bishop Foley, of Chicago, Ill., died... 20—News of repulse of Zulus by British; reported murder of Koyal Princess of Burmah by the King, and restoration of old government... 21—Outbreak in Hayti reported... Official notice of British orders against diseased imported cattle... Similar precautions to be taken in France and Italy... 22—Anti Chinese Immigration bill concurred in by House of Representatives... Centennial celebration of Putnam's ride, near Greenwich, Conn... 23—Russian plague abated... 24—Ground broken for East-side Elevated Railroad... 25—U. S. Senate passed bill to establish Bureau of Health... 26—Charles Peace, a notorious murderer, executed in England... 27—Haytian outbreak reported quelled... Severe storms and great damage in France, Spain and Italy... Prince Louis Napoleon sails from Southampton to join British forces in Africa as a volunteer... Reported assassination of Señor Rivarola, ex-President of Paraguay... 28—Avalanche near Marburg, March 1—Anti Chinese Immigration bill vetoed by President Hayes... 2—Official news of death of Shere Ali, February 21, received; town of Reno, Nevada, nearly all burned... 3—Wm. Hewitt, author, died... 45th Congress adjourned *sine die*; proclamation for extra session issued by President... 4—Vanderbilt will contest suddenly closed... 5—Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, makes assignment... 6—English journals demand recall of Lord Chelmsford from command of British forces in South Africa; floods in California... 7—Elihu Burritt, the "learned blacksmith," died... 8—Reported serious defeats of British troops in Afghanistan... Yakob Khan proclaimed Ameer of Cabul; reported defeat of Zulus by Col. Pearson... 11—Major Cavagnari sends proposals to treat with Yakob Khan at Cabul... Col. Robert Alston killed by Edward Cox in State-house at Augusta, Ga... 12—Manhattan Savings Bank, N. Y., resumes payments... Szegedin, Hungary, destroyed by overflow of the Theiss... 13—Prince Arthur, of England, married to Princess Margaret, of Prussia, at St. George's Chapel, Windsor... 14—Surgeon General Woodworth died... 15—Bayard Taylor's funeral at Kennett Square, Pa... 16—General Thomas W. Sherman died; ex-Senator Goldthwaite, of Alabama, died... 17—U. S. gunboat ordered to Sitka for protection of white settlers against Indians; Emperor of Austria visits Szegedin; great fire at Rangoon, India... 18—Forty-sixth Congress organized; Samuel J. Randall elected Speaker of House of Representatives... 19—Decree in Libson, prohibiting importation of pork from the United States; heavy snow storm in Scotland... Rev. James De Koven died... 20—Benjamin C. Porter, actor, killed at Dallas, Texas, by James Currie... 22—Cabul quiet and Yakob Khan proclaimed Ameer... 24—Vanderbilt will contest ended by compromise... 25—Defeat of Afghans near Pesholok by General Tylor... 26—Famine reported in Upper Egypt; Chief Justice Elliott, of Kentucky, shot and killed at Lexington, Ky., by Col. Thomas Buford... 27—Alsace-Lorraine voted autonomy by German Parliament... 28—British advance upon Cabul ordered... Little Wolf and his band of Cheyennes surrender to United States troops... 29—Five persons burned in Tremont House at Claremont, N. H... 30—Order reigns in Afghanistan... Yakob Khan decides to continue war against English... 31—Squadron of British hussars swept away in a current while crossing Cabul river, in Afghanistan... April 1—British defeat Afghans in Peshin Valley... Col. Pearson, with 2,000 English troops surrounded by 10,000 Zulus at Ekowe, South Africa... 2—Afghans capture 700 English soldiers and ransom them for £30,000; General Fitz John Porter exonerated from charges... Peru and Bolivia declare war against Chili... German expedition sent to explore Central Africa... 4—Madame Elizabeth Patterson Bonaparte, widow of Prince Jerome Bonaparte, died... 6—Miragoane, a port of Hayti, reported destroyed by fire... March 17; Army Appropriation bill passed the House of Representatives... 7—Oham, King Cetewayo's brother, reported to have surrendered to British March 2... 8—Colored refugees from South arrive at Wyandotte, Kansas... Zulus invade the Transvaal and cut off a British convoy... 9—New Apportionment bill passed by New York Legislature... 11—Arrest of Nihilists in Russia; Iquique, Peru, blockaded by Chili... 12—Plague in St. Petersburg... General Richard Taylor, son of ex President Taylor, died... 14—Unsuccessful attempt to assassinate the Czar of Russia... 16—Isaac D. James shot and killed by Deunwood P. Hends, at Balti-

more, Md....17—U. S. S. Alaska returns from Sitka; General Henry A. Brewerton, U. S. A., died....18—Syndicate subscribe for \$150,000,000 four per cent. loan.... Village of Zerend, in Hungary, destroyed by flood; village of Waterboro, S. C., struck by tornado; revolution in Panama....19—Explosion of gas in coal mine at Departure Bay.... Railroad accident on Hannibal and St. Joseph road.... Massacre of Christians by Albanians....20—Military law declared in six Russian provinces....21—Gen. John A. Dix died....22—Subsidiary Silver Coin bill passed by Congress....23—Lord Chelmsford relieves the beleaguered troops of Col. Pearson at Ekowe, after defeating the Zulus at Ginglelwa, South Africa.... Seven men burned in coal mine at Wilkesbarre, Pa.; attempt to assassinate Edwin Booth at McVicker's Theatre, Chicago....24—E. W. Palmer shot and killed by Dr. Cabell near Danville, Va....25—Bishop Edward R. Ames, of M. E. Church, died....26—Barkentine Velocity sunk at sea near New York by steamer City of Rio....27—Silver wedding celebration of Emperor and Empress of Austria, at Vienna.... Ex-Judge George C. Barnard died.... Gen. Alfred Sully, U. S. A., died....28—Seven men rescued from mine at Wilkesbarre, Pa....29—President Hayes vetoes Army Appropriation bill; Prince Alexander of Battenburg elected King of Bulgaria, under title of Alexander I....30—City of Oranburg, on the Ural, in Russia, nearly destroyed by fire.... May 1—Chas. F. Freeman, of Pocasset, Me., killed his daughter, Edith, aged five years, as a religious sacrifice, believing that she would be restored to life in three days....4—Riot at Cork, Ireland....5—Fatal explosion of nitroglycerine, and 100 cars wrecked at Stratford, Canada.... Porter and Johnson (negroes) lynched at Starkville, Miss....6—Edward Parr murdered his daughter, Mrs. Irwin, at Philadelphia.... Johnny Dobbs arrested for Manhattan Bank robbery.... "Red Leary" escaped from Ludlow Street Jail....7—New State Constitution adopted in California....8—Yakoob Khan treats for peace with the English.... Longshoremen's strike in New York City....9—Four Thousand Nihilists sent to Siberia....10—Rear-Admiral Enoch G. Parrott, U. S. N., died....11—Pope Leo XIII. appointed five cardinal priests and three cardinal deacons, Dr. John Henry Newman, of England, among the cardinals.... Cetewayo's youngest brother surrenders to the English; death of one of the King's brothers confirmed....15—Floods and destruction of villages in Hungary; more arrests of Nihilists in Russia; International Congress in session at Paris on project for canal across Isthmus of Panama; Jacob Staempfli, member of Court on Alabama Claims, died....16—Greater part of Lubin, Poland, burned....17—Judge Asa Packer died....18—Steam-launch Louisa capsized on Hog's Back, near New York, and three lives lost....19—Ex-Commissioner James B. Nicholson died; popular vote in Switzerland against re-establishment of capital punishment....20—Herr Von Forekenbeck, President German Parliament, resigned; Charles Cobb sentenced to life imprisonment for the murder of Wesley Bishop, at Norwich, Conn....21—Herr Seidnitz elected President German Parliament....22—New York elevated railroads leased to the Manhattan Company.... Receiver appointed for City of Memphis, Tenn....23—The 18th regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., arrive at Montreal to participate in celebration of Queen Victoria's birthday....24—Peace negotiations between Major Cavagnari for Great Britain and the Ameer of Afghanistan.... Queen Victoria's birthday celebrated at Montreal.... William Lloyd Garrison died.... Warner Silver bill passed....25—Dedication of St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York city....27—Professor Nordenskjöld's vessel, Vega, arrives at Behring's Straits, via the Northwest Passage.... Treaty of peace between Great Britain and Afghanistan signed at Grandamark by Major Cavagnari and Yakoob Khan.... Sir Garnet Wolsley made supreme commander of British forces in South Africa....28—The Wyse-Panama route for interoceanic canal recommended at Paris....29—Desperate naval encounter off Iquique, Peru, between Chilean wooden vessels and Peruvian ironclads, all being sunk except the Huascar (Peruvian).... The Colon-Aspinwall route for interoceanic canal adopted at Paris....30—Cetewayo, the Zulu King, defeats a deserting force, his brother slain.... Alarming eruption at Mount Etna....31—Portuguese cabinet resigns.... June 1—Louis Napoleon, Prince Imperial of France, slain in South Africa by the Zulus.... Lepers sent from San Francisco to China....2—Kelly and Shevelin held for the Manhattan Bank burglary.... Glenn released.... Great strike of iron-workers at Pittsburgh, Pa....3—M. de Lesseps begins in Paris the formation of an Interoceanic Canal Company.... Baron Lionel de Rothschild died....4—Famine in Cashmere officially reported to be beyond exaggeration.... James O. Woodruff, of Scientific Expedition, died....6—The Test-oath bill passed by the U. S. Senate....7—Solovieff of Russia, who attempted to kill the Czar, sentenced to be hung.... King Cetewayo desires terms of peace....8—Blanqui, French Socialist, pardoned....9—Eruption of Mount Etna almost ended.... Solovieff executed at St. Petersburg....10—Commandore Foxhall A. Parker died....11—Germany celebrates the golden wedding of Emperor William and the Empress Augusta.... Mrs. Jane L. De Forest Hull murdered in New York by the negro Chastine Cox....12—King of Burmah murders royal princes....13—Washington Monument bill passed....

- 14—Strike of cotton-spinners at Fall River, Mass. . . 16—Judge Dorman, of Virginia, died . . . 17—A terrible earthquake occurs in the Etna region . . . 18—Earthquake in Sicily. . . 19—Miss Lillian Duer, convicted of manslaughter at Snow Hill, Md., for the shooting of Ella Hearn, and fined \$500. . . 23—Chastine Cox, the murderer of Mrs. Hull, arrested in Boston. . . 24—G. N. M. Reynolds, the novelist, died. . . 25—Insurrection in Algeria ended. . . 26—Ismail Pasha, Khedive of Egypt, deposed, and his son, Prince Mohammed Tewfik, appointed his successor. . . Joseph A. Blair shoots and kills his coachman, John Armstrong, at Montclair, N. J. . . Albert Weber, piano manufacturer, died. . . 28—Fatal explosion of boilers of steamer May Queen on Lake Minnetonka, Minn. . . 29—Reported that King Cetewayo has sent more peace messengers to Lord Chelmsford. . . The ex-Khedive departs from Egypt. . . 30—Sutro tunnel, Nevada, completed. . . Sir William Fothergill Cooke, constructor of first telegraph line in England, dies. . . Edison completes his electro-motograph telephone. . . July 1—Extra session of Congress adjourned. . . Prince Jerome Bonaparte declared head of Napoleonic dynasty. . . United States Board of Trade incorporated. . . 2—Whale weighing 4,500 lbs. captured off Sandy Hook. . . First Hebrew National Convention. . . 3—John Dimon, an old shipbuilder, died. . . Joseph A. Blair found guilty of manslaughter by coroner's jury and held for trial in N. J. . . 4—John F. Seymour mysteriously shot and killed. . . Professor Goldsmith shot. . . 7—Steamer Jeannette sails on Arctic expedition. . . Bulgarian fortresses demolished. . . 8—Reported assassination of Nagle, the Fenian informer. . . Centennial anniversary of burning of Fairfield, Conn. . . 9—Czar of Russia grants religious liberty to dissenters. . . Order for sale of Atlantic and Great Western Railway issued by Judge Tibbals, of Ohio. . . Breaking out of yellow fever at Memphis, Tenn. . . 10—Sir Garnet Wolseley arrives in South Africa. . . Remains of Prince Louis Napoleon arrive in England. . . Flight of residents of Memphis, Tenn. . . Jerome Bonaparte assumes leadership of Imperialist party in France. . . Captain James C. Luce, formerly of Collins Line steamers, dies. . . ex-Governor William Allen, of Ohio, died. . . Jetty channel at Mississippi river completed. . . 11—Powder-mill explosion at Wilkesbarre, Pa. . . 12—Reception to Duke of Argyll at Boston. . . Funeral of Prince Louis Napoleon in England. . . 14—Chastine Cox arraigned for murder of Mrs. Hull. . . 16—Centennial celebration of the battle of Stony Point. . . Christian A. Zabriskie, N. J. millionaire, killed. . . Duke of Argyll sails for England. . . 17—Rev. Mr. Vosburgh, charged with attempt to kill his wife, in Jersey City, gets a divorce from her in Dakota. . . Chastine Cox condemned for murder. . . Steamer State of Virginia lost at Sable Island. . . 18—Gathering of Orleans princes at Geneva. . . General William Barry, commandant at Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Md., died. . . New cases of yellow fever at Memphis. . . 19—Stay of execution of Chastine Cox. . . Collision between steamer Santiago de Cuba and steamer Scotch Grey. . . Life of King of Belgium threatened. . . Henry D. Palmer, theatrical manager, dies in London. . . 20—Yellow fever panic at Memphis, Tenn. . . Great fire at Nijni Novgorod, Russia. . . 21—New cases of yellow fever at Memphis. . . 22—General Miles has fight with Sioux. . . Charles Landseer, brother of Sir Edward Landseer, dies. . . strike of spinners at Fall River, Mass. . . General Donald McLeod died. . . 23—Colonel Buford sentenced for murder of Judge Elliott. . . 25—Dismissal of Lieutenant-Governor Letellier of Quebec. . . 26—Ira D. Sankey, the evangelist, returns from Europe. . . ex-U. S. Senator Robert W. Johnson died. . . 27—John Welsh, U. S. Minister to England, resigns. . . 28—Arrival of immigrants from Iceland to form a new colony. . . Baron von Gerolt, Privy Councillor to Emperor William, dies. . . Duke Frederick William died. . . 29—Hon. Bland Ballard, U. S. District Judge for Kentucky, died. . . 31—Col. John V. Du Bois, U. S. A., died. . . Major George S. Hunter, U. S. A., died. . . August 1—Thirteen deaths from yellow fever in Memphis, Tenn. . . 4—William M. Ward, the actor, dies. . . Zulu chiefs demand a white king. . . Town of Volcano, W. Va., burned. . . 5—Charles Fechter, the actor, died. . . Chilian blockade of Iquique raised. . . 6—Keith Johnson, African explorer, died. . . 7—Exchange bank of Montreal, Canada, fails. . . 8—Increase of yellow fever at Memphis. . . Protest of Secretary Evarts to foreign powers against Mormon immigration. . . Serajevo, capital of Bosnia, burned, 10,000 people homeless. . . the Ville Marie (Canadian) Bank suspends. . . 9—Yellow fever at Memphis declared epidemic. . . Meeting of Emperors William and Francis Joseph at Gastein. . . Major William Leland died. . . 11—Riot in Belfast, Ireland. . . Earthquake in St. Thomas. . . 12—George Long, the English scholar, died. . . 13—Defalcation in mills at Fall River, Mass. . . Steamer Semiramide sunk at sea by steamer Corsica. . . 14—Great demand in England for American iron. . . Bishop Odenheimer, of New Jersey, died. . . 15—Failure of James McHenry in London—Reported arrival of American Arctic exploring vessel Jeannette at the Aleutian Islands. . . Riot in Quebec, Canada. . . 10—Thirty-one new cases of yellow fever at Memphis. . . 20—Distress among laborers in England. . . 21—Meeting of Bar Association at Saratoga. . . 23—Rev. I. S. Kallioch, Workingman's candidate for Mayor of San Francisco, shot by Charles De Young. . . 25—Great damage by rain to crops in England. . . 26—Ludwig Vogel, the Swiss artist, died. . .

27—Sir Rowland Hill, author of English penny postage, died... 29—Portuguese Consul at Pernambuco assassinated... 30—Unveiling the Custer statue at West Point... General John B. Hood died... 31—Yellow fever still raging at Memphis... Death of John Adams Jackson, a prominent American sculptor, at Florence... September 1—Return of amnestied Communists to France... 2—Northwest passage effected by Professor Nordenskjöld... Refusal of Pope Leo XIII. to interfere with Alfonso and Don Carlos... 3—Francis Halstead, the English art dealer, died... 4—Carlotta Patti married to Ernest de Munk... 5—L. S. Killoch elected Mayor of San Francisco, Cal... seven lives lost on Lake Ontario... Judge Kerr, of the North Carolina Superior Court, died... 6—Leonard Montefiore, nephew of Sir Moses Montefiore and Sir Anthony Rothschild, dies... Famine in China... 7—Major Cavagnari and staff massacred by the Afghans at Cabul... Count Amadee de Noe, the French caricaturist, dies... 8—Opening life-saving stations on Atlantic coast... William Morris Hunt, the American painter, died... 9—Review of military at Toronto, Can., by Marquis of Lorne... 10—William Williams, president of Bullock Printing-press Company, dies... Rev. William Patton, D.D., died... 11—Rumored death of Afghan Ameer... Secretary Evarts in Canada to discuss fishery question... 12—King Mtesa, of Africa, frees 500,000 slaves... 14—Cuban slaves demand freedom and leave plantation... 15—Arrival of General Grant at San Francisco... Rear-Admiral Chas. Boardman died... 16—John D. Long nominated for Governor of Massachusetts... Bishop Baring, uncle to Lord Northbrook, Viceroy of India; died... 17—General Kirham, while bearing message to Queen Victoria from Abyssinia, died... 18—Daniel Drew died at N. Y. city... Close of the Zulu war in Africa... 19—Piano-makers strike in N. Y. city... 20—Reception to General Grant at San Francisco... 21—Bismarck makes mysterious visits to Vienna... Rev. Joseph Thompson, D.D., J.L.D., died at Berlin... 22—Indian raid in Arizona... Treaty between Indians and Mexicans... Chief Sitting Bull fights a duel... Robert Goelet, millionaire, of N. Y. city, died... 23—Hon. J. Warren Woodward, Justice of Supreme Court, Pennsylvania, died... 24—Rev. Dexter Lounsbury shot by his wife at Stratford, Conn... 26—King Cetewayo in Cape Town Castle... Great fire at Deadwood, D. T... 27—Archbishop McKinnon, of Antiochia, N. S., died... 28—Yakoob Khan and General Roberts meet... Gates of Cabul closed... 29—W. H. Cooper, the American forger, arrested in England... October 1—John Jasper, Jr., succeeds Mr. Kiddle as Superintendent of Public Schools... Pietro Balbo kills his wife at 14 Rose street... 2—Cyrus W. Field erected monument to Major

Andre, the British spy... Eleven new yellow fever cases in Memphis... 3—Derrick for moving Cleopatra's Needle shipped... Pietro Balbo, wife murderer, captured... New Government at Port-Au-Prince... 4—Correspondence with lottery-dealers prohibited... First battle at Shutargardan Pass, between English and Afghans... 5—Blair trial begun in New Jersey... 6—Great famine in Cashmere... Stannard murder trial begun at New Haven... 9—100th anniversary of the siege of Savannah and death of John Jasper... 11—A balloon, supposed to be Prof. Wise's, found near Milwaukee... General Roberts's army enter Cabul... 11—Miss McDonald shot Sylvester Hickey in Cincinnati... Embezzler Walter Paine, of Fall River, Mass., arrested in Quebec... 13—English enter Cabul... Henry C. Carey died... 14—Charles Foster elected Governor of Ohio... 16—Dr. F. J. Lemoyne cremated at Washington, Pa... 17—Death of Bishop Whittingham, of Maryland... 18—Major Thoraburgh's remains reach Rawlins, W. T... 19—One thousand persons drowned by floods in Spain... 22—Montauk Point, L. I., sold to Arthur W. Benson, of Brooklyn, for \$151,000... Jos. A. Blair acquitted of Armstrong's murder... 23—Yorktown, Va., centennial anniversary celebration... the Egyptian obelisk delivered to American representatives... 26—The Ute Indians make overtures of peace... 28—Memphis fever quarantine raised... 29—Robert Bonner's stock sale at N. Y. city... Murderer Cox's appeal in Supreme Court... John Blackwood, the English publisher, died... 30—Marx will case opened at N. Y. city... 31—Lady Gooch, wife of Sir Francis Gooch, died... General Joseph Hooker died... Rev. Jacob Abbott, and J. B. Buckstone, the English comedian, died... November 1—Senator Zachary Chandler died... 2—Disastrous fire-damp explosion in a coal mine at Mill Creek, Pa... Mound City, Ill., nearly burned... 4—Alonzo B. Cornell elected Governor of New York... 5—Rear Admiral William Reynolds, U. S. N., died... 6—One hundred lives lost by floods in Jamaica... 7—Fatal fire in Kansas City, Mo... Steamship Arizona crushes into an iceberg off the Newfoundland coast... Steamer Champion sunk by ship Lady Octavia... 14—At a fire at No. 80 Cannon street, New York, five persons are killed, including an entire family named Botzski, and Fireman Patrick J. Lynch is badly injured... 17—Laying of the new French Atlantic telegraph cable completed between Brest, France, and North Eastham, Mass... 18—Steamer Shenandoah sunk in Indian Ocean... 19—The statue of Gen. Geo. H. Thomas unveiled at Washington... Rev. Ethan Allen, the oldest Episcopal minister in U. S., died... 20—Danish steamer Pellas lost... 21—Wm. H. Vanderbilt sold \$20,000,000 stock of New York Central Railroad... 22—

Anti-rent agitation in Ireland... 24—At Sligo the examination of the Irish State prisoners is begun, Mr. Parnell attending.... John T. Delane, editor *London Times*, died... 27—Paris restored to the legal title of capital of France... Massacre of Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha, Turkish general, and his body guard in Montenegro... 29—Chilian Minister to England confirms the report that the Chilians have captured Iquique... Alfonso XII., King of Spain, married to Archduchess Marie Christina, of Austria, at Madrid... 30—General Jeff C. Davis died... December 1—Second session of the Forty-sixth Congress begun... 2—Attempt made to kill the Czar of Russia by exploding an infernal machine in the streets of Moscow... 3—William C. Gilman, the forger, pardoned by Governor Robinson... 7—Judge W. W. Ketcham, of Pennsylvania, died... 8—A. M. Lay, M. C., of Missouri, died at Washington, D. C... 9—Mahmud Jan, the Afghan, defeats the British... 11—Dr. Enoch Cobb Wines, prison reformer, died... 12—The town of Red Rock, Pa., destroyed by fire... 15—Calcraft, noted English hangman, died... 17—News received of a crushing defeat of the Peruvian army by the Chilians at the battle of San Francisco, Nov. 26... Ayoub Khan, the Afghan Governor, deposed... 22—Judge Geo. P. Scarborough, of Virginia, died... 23—Gen. Roberts defeats the Afghans on Cabul Heights... Steamship *Borussia* foundered, 300 lives lost... 26—John K. Hackett, Recorder of the city of New York, died... 27—Edison, the inventor, lights his laboratory with electric lamps... 28—In Scotland an entire railway train and a portion of the Tay Bridge are precipitated into the river... 29—Governor VanZandt, of Rhode Island, accepts Russian mission... 30—George, the Count Joannes, dies... An unsuccessful attempt made to kill the King of Spain by shooting... 31—Hon. George Smith Houston, United States Senator and ex-Governor of Alabama, died... M. Ferdinand de Lesseps, promoter of the Isthmus Canal project, received at Aspinwall with enthusiasm... The Afghan Sirdars, Nek Mahomet, brother of the late Ameer Sher Ali, and his cousin, the Ulema Hussein Khan, and suite take refuge with General Kaufman in Tashkend... Edison gives a public exhibition of his electric light and lamps at Menlo Park, N. J... William Hepworth Dixon, English author, died.

1880.

January 1—Morris Ketcham, New York banker, dies at the age of 84... 2—Parnell and Dillon, Irish agitators and promoters of the Land League, arrive in New York, and in the course of the next two months visit all the principal cities of the country, endeavoring to stir up hostility against the British Government while professedly seeking aid for those suffering from famine in Ireland....

3—Gilbert Haven, Methodist Bishop, dies at Malden, Mass., aged 53... The Chilians destroy the facilities for loading guano from the Lobos Islands... 4—Severe famine in Armenia... 5—Several lives lost by the burning of the Turn Hall, New York... Five men killed by an explosion of celluloid in Newark, N. J... Flight of President Prado of Peru... President Daza of Bolivia deposed... Death of George E. Locke ("Yankee Locke"), comedian, at Braut, Mass., 62... 7—Charles C. Colgate, N. Y. manufacturer, dies in Paris... 8—The Montenegrins defeat 12,000 Albanians near Gusinge... Suicide and defalcation of Benj. C. Bogert, Treasurer N. Y. Produce Exchange... 9—Erastus C. Benedict elected Chancellor, and David Murray Secretary, of N. Y. Board of Regents of University... Lieut. General Skobeloff, Inspector-General of Russian army, dies at St. Petersburg... 10—San Salvador, the capital of Panama, ruined by an earthquake... Henry Carter (Frank Leslie), publisher illustrated periodicals, died in New York, aged 59... 11—Total eclipse of the sun carefully observed in California... Baron de Lesseps welcomed by the Colombian officials... Terrible floods in the Island of St. Kitts, W. I.; 200 lives lost and \$200,000 of property destroyed... 12—Thomas Addis Emmet, civil engineer, died at Carmel, N. Y., aged 62... 13—Courtesies to General Grant at Havana... Severe floods in New Grenada... Gambetta re-elected President French Chamber of Deputies... 14—Meeting of Am. Social Science Association at Boston, and Nat. Agri-cultural Association at Washington... Frederich, Duke of Schleswig-Holstein, died at Wiesbaden, aged 51... Countess Ida von Haber-Halen, authoress and traveller, died in London, 81... Martel re-elected President French Senate... Ireland in a state of famine... 15—Joel Munsell, printer, publisher and antiquarian, Albany, died at the age of 73... 17—Major Monrue defeats Victoria's Apaches in New Mexico... Cornelius K. Stribling, Rear Admiral U. S. N., retired list, died at Martinsburg, W. Va... 19—Disagreement of jury in Hayden murder trial at New Haven Conn... Three powder mills blown up in Green Co., Ohio; two men killed... Dr. J. Winthrop Taylor Medical Director, U. S. N., died in Boston, aged 64... James D. Wescott, ex-Governor of Florida, died in Montreal, aged 78... 20—Gen. Grant welcomed at St. Augustine, Fla., and subsequently visits most of the southern and western cities, where he is received with great honors... Capt. Homer C. Blake, U. S. N., died in New York, aged 58... 21—Seventy persons killed in a colliery explosion near Newcastle, England... Three persons killed and thirty injured in the Rio Janeiro riots... The Slavery Abolition Bill finally adopted by the Spanish cortes... 22—Severe shocks of earthquake in Cuba and

the West Indies. . . 23—Death of Rev. Burr Baldwin, founder of Am. Sunday-school system, and graduate of Yale in 1809, at Montrose, Pa., aged 91. . . 24—Consolidation of Union Pacific, Kansas Pacific and Denver Pacific Railroads. . . 25—The difficulties between the U. S. Government and the Ute Indians satisfactorily settled. . . M. Fournier, French War Minister, commits suicide. . . 26—The Pittsburg strike ends. . . Eight lives lost by burning of steamer *Charmion* on Red River, Louisiana. . . 27—Administration Palace at Jassy, ancient capital of Moldavia, burned. . . 28—French Chamber of Deputies adopts a bill restricting public meetings. . . James De Mille, author and novelist, Halifax, N. S., dies, aged 48. . . J. G. B. Ponsonby, Earl of Bessborough, Eng., dies, aged 71. . . 29—Loss of Russian transport with 2,000 troops in Caspian Sea. . . Fire damp explosion at Miessen, Saxony; ten lives lost. . . Edward M. Barry, architect of the House of Parliament, England, died, aged 50. . . Richard Frothingham, historian and ex-Mayor of Charlestown, Mass., dies, aged 58. . . 30—M. Leon Say elected President of the French Senate by Conservative Republicans. . . Great hurricane in the Philippine Islands. . . Stewart Brown, banker (Brown Brothers), died in New York, aged 79. . . 31—Freeman, the Pocasset child murderer, sent to a lunatic asylum. . . Acquittal of Mrs. Jennie Smith and Covert Bennett on third trial, in Jersey City, N. J. . . February 1—Great damage to property in Italy from floods. . . Chilians capture Ilo. . . Gen. Comanche proclaimed President of Bolivia. . . Earthquakes in Cuba. . . Adolph Granier de Cassagnac, noted French journalist and politician, dies in Paris, aged 72. . . 2—Arrival of Princess Louise at Halifax, N. S. . . Dr. Siemens of Montreal claims priority in discovery of electric light. . . 3—Nine persons burned to death in a negro cabin in South Carolina. . . 4—Judge Sam H. Huntington (Court of Claims), died at Hartford, Conn. . . Seventy-two persons killed and 116 wounded by a railroad accident at Argenteuil, France. . . Queen Victoria opens Parliament in person. . . 5—Nordenskjold arrives at the Suez Canal. . . Ten Chinamen burned to death in a San Francisco wash-house. . . Mardi Gras celebration in New Orleans and Memphis. . . Adolph E. Borie, ex-Secretary of the Navy, died in Philadelphia, aged 71. . . 6—Eruption of Mount Vesuvius. . . 10—Burning of California State Normal School; loss \$380,000. . . A catastrophe at Constantinople; 210 soldiers killed and 30 wounded. . . Provincial Parliament buildings at Victoria, Australia, burned. . . 11—"Standing Bear" relates the hardships of the Ponca Indians before the Senate Committee. . . Dr. William S. Clupley, Superintendent Cincinnati Sanitarium, dies. . . 12—Abraham Lincoln's birthday celebrated in New York . . .

A large grain elevator in Chicago blown down. . . 13—Dr. Alexander Keith, traveller and author, dies in London, aged 89. . . 14—Gen. Carlos Butterfield, U. S. A., died in Washington, aged 66. . . Nordenskjold arrives at Naples and is warmly welcomed. . . The Princess Louise injured at Ottawa, Ont. . . 17—James Lenox, founder Lenox Library, dies in New York, aged 80. . . Rev. J. B. Jeter, Baptist author and journalist, dies at Richmond, aged 78. . . Attempt to assassinate the Czar at St. Petersburg. . . 18—The Inter-Oceanic Canal discussed in Congress. . . 19—Constantine Brumidi, fresco painter to the Government, dies in Washington, aged 75. . . 20—The alliance between Peru and Bolivia broken. . . The Turcomians defeated by the Russians. . . 21—The Hudson River opens its entire length. . . 22—Gen. Grant arrives at Mexico and is publicly welcomed. . . Colonel Syngue and wife are captured by Greek brigands. . . Panchot wins a walking match in Boston. . . Washington's birthday observed throughout the United States. . . 23—A British ironclad ordered to Salonica in consequence of the capture of Col. Syngue. . . Several students in Moscow arrested on a charge of setting fire to an academy. . . 24—Freight trains running across the ice at Montreal. . . An earthquake in Cuba. . . Arrival of Count de Lesseps in New York city. . . 26—Gen. Louis Melekoff appointed Military Director in Russia. . . 28—Citizens of Kansas and Arkansas organizing to invade the Indian Territory. . . A band of Indians in New Mexico routed by U. S. troops. . . 29—Mt. St. Gotham tunnel completed with much rejoicing. . . March 1—William M. Wood, Surgeon-General U. S. N., died at Owings Mills, Md., aged 72. . . 2—The famine in Ireland continues. . . Grand military reception to General Grant in the city of Mexico. . . 3—Erastus Cooke appointed Judge of the Supreme Court of N. Y., Second Judicial District. . . Attempt to assassinate Gen. Melekoff in Russia. . . 5—Isaiah C. Hanscom, ex-Chief Bureau of Construction, Washington, D. C., died, aged 65. . . 6—Albert Grevy elected Life Senator in France. . . 7—Hon. E. B. Washburne delivered an oration in Chicago in honor of Adolph Cremieux, French statesman. . . Great fire in St. Paul, Minn.; loss nearly a million. . . 8—Massing of U. S. troops in and near San Francisco as a precaution against a labor riot. . . Costello, leader of the insurgents, killed at Saint Domingo. . . Mr. Parnell having spoken and asked contributions in the principal cities of the U. S., both for the famine sufferers and the Land League, reaches Montreal. . . 10—De Lesseps and Capt. Eads before the House Inter-oceanic Canal Committee. . . 11—Mr. Parnell returns to New York and sails for Ireland. . . Biarmark, Dakota, out of provisions in consequence of a snow blockade. . . 12—Dennis

Kearney arrested for sedition in San Francisco.... snow, rain and hail in Virginia.... Distress in Ireland increasing.... Gen. Grant welcomed at Pueblo, Mexico.... Chung, late Chinese Ambassador to Russia, beheaded at Shanghai.... 13—An attempt to assassinate Mayor Baxter, of Louisville, Ky.... Lord Derby joins the Liberals.... 14—The Shereef of Mecca assassinated by a Persian fanatic.... 15—Debate on the Ferry Education bill in Paris.... Over 7,000 puddlers on strike in Pennsylvania.... Kearney sentenced to six months' imprisonment and \$1,000 fine.... 16—The Crows and Sioux form an alliance.... Gonzales, who attempted the life of King Alfonso, sentenced to death at Madrid.... 17—Gen. Skobelloff leads an army against the Turcomans.... Dr. Vidal becomes President of Uruguay.... Strike of piano-makers in New York.... 18—Count De Lesseps arrives at San Francisco.... A new planet discovered by Dr. Peters.... 19—The Ute investigation in progress in Washington.... Gen. Thomas L. Davies dies in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., aged 88.... Gen. Hector Tyndall died in Philadelphia, Pa.... 21—Gen. Stewart's forces march on Ghuznee.... 22—The French grape vines suffer greatly from the cold.... A battle between Indians near Atoka, Indian Territory.... 23—Gen. Grant publicly welcomed at Galveston, Tex.... A fight between Sioux and whites in Montana.... Thomas W. Olcott, banker, dies at Albany, N. Y., aged 85.... Chief Engineer Harman Newell, U. S. N., Norfolk, Va., died there.... 24—Mrs. May Agnes Fleming, novelist, died in Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 40.... 25—The ex-Empress Eugenie embarks for South Africa.... 27—Six thousand chests of tea seized at Toronto, Ont.... The Chilians advancing northward.... Petroleum found in Alabama.... 31—The Chinese and Cossacks have a skirmish on the Kuldja frontier.... Minister Fairchild presents his credentials to King Alfonso at Madrid.... General Grant welcomed in New Orleans.... April 1—The Conservatives defeated in the Parliamentary elections in England.... 4—Forty-two persons killed by a colliery explosion at Auderlues, Belgium.... Nordenskjold receives a hearty welcome at Paris.... The Chinese invade Siberia.... 5—The Cadet Whitaker affair occurs at West Point.... 10—Investigation of the West Point affair begins.... Hart (colored) wins the O'Leary belt in the walking match.... 10—Seven hundred people buried alive as a sacrifice in Burmah.... The Chilians blockade Callao.... 10—Gov. Wm. A. Howard, of Dakota, died at Wash., D. C.... 11—Rev. Dr. W. S. Hutton, Dutch Reformed divine, died at New York.... 12—Elliott C. Cowdin, ex-Assemblyman and financier, died at New York, aged 61.... 13—Gen. Grant welcomed at Memphis, Tenn.... 14—A shock of earthquake at San Francisco.... Samuel Osgood, D. D., LL.D., died at New York, aged 68.... Robert Fortune, botanist, London, died, aged 67.... 15—Mahommed Jan, the Afghan chief, flees to Ghuznee.... 16—Ex-Empress Eugenie arrives at Cape Town.... Twenty-seven lives lost by a powder-mill explosion at Berkeley, Cal.... 18—A fierce tornado and hurricane at Missouri; 180 killed and 200 injured.... Lord Beaconsfield holds an audience with the Queen and resigns as Premier.... 19—Gen. Joseph W. Revere, descendant of Paul Revere, died at Hoboken, N. J., aged 78.... 20—Beaconsfield's resignation accepted.... 21—Fall of the Madison Square Garden building in N. Y., killing 5 persons and injuring 22.... 21—Queen Victoria ill.... The Berlin fish show opens.... The relief ship Constellation arrives at Queenstown.... A \$2,000,000 fire at Hull, Ont.... 22—Queen Victoria instructs Lord Hartington to form a ministry.... 23—Gen. Stewart routs the Afghans near Ghuznee.... Charles De Young, editor *San Francisco Chronicle*, killed by I. M. Kalloch, son of the Mayor of San Francisco.... The steamer Strasburg brings 1,914 emigrants from Bremen to Baltimore.... 24—Mr. Gladstone undertakes to form a ministry at the instance of Queen Victoria.... Nordenskjold has a magnificent welcome at Stockholm, Sweden.... Ezra French, second auditor U. S. Treasury, Washington, D. C., died.... 26—Joseph Seligman, banker, died at New Orleans, La., aged 61.... Six men drowned in the Shaght river, Washington Territory.... 28—Mr. Gladstone succeeds in forming a ministry.... 29—The British Parliament formally opened.... 30—Michael De Young arrested for alleged libel on Mayor Kalloch.... May 1—Methodist General Conference meets at Cincinnati.... Major General Samuel P. Hentzelman, U. S. A., dies at Washington, D. C., aged 75.... 2—A riot at Paterson, N. J., in consequence of a murder.... 4—The German Reichstag passes the Anti-Socialist Bill.... 5—A deficit discovered in the East India finances.... 8—The Irish famine increasing.... Large conflagrations in the oil regions of Pennsylvania.... U. S. troops attack Victoria's band (Apaches), near Rock Creek Canon, Colorado.... C. F. A. Peters, director Astronomical Observatory, died at Kiel Prussia.... 9—George Brown, life Senator and journalist, died at Toronto, Can.... 80 houses and 7,000 barrels of oil burned at Rixford, Pa.... The village of Kinderhook, N. Y., nearly destroyed by fire.... 11—Annual dinner of the Chamber of Commerce in N. Y. City.... Famine in Persia increasing.... 12—An attempt to kill the Spanish Consul-General in New York by means of an infernal machine.... A fire at Bordeaux causes the loss of \$400,000.... The Bulgarians pillage nine Turkish villages.... 12,000 mill operatives strike at Birmingham, Eng.... 13—Isabella Johnston, centenarian, dies at Toronto, aged 110.... The village of Stuyvesant, N. Y., destroyed by fire; loss,

\$1,300,000. . . . Large fires in the oil regions of Pennsylvania, and destructive forest fires in New Jersey. . . . 14—The town of Milton, Pa., destroyed by fire; 3,000 people homeless; loss, \$1,800,000. . . . Hon. Sanford E. Church, Chief Judge of Court of Appeals, N. Y., died at Albion, N. Y., aged 65. . . . 15—Massacre of miners by the Utes in Colorado. . . . Fifteen lives lost by a boiler explosion in Walsall, Eng. . . . 18—Funeral of Judge Church at Albion, N. Y. . . . 19—Henry S. Foote (Hangman Foote), ex-Governor of Mississippi, ex-U. S. Senator and ex-Rebel, died at Nashville, Tenn., aged 80. . . . 20—British Parliament re-assembles. . . . 21—Labor troubles at Omaha, Neb. . . . Chinese Embassy to Mexico arrive at Mazatlan. . . . 22—Sixty negroes start for Liberia from Arkansas. . . . Seventy buildings burned at Edinburgh, Pa. . . . 23—A serious railroad accident at Santa Cruz, Cal. . . . 25—M. Leon Say elected President of French Senate. . . . 28—A fierce rain storm in Texas; several people drowned. . . . 29—Miner's strike at Leadville, Col. . . . Indian outbreak in the North Park. . . . The Chilians capture Tuen. . . . 30—J. R. Planche, author and play writer, died in London, Eng., aged 83. . . . June 1—Miners' strike at Leadville ended. . . . 2—The famine in Asia continues. . . . 3—Situation in Turkey critical. . . . Midhat Pasha resigns as Governor of Syria. . . . Henri Rochefort wounded in a duel near Geneva, Switzerland. . . . The Empress of Russia dies at St. Petersburg, aged 54. . . . Col. J. C. Audenreid, U. S. A., dies at Washington, D. C. . . . 7—The Chilians capture Arica, Peru. . . . John Brougham, actor, and Brigadier-General Frederick Vilmar, 48 years old, both die in N. Y. City. . . . 8—Elizabeth, N. J., celebrates the battle of Elizabethtown. . . . Nomination of James A. Garfield for President in Chicago. . . . 9—Five fraudulent medical colleges discovered in Philadelphia. . . . Funeral of the Czarina at St. Petersburg. . . . 10—Cabal evacuated by the British. . . . Great damage done by the army worm in Monmouth and Ocean Counties, N. J., and on Long Island. . . . 11—Said Pasha appointed Premier of Turkey. . . . An American schooner fired upon by a Spanish war vessel. . . . Collision between steamers Narragansett and Stonington on Long Island Sound; 50 persons killed and missing, and several injured. . . . 12—Death of George Opdyke, banker, N. Y., aged 74. . . . And ex-Governor and ex-M. C. Albert G. Brown, Jackson, Miss., aged 67. . . . Great destruction caused by an oil fire at Titusville, Penn. . . . 13—James A. Bayard, ex-U. S. Senator, dies at Wilmington, Del., aged 81. . . . 14—The American Rifle Team arrive at Queenstown, and the next day at Dublin. . . . The army worm continues its ravages in New Jersey and Delaware. . . . 15—Death of Rev. Henry A. Boardman, D. D., at Philadelphia, Pa. . . . 16—The Supplementary Conference meets at Berlin, Prussia. . . . 17—Buenos Ayres secedes from Argentine Confederation. . . . 18—Death of Gen. John A. Sutter, discoverer of gold in California, at Washington, aged 77. . . . 19—Army worm ravaging Southern Connecticut. . . . U. S. Fish Commission report twenty millions shad hatched the past year. . . . 20—Death of Rev. Samuel R. Brown, missionary to China and Japan, at Monson, Mass., aged 63. . . . 63 persons killed by a storm and water spout, near Dresden, Germany. . . . 21—The Howgate expedition sails from Washington. . . . The French Amnesty bill passed by Chamber of Deputies. . . . Charles Bradlaugh, M. P., unseated. . . . 22—George Merriam, publisher Webster's Dictionary, died at Springfield, Mass. . . . 24—Fire in Philadelphia kills several firemen. . . . 25—Steamer Dessoug leaves Gibraltar with obelisk on board. . . . 26—Many Cuban insurgents surrender at Santiago de Cuba. . . . East Roumelian militia guilty of great atrocities toward the Turks. . . . 28—Steamer Seawanhaka burned on Long Island Sound; 50 lives lost. . . . Tanner's forty days fast begun. . . . 8,000 people on a strike at Moseley, Eng. . . . 29—Irish rifle team defeated by 12 points. . . . 30—S. B. Woolworth, Secretary Board of Regents, died at Brooklyn, aged 80. . . . July 1—Yale crew wins annual college boat race, defeating Harvard. . . . Steamer blown up at Minneapolis, Minn.; 4 killed, several injured. . . . Meeting at Bordeaux to promote Franco-American treaty. . . . 2—Mr. Bradlaugh again takes his seat in Parliament. . . . 3—French Senate rejects Amnesty Bill. . . . Buenos Ayres continues to make warlike preparations. . . . 4—George Ripley, journalist and critic of note, dies in New York, aged 78. . . . 5—Gonzales elected President of Mexico. . . . Gen. Grant at Emporia, Kansas. . . . 6—Rev. Lamas Sears, D.D., LL.D., eminent scholar, agent of Peabody Fund, dies at Saratoga, aged 78. . . . Moreno chosen Governor of Buenos Ayres. . . . 7—Turkey and Greece preparing for war. . . . 8—Gen. Grant welcomed at Santa Fe, N. M. . . . The French Senate pass the Amnesty bill. . . . 10—General amnesty proclaimed in France. . . . One hundred and thirty-five deaths from sunstroke in New York city. . . . 11—Death of Isaac Periere, French banker, in Paris, aged 71. . . . Death of Joseph R. Chandler, M. C. and journalist, at Philadelphia, aged 88. . . . 12—Chilian fleet before Callao. . . . Death of Tom Taylor, dramatic and comic author, in London. . . . 13—An earthquake at Memphis, Tenn. . . . 15—Great colliery explosion at Risca, South Wales; 118 killed. . . . 16—William F. De Haas, artist, died at Fayal, Azores, aged 50. . . . 17—Prince Gunther, of Schwarzburg-Sondhausen, abdicates on account of ill-health. . . . 19—A \$300,000 fire in New York city. . . . Death of Earl of Kintire, M. P. Liberal, at London, aged 52. . . . Death of Count Louis F. de Ponitak at Beverly, Mass., aged 47. . . . 20—Steamer Dessoug, with

Egyptian obelisk, arrives in New York city... 21—Americans win the rifle match at Wimbledon... Death of Earl of Dalhousie in London... Accident at the Hudson River Tunnel, Jersey City; 21 men suffocated... 22—Steam yacht cut in two on Detroit river; 16 persons drowned... Another earthquake at Manilla, Philippine Islands... Abdurrahman Khan recognized as Ameer of Afghanistan by the British forces... 25—Famine in Ireland considered at an end... Eruption of Mount Vesuvius... Earthquake in Naples... 26—Ayoo Khan assembles 4,000 soldiers in Afghanistan... 28—Gen. Burrows' forces in Afghanistan defeated by Ayoo Khan's army... 29—Large fire in Buffalo; loss, \$225,000... 30—Part of Victoria's band repulsed by Col. Grierson's command... 31—The Princess Louise and Prince Leopold leave Quebec for England... August 1—Large fire in Tahoma City, Cal.; loss, 120,000... Republicans successful in the French elections... 2 Sir Bartle Frere recalled from South Africa... 5—An armed body forming in Texas to invade Mexico... 6—Victoria's band crosses the Rio Grande... 7—The Russian harvest turns out poorly... 8—Dr. Tanner completes his forty days fast... 10—Marshal Bazaine dies at Limoges, France... 12—A railway accident at May's Landing, N. J.; thirteen killed and fourteen injured... The Chamber overthrown in Buenos Ayres... 13—A fight between Montenegrins and Albanians at Podgoritza... Chili negotiating with Bolivia for peace... Maud S. and St. Julien each trot a mile in 2:11 3-4... Fifteen persons injured by a railroad accident at Spring Valley, N. J... 14—A coal train falls through a bridge at Harrisburgh, Pa... The Cologne Cathedral completed... President Avellaneda, of Buenos Ayres, resigns... 15—Adelaide Neilson, actress, dies in Paris, aged 32... Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe (Sir Stratford Canning), long British Ambassador to Turkey, dies at London, aged 92... 16—Herschel V. Johnson, ex-Governor and ex-U. S. Senator, dies in Jefferson County, Georgia, aged 68... Fifteen farms in Lancashire, England, infected with pleuro-pneumonia... Grand Conclave of Knights Templar at Chicago, Ill... 17—Eureka, Nev., loses \$1,000,000 by a fire... Diplomatic relations established between Roumania and the United States... 18—Violent riots at Dungannon, Ireland... 19—Candahar bombarded... Alleged discovery of gold and silver mines in Hamilton County, N. Y... 20—Two immense oil tanks on fire at Bradford, Pa... Eighteen hundred hostile Sioux surrender at Fort Keogh, Montana... An earthquake in Cuba... 21—Brownsville, Texas, nearly destroyed by a storm... 23—A large fire at St. Paul, Minn.; loss, \$500,000... 24—Death of Gen. Albert J. Meyer, U. S. A., Chief Signal Officer, at Buffalo, N. Y., aged 52... 26—A yacht up-

sets at Rockaway; six men drowned... Jamaica devastated by a hurricane... Rev. W. B. Hodgson, Prof. Economic Science, dies at Edinburgh, Scotland... Death of Ouray, Ute chief, at Los Pinos Agency, Colorado, aged 65... 27—St. Julien trots a mile in 2:11 1-4, at Charter Oak Park, Hartford, Conn... 29—Sanford R. Gifford, N. A. artist, New York, died at the age of 57... Dr. Charles T. Jackson died at Somerville, Mass., aged 75... steamer Marine City burned at Alcona, Mich.; several lives lost... The Utes choose Sapavanari as Ouray's successor... 30—A collision at Bridgeport, Conn.; several persons killed... Ex-Governor Paul O. Hebert, of Louisiana, died at New Orleans, aged 68... 31—Three large Jesuit colleges closed in France... The Irish Constabulary bill passes the House of Commons... Rev. William Adams, D.D., LL.D., President Union Theol. Seminary, dies at Orange Mountain, N. J., aged 73... September 1—Wreck of the steamer City of Vera Cruz off St. Augustine, Fla.; about seventy lives lost... Gen. Roberts enters Candahar unopposed... 2—A fearful cyclone in the Gulf of Mexico... The battle of Sedan commemorated by the Germans... 3—General Roberts demands Ayoo Khan's surrender... 4—A fire at Salamanca, N. Y., destroys property to the value of \$159,000... 5—A \$350,000 fire at Mobile, Ala... Fourteen war vessels of the allied fleet at Rogusa... 7—The Greek army reuniting... 8—An explosion at Sishan colliery, near Durham, Wales, kills 147 men... 10—Death of Rev. P. B. Aydelotte, D. D., at Cincinnati, aged 85... 11—Death of Marshall O. Roberts, financier, &c., at Saratoga Springs... Death of Gen. Bushrod Johnson, C. S. A., at Brighton, Ill., aged 63... 12—A revolt at Herat; the Governor killed... 13—The battle of North Point commemorated at Baltimore... The Sultan of Turkey rebuked by the Imams of the Mosque... 15—The French take possession of the Society Isles... The town of Seymour, Conn., nearly destroyed by fire... 16—The River Ouse overflows... 17—Explosion at Bridgeport, Conn.; nine men killed... Nine men killed by the breaking of a cable in the Consolidated Imperial Mine, Col... 18—Half the city of East Las Vegas, N. M., destroyed by fire... 19—Maud S. trots a mile in 2:10 3-4 at Chicago, Ill... Death of Lafayette S. Porter, ex-Judge, U. S. Senator and Vice-President of U. S., dies at Norwich, Conn., aged 74... M. de Freycinet, French Premier, resigns... 20—Destructive floods in England... A new French ministry formed with Jules Ferry as Premier... 21—Great slaughter of Afghans at the battle of Kush-i-na-Khud... 22—The Pan Presbyterian Council opens at Philadelphia... 23—Anniversary of the capture of Andre at Tarrytown, N. Y... Return of the Schwatka Arctic Exploration Expedition to New York... 24—A fire in Brooklyn, N. Y.,

causes a loss of \$350,000....Cuban insurgent chief, Carrillo, surrenders....27—The murder of Lord Mountmorris alarms Irish landowners...30—President Hayes arrives at Portland, Or....October 1—Opening of the Melbourne (Australia) exhibition....2—Death of Rev. Samuel Hanson Cox, D.D., LL.D., at Bronxville, Westchester Co., N. Y., aged 87...Death of Wm. A. Hullock, D. D., one of the founders of Am. Tract Society, N. Y....8—The Powers again demand the surrender of Dulcigno....A new and rich lode discovered in the Xavier Mine, Arizona....4—The Presidential party ascend the Columbia River, Oregon....Garibaldi welcomed at Genoa, Italy....The Chinese make warlike preparations....5—Thomas Hughes, M. P., opens a new colony in Tennessee, called Rugby....Jacques Offenbach, French musician and composer (opera bouffe), dies at Paris, aged 61....6—A fatal cattle disease appears in Virginia....Two mills burned at Lowell, Mass....Death of Professor Benjamin Pierce, LL.D., F. R. S., of Harvard University, at Boston, Mass., aged 71 years....7—Celebration of the Centennial anniversary of the battle of Kings Mountain, at Charleston, S. C....A severe gale at Penzance, England....The funeral services of Offenbach, the violinist, observed with great solemnity in Paris....Riots and strikes in Russia....9—Fearful accident at Pittsburg, Pa.; twenty-one persons killed....The Chilians bombard Chorillos and Ancón....10—President Guardia, of Costa Rica, proclaims himself a dictator....11—Baltimore celebrates the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of its foundation....The Kurds burn one hundred and fifty Persian villages....12—The Sultan orders the surrender of Dulcigno....Ten men killed by the flooding of a mine in Nova Scotia....The Basutes routed in an attack on Masiru, South Africa....13—General Rocca installed President of the Argentine Confederation....14—General Grant meets with a warm reception at Boston....15—The completion of the Cologne Cathedral celebrated with great splendor....The Albanians persist in retaining Dulcigno....16—General Grant enthusiastically welcomed at Hartford, Conn....Heavy wind and snow storm in the Northwest....17—Six thousand bales of cotton burned at Charleston, S. C....20—Five persons burned to death at a fire at Cincinnati, O....Publication of the forged Morey letter....Mrs. Lydia Maria Child, author and philanthropist, dies at Wayland, Mass., aged 78....Rt. Hon. A. H. Thesiger, Lord Justice Court of Appeals, dies in London, aged 42....22—Erastus C. Benedict, Judge-Chancellor Univ. of New York, dies in N. Y., aged 80....Rev. Wm. S. Plummer, D.D., LL.D., Theol. Professor, &c., dies in Baltimore, Md., aged 78....23—Iquique, Peru, destroyed by fire....25—Negotiations for the surrender of Dulcigno resumed in Montenegro....26—Henri Fred.

Schopin, French painter, dies in London, aged 76....27—Mlle. Bernhardt arrives in New York....The Irish Land League makes an appeal for aid....The Kurds within thirty miles of Tabreez, Persia....Edward D. Mansfield, LL.D., journalist ("Veteran Observer"), dies at Morrow, O., aged 79—28—Edward Seguin, M. D., founder of Institutions for Idiot Training, philanthropist and author, dies in N. Y. city, aged 69...A riot at Canton, China; several French priests killed....29—The village of the Basuto chief stormed and burned by the Cape troops....30—Victoria's band kill several men on the Mexican frontier....November 1....Riot at Denver, Col....Dervish Pasha, the new Governor of Albania, arrives at Dulcigno....A new Servian ministry formed....2—Princess Olga, of Greece, dies at Athens....Day of Presidential election; James A. Garfield, of Ohio, elected President, and Chester A. Arthur, of New York, Vice-President, receiving 214 of the 369 electoral votes....3—Thirteen persons killed by the breaking of the hoisting apparatus at a colliery at Mons, Belgium....Laycock defeats Riley in a boat race on the Thames....Rowell wins the Astley belt in London....The steamer Rhode Island wrecked off Bonnet Point, N. J....The Franco-American Treaty Commission meets in Washington....7—A comet discovered by Prof. Lohe...Sheik Abdullah repulsed with great loss in Persia....8—Great excitement in Ireland, and several land meetings held denouncing the Government....9—A cabinet crisis in France....A shock of earthquake felt in Austria; two hundred houses ruined....The schooner Norway foundered on the coast of Ontario and eight lives lost....19—Lucretia Mott, philanthropist and reformer, dies at Philadelphia, Pa., aged 87...A terrible accident at Bordell City, Pa.; eight men killed...Cyclone at Keatchie, La.; several persons killed....11—A cannon explodes at Safe Harbor, Pa., and kills several persons....12—Sixty-six men killed by a colliery explosion at Stellarton, Nova Scotia....Dervish Pasha orders the Albanians to surrender Dulcigno....Fifteen Nihilists found guilty in St. Petersburg....13—The Kurds routed at Urumiah, Persia....The crew of the stranded bark Formosa mutiny....14—The St. Peters (Minn.) Insane Asylum burned and a number of inmates perish...Dr. C. C. Crosby, inventor dies in Brooklyn, aged 67....Scarcity of food leads three thousand people to leave Dulcigno....17—Celebration of the birth of the Spanish princess begun in Cuba....18—The St. Etienne (France) sugar factory burned; loss, 1,000,000 francs....The Chilean squadron sails from Valparaiso for Lima, Peru....First appearance of Sara Bernhardt in New York....19—Ross and Laycock the winners in the Thames boat races....20—Dervish Pasha's troops surrounded by Albanians....Michael

Davitt, the agitator, arrives at Cork—The Lotus Club of New York city give General Grant a dinner. . . . James D. Williams ("Blue Jenks"), Governor of Indiana, dies at Indianapolis, aged 72. . . . Lord Chief Justice Alexander J. E. Cockburn dies in London, aged 72. . . . Rev. D. U. Dorsett, centenarian, dies in Elgin, Ill., aged 100. . . . 21—The Persians destroy twenty-five Kurdish villages. . . . Field Marshal Gen. Sir Charles Yorke, constable of the tower, dies in London, aged 90. . . . 22—Mrs. Sarah Pittock, centenarian, Pittsburg, Oregon, dies at the age of 100. . . . Statue of Alexander Hamilton unveiled in Central Park, New York city. . . . 23—Extremely cold weather throughout the United States. . . . 24—Dervish Pasha captures Dulcigno after a slight engagement. . . . The French steamer Uncle Joseph sunk by a collision off the coast of Greece; 250 lives lost. . . . 26—Over one thousand boats blockaded by ice in the Erie and Champlain canals. . . . Several mills at Troy, N. Y., suspend on account of low water. . . . 27—Lieut. Gov. Geo. B. Robinson accidentally shot in Leadville, Col. . . . A revolt in Albania against the Turks. . . . 28—Sixty laborers buried under a snow slide at Colorado. . . . 29—A fire at West Point, Va., causes a loss of \$250,000. . . . Archbishop of Goa, primate of the East, dies in Goa, India. . . . The British army in Ireland reinforced. . . . 30—Sheik Abdullah harassing the Persians near Urumiah. . . . Leadville draped in mourning on account of Lieut. Gov. George B. Robinson's murder. . . . Announcement that treaties have been made with China. . . . December 1—Six inches of snow at Albany. . . . A tobacco factory destroyed by fire at Naples, Italy; loss, \$1,000,000 francs. . . . Captain Eads arrives in Mexico. . . . President Gonzales, of Mexico, inaugurated. . . . 2—Five hundredth anniversary of the translation of the Bible into English by Wycliffe. . . . Great meeting at Academy of Music, New York, under direction of Am. Bible Society; oration by R. S. Storrs, D.D., LL.D. . . . 3—Admiral Seymour announces the dissolution of the combined fleet. . . . 4—The Kearsarge Mills at Portsmouth, N. H., burned; loss, \$500,000. . . . 5. . . . The Basutos routed by the Colonial troops at Napsung. . . . 6—Brig-Gen. William B. Hazen appointed Chief Signal Officer, vice Myer, deceased. . . . 7—The hostile feeling between Turkey and Greece increasing. . . . Failure of B. G. Arnold & Co. and others, great tea and coffee merchants, in New York. . . . A loss of \$300,000 occasioned by a fire in Omaha, Neb. . . . Death of Dr. Edward M. Dixon, a noted medical author, in New York, aged 72. . . . 8—Boiler explosion at Orange, Mass.; six persons killed and several wounded. . . . The epizooty prevalent at Ottawa, Ont. . . . an earthquake at Agram, Croatia. . . . 9—Peace restored in Kurdistan. . . . 10—Extreme cold in the North and West. . . . One hundred lives lost by a colliery explosion at Rhondda Valley, Wales. . . . Another earthquake at Agram, Croatia. . . . O. V. Winchester, inventor of the Winchester rifle and head of the Winchester Rifle Co., died in New Haven, Ct., aged 71. . . . 11—\$750,000 worth of property burned at Pensacola, Fla. . . . Gen. Grant at Paterson, N. J. . . . 12—Madame Thiers, widow of the ex-President, dies in Paris. . . . 13—Secretary Thompson retires from the Cabinet. . . . 14—A boiler explosion at Louisville, Ky., injures several persons. . . . Minister Longstreet presents his credentials to the Sultan of Turkey. . . . Resignation of Associate Justice Strong from U. S. Supreme Court. . . . 15—Balthazar Buon Compagni, Italian scientist and author, dies at Turin, aged 69. . . . 16—A defect discovered in the new Capitol at Albany. . . . Ovation to General Grant in Congress. . . . The Chilians capture Pisco, Peru, without resistance. . . . 19—Michel Chasles, mathematician, died in Paris, aged 87. . . . 20—A destructive fire in Rangoon, Burmah. . . . Francis Trevelyan Buckland, A. M. M. R. C. S., F. R. S., a distinguished naturalist, died in London, aged 54. . . . 21—A strike at Fall River commences. . . . Great ice harvest on the Hudson. . . . A. T. Ackerman, ex-U. S. Attorney-General, dies at Carlesville, Ga., aged 59. . . . 22—A train falls into a chasm at Charlotte, N. C. . . . Judge Wm. B. Woods, of Alabama, confirmed as Justice Strong's successor. . . . Mrs. Marian Evans Cross (George Eliot), eminent novelist, died in London, Eng., aged 60. . . . Eugene F. Williamson ("Gentleman Joe"), a noted forger, died in Sing Sing Prison. . . . 23—Marriage of Miss Flora Sharon, daughter of U. S. Senator Sharon, to Sir Thomas Hesketh, an English baronet, at Belmont, Cal. . . . 25—M. Auderwert, Swiss President-elect, commits suicide. . . . 26—Rev. E. H. Chapin, D.D., Universalist divine and orator, died in New York, aged 65. . . . 27—John J. Mechi, eminent English agriculturist, died in London, aged 78—The editor of the Socorro (New Mexico) *Sun* murdered. . . . Aleko Pasha tenders his resignation as Governor of Roumelia. . . . 28—Serious trouble in Las Vegas and Socorro, N. M. . . . Celebration of the 250th anniversary of the settlement of Cambridge, Mass. . . . Chief Justice May retires from the Queen's Bench in Dublin. . . . 29—Revolt of Boers in the Transvaal; the town of Derby captured. . . . 30—Two large hotels burned at Atlantic City, N. J. . . . Benj. K. Phelps, District Attorney N. Y. Co., dies in N. Y., aged 48. . . . Epes Sargent, author, dies in Boston, aged 65. . . . Louis A. D. Blanqui, French communist and socialist, dies in Paris. . . . The Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, died at New Strelitz. . . . 31—The Boers hold the town of Pretoria with 2,500 men. . . . Erasmus D. Hudson, physician, lecturer, &c., died at Riverside, Conn., aged 75.

1881.

January 2—Mount St. Vincent's buildings in Central Park destroyed by fire.... 5—Blanqui's funeral, in Paris, attended by 30,000 people.... 6—The English Parliament opened by Commission 10—Ex-Judge Benjamin Nott, a son of the late President Nott, of Union College, died in his 81st year.... 12—The Marquis d'Apremont died in a wretched hovel in this city 13—Governor Churchill, of Arkansas, inaugurated.... Mr. John Ballard, one of the oldest leather merchants in this city, died at his residence in Brooklyn.... Reinhardt, the murderer of his wife, hanged at Staten Island.... Dr. J. L. Vattier, the survivor of the seven members of the Last Man's Society, formed in 1832, died in Cincinnati.... 16—Dr. Fowler, author of an English grammar and several other works, and son-in-law of Noah Webster, died.... 17—Rev. Dr. Humphrey Loyd, provost of Trinity College, Dublin, died in his 81st year.... 18—Thomas Stoner, lord-in-waiting for many years to Queen Victoria, with whom and Prince Albert he was a favorite, died in his 84th year.... 19—Mariette Bey, the Egyptologist, died at Cairo, Egypt, in his 60th year.... 20—Great snow storm in England, the snow in some places seven to eight feet deep.... 22—Sothorn, the actor (Lord Dundreary), died.... The obelisk placed in position in Central Park.... 26—The English House of Commons adjourns after a session of twenty-four hours.... 28—Aaron B. Hayes, cashier of the North River Bank, and the oldest cashier in the United States, died in his 78th year.... February 1—Mrs. S. C. Hall, the author, died in London, in her 76th year.... 2—Disastrous floods throughout Spain.... The House of Commons adjourns after a session of forty-one hours, the longest deliberative session on record.... 3—Intensely cold weather.... 4—Michael Davitt, the home ruler and former Fenian, arrested in Dublin.... 5—Thomas Carlyle died in London in his 86th year.... 7—Colliery explosion in England, by which twenty men were killed.... Steamer Bohemian lost on the Irish coast in a storm and thirty-three persons drowned.... 8—Spanish Ministry tenders its resignation.... Mr. Henry Metcalf, for twenty-nine years County Judge and Surrogate of Richmond county, New York, died on Staten Island in his 76th year.... 9—The Coercion bill had a second reading in the House of Commons.... 10—Carlyle's body buried in a churchyard in his native place, Ecclefechan, Dumfriesshire, Scotland.... 11—J. E. Gatteaux, a French medallist of high reputation, died in Paris at the age of 93.... 14—Fernando Wood, once Mayor of New York, and long member of Congress, died at Hot Springs, Ark., in his 69th year.... 12—Lady Burdett-Coutts and Mr. Ash-

mead Bartlett married in London.... 15—Harry Hunter, the Lone Fisherman, of the original Rice Evangeline troupe, a dumb part which he filled for seven years, died at Cincinnati at the age of 37.... 17—Parnell returned to London.... E. J. Meunier, manufacturer of the chocolate bearing his name, died in Paris in his 55th year.... 22—Formal presentation of the Obelisk to the City of New York.... 23—Prussian Diet closed by royal decree.... 25—The House of Commons passed the Coercion bill by a vote of 281 to 36.... 27—Prince William, eldest son of the Crown Prince of Germany, and Princess Augusta, of Schleswig-Holstein, married at Berlin.... Gen. Colley killed in an encounter with the Boers.... 28—Rev. J. F. W. Ware, pastor of the Arlington Street Unitarian Society, Boston, and long known as an eloquent speaker and charming writer, died at Boston, aged 63.... March 2—Drouyn de Lhuys, who had been in political life for fifty years and was especially prominent in the time of Napoleon III, died in Paris, in his 76th year.... 3—Snow storms of great severity in the Northwest.... Robert William Hartley, long engaged in benevolent enterprises in this city, died here in his 85th year.... President Hayes vetoed the Funding bill.... 4—President Garfield inaugurated.... Violent storm of wind and snow in Great Britain.... 6—Mrs. Hannah Cole died in Rome, N. Y., at the age of 105.... 9—Fire in Paris, France, by which \$1,800,000 worth of property was destroyed.... Mr. Ivory Chamberlain, of the New York *Herald*, died in his 60th year.... Queen Caroline, of Denmark, widow of King Christian VIII., died at Copenhagen, in her 85th year.... 12—Alexander II., of Russia, killed by a bomb thrown at him.... 14—Gen. Butler, who carried the flag for his regiment at Waterloo, and was one of a few survivors of that battle, was burned to death at his house in England, in his 82d year.... Sir John McPherson MacLeod, the oldest member of the British Privy Council in age, died in London in his 90th year.... Mr. Benjamin Flagg, the oldest male inhabitant of Worcester, Mass., died there, aged more than 90 years.... 16—Hughes Merle, an historical painter, died at Paris, at the age of 58.... 20—Gen. Milon, the Italian Minister of War, died at Rome.... The Earl of St. Germans, long in the British Diplomatic service, died in England, in his 52d year.... 23—The Opera House at Nice, Italy, destroyed by fire, and more than 150 persons burned to death.... Robertson nominated for Collector of New York.... 24—Count Pecci, brother of the present Pope, died of apoplexy.... The Hudson River open for the season.... 28—John Prescott Knight, an English portrait painter, died in his 78th year.... 29—James Sinclair, Earl of

Caithness in Scotland, died in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York. . . 31—The English Court of Appeals decided that Bradlaugh could not vote in the House of Commons without taking the oath. . . The Princess Caroline, the elder daughter of Frederick VI. of Denmark, died at Copenhagen, in her 88th year. . . April 1—William David Lewis, of Philadelphia, secretary of the United States Commissioners who negotiated the treaty of Ghent, died in Philadelphia, in his 89th year. . . Rev. August H. M. Held, the oldest Lutheran clergyman in the United States, died in this city in his 76th year. . . 3—Great earthquake in Ohio, Greece. . . 4—Great floods in Spain. . . James Buell, formerly President of Importers and Traders' Bank, died. . . 8—Oxford wins in the English University boat race. . . 10—Mr. Henry Robertson, the father of Collector Robertson, died in Westchester county, at the age of 90. . . 12—Rear-Admiral Lardner, U.S.N., a distinguished officer, died in Philadelphia, aged 79. . . 14—Rev. William Morley Punshon, the English Wesleyan preacher, died in London in his 57th year. . . 19—Lord Beaconsfield died. . . 22—Archibald Jenkins, the oldest native of Chemung county, died in that county in his 80th year. . . 24—Mrs. Louisa G. Allen, daughter of Jacob Patterson, who founded Paterson, N. J., and aunt by marriage to Poe, the poet, died at Richmond, Va., aged 83. . . 25—James T. Fields, the author, died at Boston, in his 64th year. . . 26—Lord Beaconsfield buried at Hughenden. . . Gotthold Carlberg, the conductor, died in New York. . . 27—Emile Girardin, the journalist, died at Paris, in his 75th year. . . May 1—Gen. John S. Preston, of South Carolina, died. . . Mr. Richard H. Bowne, one of the oldest conveyancers in New York, died in his 71st year. . . Capt. Romolo Gessi, long one of the principal administrators of Soudan, Egypt, under the Khedive, died at Suez, aged 50. . . 8—Joel Taylor, the oldest letter carrier in the United States with one exception, died at Manchester, New Hampshire, aged 63. . . 10—Rudolf, Crown Prince of Austria, and the Princess Stephanie, of Belgium, were married at Vienna. . . 12—Treaty signed between France and Tunis, which gives France the control of the latter country. . . 16—Senators Conkling and Platt resigned their seats in the Senate. . . Silas M. Stillwell, long a prominent politician in this State, and the author of the Stillwell act, died in this city, in his 84th year. . . 15—The Baron de la Ronciere le Noury, a distinguished French Admiral and Senator, died in his 68th year. . . 18—Robertson confirmed as Collector of the Port. . . 19—Count Von Arnim, famous by having been long persecuted by Bismarck, died at Nice, Italy, in his 57th year. . . 20—The Anglo-

French Union Bank of Paris failed; it had 160 branches throughout France. . . 21—Mrs. Caroline Blake, long a prominent actress, and the widow of William Rufus Blake, died at Long Branch, in her 84th year. . . 22—Duvergier de la Mauraune, a French statesman, prominent in politics for more than fifty years, died at Paris, aged 83. . . 25—Count Casabianca, a French politician and a relative of Casabianca, died in his 85th year. . . June 1—Iroquois wins the Derby. . . 2—Littre, the French philologist, and one of the most learned men of our time, died in Paris, in his 81st year. . . Mr. Alfred B. Street, State Librarian and poet, died at Albany, aged 70. . . 3—Count Von Eulenberg, long in the German Diplomatic service, died at Schomberg. . . 5—Joseph Sabin, a well-known bookseller of New York, died in his 60th year. . . Minthorne Tompkins, a son of Vice-President Tompkins, died in his 74th year. . . 6—Henri Vieuxtemps, an eminent violinist, died in Paris, in his 62d year. . . 9—Great fire in Quebec. . . 10—An attempt to blow up the Liverpool Town Hall with dynamite. . . 14—Cyclone of wind in Missouri. . . 15—John H. Brower, the oldest cotton broker in New York, died at the age of 80. . . Dr. James Darral, Roman Catholic Bishop of Southwark, England, died in his 60th year. . . 12—Foxhall wins the Grand Prix at Paris. . . 21—Benjamin A. Delamater, for fifty years a prominent resident of Brooklyn, died in his 86th year. . . The Earl of Wicklow and one of the representative peers of the House of Lords died, aged 42. . . 26—The Earl of Harrington, a distinguished British statesman, died in his 72d year. . . Henry Stanberry, ex-U. S. Attorney-General, died in New York, in his 78th year. . . 27—Jules Dufaure, long eminent as a French lawyer and statesman, died at Paris, in his 83d year. . . Jacob Hetchner, the oldest resident of Salem county, N. J., where he was born, died there, aged 96 years. . . Silas C. Herring, inventor of Herring safes, died in his 78th year. . . 28—Lefroy murders T. J. Gould in a railway carriage, while going from London to Brighton, England. . . July 1—Platt withdraws from the Senatorial contest. . . 2—President Garfield shot by Guiteau. . . 5—Obadiah Leech, a veteran of the war of 1812 and one of the largest landowners in Jamaica, L. I., died there, in his 90th year. . . 7—Mr. D. M. Carter, an artist of this city, died at the age of 64. . . James Stanley, the inventor of the bicycle, died in England. . . Subscriptions started by the Chamber of Commerce for Mrs. Garfield. . . Dr. John William Sterling, an eminent physician of New York, died at Staten Island, in his 87th year. . . 14—Cornell crew beaten in a race on the Thames. . . 15—Miller chosen United States Senator for

New York. . . . John Hanson Thomas, one of the most prominent citizens of Baltimore, Md., died there in his 86th year. . . . 18—Dean Stanley died. . . . 21—Intense and unexampled heat in London, Eng. . . . W. S. Hudson, to whose invention locomotive engines in this country owe much, died at Paterson, N. J., in his 78th year. . . . Chief Justice Harris, of the Supreme Court of the Sandwich Islands, died at Honolulu. . . . 24—Charles P. Smith, the heroic commander of the steamboat *Seawanhaka*, died at Roslyn, L. I., in his 56th year. . . . 25—Judge Clifford, of the United States Supreme Court, died at Portland, Maine, in his 78th year. . . . 27—Herr Charles Christian Bruhns, an eminent German astronomer, died in his 51st year. . . . 28—John C. Burch, secretary of the United States Senate, died in Washington. . . . John J. Bagley, twice Governor of Michigan, died at San Francisco, in his 50th year. . . . August 2—Mrs. Suzette Grymes, long distinguished in society in this country, died at Paris, in her 85th year. . . . James Stokes, a native of and long a prominent merchant in this city, died aged 76. . . . 3—Bradlaugh attempts to force an entrance into the House of Commons and is ejected by the police. . . . James Clark, senior member of the firm of Clark & Co., spool cotton manufacturers, died at Paisley, Scotland, in his 61st year. . . . William G. Fargo, one of the founders of the American Express Company, and long its president, died at Buffalo. . . . Mr. Alden L. Spooner, one of the best known citizens of Brooklyn, L. I., died at Hempstead, L. I., in his 72d year. . . . Henri Blonnie, Secretary-General of the Panama Canal Company, died at sea. . . . Bishop Haven, of the Methodist Church, died at Salem, Oregon, in his 61st year. . . . 5—Greenfield, murderer of his wife, was hanged at Syracuse, N. Y., after delaying justice for more than six years. . . . Henry Morford, a literary man, died in Brooklyn, in his 60th year. . . . 7—Gen. Robert Patterson, of Philadelphia, distinguished in the Mexican war and an eminent citizen of Philadelphia, died there, in his 90th year. . . . 11—Mrs. Fillmore, widow of President Fillmore, died at Buffalo, in her 71st year. . . . Orville H. Browning, an intimate friend of President Lincoln and a prominent politician in Illinois for forty years, died there in his 76th year. . . . 12—Stephen Butler, the oldest citizen of Wilkesbarre and the son of Col. Butler, who commanded the militia at the massacre of Wyoming, died at Wilkesbarre, in his 92d year. . . . Origen S. Seymour, long a prominent politician in Connecticut, died there in his 78th year. . . . 13—The Earl of Gainsborough died at the age of 63. . . . 15—Capt. Paterson, superintendent of the United States Coast Survey, to which he had been attached for forty years, died in Washing-

ton, at the age of 65. . . . Mrs. Annie Webb died in England in her 103d year. . . . Seth Ames, formerly Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, died near Boston, in his 76th year. . . . 27—English Parliament prorogued. . . . Dr. Bradley appointed Dean of Westminster. . . . Samuel B. Huggles died in his 82d year. . . . September 1—New Code of Criminal Procedure goes into operation in this State. . . . Ben. Israel Butler, eldest son of Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, died in his 27th year. . . . 6—President Garfield transferred from Washington to Long Branch. . . . 4—Lorenzo Delmonico died. . . . 7—Judge Ulshoeffer, the oldest member of the New York bar, the oldest ex-Assemblyman, and the oldest man who had sat on the bench of any court in this State, died in this city, in his 89th year. . . . Robert Rutherford Morris, a grandson of Lewis Morris, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, died at New Rochelle, N. Y. . . . 9—The Emperors of Russia and Germany meet at Dantzic, Germany. . . . 10—Rain in New York for the first time since August 7. . . . 13—Gen. Burnside died at Providence, Rhode Island, aged 60. . . . 14—Iroquois wins the St. Leger. . . . Captain Breece, a distinguished officer of the United States navy, died in Boston at the age of 60. . . . Lord Airey, an officer of distinction in the English army, died in England, in his 79th year. . . . Rev. Walter H. Bidwell, proprietor of the *Eclectic Magazine*, died at Saratoga, in his 84th year. . . . Henry Stowe Smith, for more than fifty years a clerk in the Parliament office, House of Lords, England, died there in his 75th year. . . . Baron Nothomb, a prominent Belgian politician, died at Brussels, in his 76th year. . . . 19—President Garfield died. . . . 21—President Garfield's body removed from Long Branch to Washington. . . . 22—Henry F. Vail, President of the National Bank of Commerce, of this city, died here in his 69th year. . . . 26—Funeral of President Garfield, at Cleveland, Ohio. . . . 28—Professor James White, one of the most prominent physicians of Buffalo, N. Y., died there at the age of 70. . . . General Eli N. Barnum, early connected with elevated railways in this city, died at Salt Lake city. . . . 30—Daniel Kingsland, long prominent in the affairs of the Academy of Music in this city, died in the 70th year of his age. . . . October 1—Nathan W. Aylwin, the oldest pay clerk in the United States navy, died in Brooklyn, in his 79th year. . . . 2—Mother Theodore Mary, Superioress of the House of Little Sisters of the Poor, houses of which order she established in this city and elsewhere, died at Germantown, Pa., in her 60th year. . . . Monsieur Laborde, an eminent French tenor, for whom Donizetti wrote the famous opera *La Favorita*, died in France. . . . 3—John D. Mairs, Vice-Pres-

ident of the New York Elevated Railway Company, died at Irvington-on-Hudson, aged 54....4—Guiteau indicted by Grand Jury at Washington....Fletcher Urling Harper, of the firm of Harper Bros., died in his 34th year....5—Republican Convention of this State meets at the Academy of Music, New York....Sir John Karslake, a famous English lawyer, died in England, in his 60th year....Rev. Dr. Stewart Robinson, for many years the acknowledged leader of the Presbyterian Church in the South and Southwest, died at Louisville, Ky....6—John G. Floyd, grandson of Wm. Floyd, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, died at Mastic, L. I., in his 76th year....Orson Pratt, the oldest apostle of the Mormon creed, died at Salt Lake City, aged 70...8—James B. Brace, a practical philanthropist of this city, died....Rev. Joseph G. Atwell, rector of St. Phillip's Church in this city, and the first colored man ordained as a deacon of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Kentucky, died in this city, in his 50th year....11—Foxhall won Cesarewitch Stakes....Baron Haymerle, the Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs, died at Vienna of heart disease, aged 53....Dr. Robert S. Newton, President of the Eclectic Medical College, and father of the actresses Kate and Meta Bartlett, died in this city....Florence Chaplin, elder daughter of the Duke of Sutherland, died....F. P. Scholes, for a quarter of a century President of the Broadway Savings Bank, died at the age of 81...Richard M. Staigg, formerly of high reputation as a miniature painter, died at Newport, in his 61st year....12—Dr. J. G. Holland, one of the founders of *Scribner's Monthly*, died in this city, in his 63d year....13—Parnell, the Irish agitator, arrested....14—Guiteau arraigned....Capt. McCrea, of the United States navy, died suddenly, at Yorktown....16—Louis A. Wiltz, the Governor of Louisiana, died at New Orleans, in his 38th year....John McComb, the oldest policeman in England, died at Liverpool, in the 40th year of his age...17—The Centennial celebration begins at Yorktown...Signor Raffaele Monti, one of the most eminent of modern Italian sculptors, died in England, at the age of 63....20—Henry Feerster, the Prince Bishop of Breslau, died at the age of 81....21—Judge Sanford, of the Superior Court of this State, died in his 55th year....Prof. J. G. Bruntshli, an acknowledged authority on International law, died at Carlsruhe...24—E. D. Morgan nominated and confirmed as Secretary of the Treasury....25—Foxhall wins the Cambridgeshire Stakes at Newmarket....27—Chas. J. Folger nominated for Secretary of the Treasury, E. D. Morgan having declined....Dr. John B. Beale, one of the oldest and most respected

citizens of Washington, D. C., died in his 80th year....29—John S. Giles, long connected with the Fire Department of this city, died here, aged 82....31—The Mechanics' National Bank of Newark, N. J., stops payment in consequence of a large defalcation by the cashier....Dr. I. B. Bouilland, who was long in the front rank of French physicians, died at Paris, in his 85th year....November 1—Mr. and Mrs. Nehemiah Perry died at Newark, N. J., the wife five hours after her husband....2—Benjamin Franklin Bache, a great grandson of Benjamin Franklin, and medical director of the United States Navy, died at Brooklyn, in his 81st year....Signor Giovanni Ruffini, an eminent Italian author, died at Rome, Italy, in his 74th year...3—Mme. Patti arrived in New York...8—Samuel T. Skidmore, one of the oldest vestrymen of Trinity parish, New York, died in this city, in his 81st year...9—Two buildings fall in Grand street, New York; several persons killed....Lord Mayor's day in London. the American flag carried in procession....10—Premier Ferry and his colleagues resign, and President Grevy accepts their resignation...13—Mrs. Edwin Booth died in this city....14—Trial of Guiteau begins....Gambetta forms his cabinet...P. A., I. Paulinier, Archbishop of Besancon, France, died...15—Rev. Dr. Henry P. Tappan, the real founder of the University of Michigan, died in Switzerland, in his 77th year...16—James L. Ridgley, for many years a prominent Odd Fellow, died at Baltimore, Md., in his 75th year...18—George Law died in this city, in his 77th year...20—Alex. Randall, one of the most respected citizens of Annapolis, Md., died there, in his 78th year...21—Dr. Robert S. Mackenzie died at Philadelphia, in his 73d year....23—Rudolf Bial, a well-known conductor and composer, died in this city, in his 48th year...John Anderson, a tobacconist of this city, died in Paris, in his 70th year....26—Isaac Bunnell, one of the oldest men in New Jersey, died in Sussex county in that State, in his 93d year...29—Arthur Lefroy, the murderer of Mr. Gold, hanged...Thomas R. Gould, an American sculptor, died at Florence, Italy, at the age of 63...December 1—Cardinal Borromeo died at Rome, Italy, in his 60th year...4—Gen. Kilpatrick, United States Minister to Chili, died at Valparaiso, in his 54th year...5—First issue of the *Mail and Express*...6—Congress meets, and Mr. Kiefer chosen Speaker of the House...7—President Arthur sends his first message to Congress...8—The Ling Theatre at Vienna destroyed by fire, and more than 800 persons in it burned to death...9—Col. John W. Forney, the veteran journalist, died at Philadelphia, in his 65th year....Col.

Henry G. Stebbins died in this city, in his 70th year .. 12—Frederick T. Frelinghuysen nominated and confirmed as Secretary of State.... Daniel P. Ingraham, for thirty-five years a Judge in this city, died in his 81st year.....17—Ex-Judge Henry E. Davies dead....19—Mr. Brewster confirmed as Attorney-General of the United States Siro Delmonico died....By a colliery explosion in England 150 lives are lost....

20—Judge Horace Gray, of Boston, confirmed as Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.... News received of the destruction of the Jeannette and the safety of a portion of her crew....21—Frederick A. Palmer, Auditor of Newark, N. J., confesses to having embezzled \$125,000....24—Dr. Leonard Bacon died in his 78th year27—Nineteen lives lost by the explosion of a steamer on the York River, Va.

(FOREIGN NATIONS.

[PRESENT RULERS, POPULATION, SQUARE MILES, ETC.

STATES, &C.	CAPITALS.	RULERS, &C.	TITLES.	POPUL'TN.	SQ MILES.	RELIGION.
Abyssinia.....	Magdala.....	Johannes II (Kassa)	King.....	3,000,000	158,000	Coptic.
Afghanistan.....	Cabool.....	Shah.....	Shah.....	7,600,000	500,000	Moham'dan.
Anam (Cochin China)	Hue.....	Tu Duc.....	King.....	10,000,000	600,000	Buddhist.
Arabia (Muscat)	Muscat.....	Seyd B. Bin Said.	Imaum.....	1,500,000	175,000	Moham'dan.
Argentine Republic.	Buenos Ayres.	Gen. Roca.....	President.....	1,877,500	868,600	R. Catholic.
Austro-Hungary.....	Vienna.....	Francis Joseph I.	Emperor.....	37,739,407	240,940	R. Catholic.
Baden.....	Carlsruhe.....	Frederick I.....	Grand Duke.....	1,507,000	5,824	R. O. & Prot.
Barbary States.....	Tripoli.....	Ah't Izzet Pasha.	Pasha.....	1,200,000	344,400	Moham'dan.
Bavaria.....	Munich.....	Louis II.....	King.....	5,412,231	29,292	R. Catholic.
Belgium.....	Brussels.....	Leopold II.....	King.....	5,253,821	11,372	R. Catholic.
Beloochistan.....	Kelat.....	Khodadad.....	Khan.....	1,000,000	140,000	Moham'dan.
Bolivia.....	Oruro.....	Nicolas Campero	President.....	2,000,000	520,870	R. Catholic.
Borneo.....	Borneo.....	Abdul Mumein.....	Sultan.....	1,740,000	290,000	Pagan.
Brazil.....	Rio de Janeiro	Dom Pedro II.....	Emperor.....	10,196,328	3,288,000	R. Catholic.
Burmah.....	Mandalay.....	Thebau.....	King.....	3,400,000	192,000	Buddhist.
Cambodia.....	Phnompin.....	Ong S'detch N'd'm	King.....	1,020,000	33,524	Buddhist.
Canada, Dominion of	Ottawa.....	Marquis of Lorne.	Gov. General	3,873,000	3,620,510	Protestant.
Cape Colony.....	Cape Town.....	E. G. R. Robinson	Governor.....	720,984	222,308	Protestant.
China.....	Pekin.....	Kuang Su.....	Emperor.....	425,000,000	4,540,000	Bud & Pagan.
Chili.....	Santiago.....	Anabal Pinto.....	President.....	2,300,000	126,000	R. Catholic.
Colombia.....	Bogota.....	Gen. R. Nunez...	President.....	2,851,858	320,750	R. Catholic.
Corea.....	Kingkitao.....	Zung-Che.....	King.....	8,000,000	90,300	Confuc & Bud.
Costa Rica.....	San Jose.....	Gen. T. Guardia.	President.....	300,000	26,040	R. Catholic.
Dahomey.....	Abomey.....	Adahomzon II.....	King.....	300,000	.....	Fagan.
Denmark.....	Copenhagen.....	Christian IX.....	King.....	1,950,400	15,218	Lutheran.
Ecuador.....	Quito.....	Gende Veintimilla	President.....	1,100,000	248,580	R. Catholic.
Egypt.....	Cairo.....	Tewfik Pasha.....	Khedive.....	5,250,000	212,500	Mahom'dan.
France.....	Paris.....	J. de Greys.....	President.....	36,905,788	204,000	R. Catholic.
Germany.....	Berlin.....	William I.....	Emperor.....	42,727,260	208,441	Protestant.
Gt. Britain & Ireland	London.....	Victoria I.....	Queen.....	33,805,023	121,115	Protestant.
Greece.....	Athens.....	George I.....	King.....	1,457,894	19,353	Greek Ch'rch
Guatemala.....	Guatemala.....	J. Rufino Barrios.	President.....	1,180,000	40,770	R. Catholic.
Hesse.....	Darmstadt.....	Louis IV.....	Grand Duke.....	884,218	2,565	Lutheran.
Hayti.....	P't-au Prince.	Gen. Salomon.....	President.....	708,500	29,828	R. Catholic.
Honduras.....	Comayagua.....	Marco A. Soto.....	President.....	350,000	47,000	R. Catholic.
Italy.....	Rome.....	Humbert I.....	King.....	27,769,475	114,406	R. Catholic.
Japan.....	Tokio.....	Mutsu Hito.....	Mikado.....	33,110,822	155,525	Buddhist.
Liberia.....	Monrovia.....	A. W. Gardner.....	President.....	830,000	60,000	Protestant.
Madagascar.....	Antananarivo	Ranavalona II.....	Queen.....	3,000,000	228,570	Christian.
Mecklen'g Schwerin.	Schwerin.....	Fred'k Francis II.	Grand Duke.....	553,897	5,138	Lutheran.
Mecklenberg Strelitz.	Strelitz.....	Fred'k William I.	Grand Duke.....	95,682	1,131	Lutheran.
Mexico.....	Mexico.....	Gen. M. Gonzalez	President.....	9,158,250	743,820	R. Catholic.
Montenegro.....	Cettigne.....	Nicolas.....	Hospodar.....	110,000	1,710	Greek Ch'rch
Morocco.....	Morocco.....	Muley Hassan.....	Sultan.....	3,750,000	260,000	Moham'dan.
Netherlands.....	Amsterdam.....	William III.....	King.....	3,924,792	12,688	Protestant.
Nicaragua.....	Managua.....	Josquin Favaia.	President.....	250,000	58,170	R. Catholic.
Oldenburg.....	Oldenburg.....	Peter I.....	Grand Duke.....	319,314	2,470	Lutheran.
Orange Free States.	Bloemfontein.	J. H. Brand.....	President.....	50,000	42,470	Protestant.
Paraguay.....	Asuncion.....	Gen. Caballero...	President.....	300,000	55,700	R. Catholic.
Persia.....	Teheran.....	Nassar-ed-Din.....	Shah.....	5,000,000	650,000	Moham'dan.
Peru.....	Lima.....	Dom Luis I.....	President.....	3,374,000	503,380	R. Catholic.
Portugal.....	Lisbon.....	William I.....	King.....	4,307,882	35,612	R. Catholic.
Prussia.....	Berlin.....	William I.....	King.....	25,748,404	137,566	Protestant.
Roumania.....	Bucharest.....	Karl I.....	Domnu.....	5,370,000	49,262	Greek Ch'rch
Russia.....	St. Petersburg	Alexander III.....	Emperor.....	85,685,945	8,325,393	Greek Ch'rch
Saxe-Coburg & Gotha.	Gotha & C'burg	Ernst II.....	Duke.....	182,509	760	Lutheran.
Saxe-Meiningen.....	Meiningen.....	George II.....	Duke.....	194,494	933	Lutheran.
Saxe-Weimar.....	Weimar.....	Charles Alex'nder	Grand Duke.....	292,432	1,421	Lutheran.
Saxony.....	Dresden.....	Albert I.....	King.....	6,302,586	5,388	Luth. & R. O.
Sandwich Islands.	Honolulu.....	David Kalakaua.	King.....	2,700,000	7,028	Protestant.
San Domingo.....	San Domingo.	Pere M. Marino.....	President.....	150,000	20,595	R. Catholic.
San Salvador.....	San Salvador.	Rafael Zaldivar.	President.....	600,000	7,335	R. Catholic.
Serbia.....	Belgrade.....	Mil'Obrenovic IV	Hospodar.....	1,720,000	18,787	Greek Ch'rch
Siam.....	Bangkok.....	P. S. Paraminthra	First King.....	5,700,000	339,000	Buddhist.
Spain.....	Madrid.....	Alfonso XII.....	King.....	13,202,000	320,975	R. Catholic.
Sweden & Norway.	Stockholm.....	Oscar II.....	King.....	6,302,305	293,260	Lutheran.
Switzerland.....	Berne.....	Dr. E. Welt.....	President.....	2,778,035	15,991	Prot. & R. C.
Turkey.....	Constantinopl.	Abdul Hamid II.	Sultan.....	28,165,000	1,742,874	Moham'dan.
Tunis.....	Tunis.....	S. Moh El-Sadak.	Bey.....	1,500,000	45,716	Moham'dan.
United States.....	Washington.....	Chester A. Arthur	President.....	50,155,783	3,603,844	Christian.
Uruguay.....	Monte Video.	Don F. A. Vidal.	President.....	410,000	73,538	R. Catholic.
Venezuela.....	Caracas.....	Gen. A. G. Blanco	President.....	1,784,194	403,276	R. Catholic.
Wurtemberg.....	Stuttgart.....	Charles I.....	King.....	1,815,057	7,531	Lutheran.
Zanzibar.....	Zanzibar.....	Seyd B. Bin Said.	Sultan.....	150,000	625	Moham'dan.

* With its Colonies.

COMMERCE WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

THE United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and its dependencies and Colonies, has always been our largest customer for our productions, and was for many years our largest creditor also, sending us her manufactured goods and receiving in return our raw materials in such quantities as she required for home or foreign consumption, and thus having almost always a balance of trade against us, which we were obliged to pay in coin.

Of late years, the balance has been the other way, and a large portion of our bonded debt, held by foreigners, has been paid from this surplus.

It will be interesting and instructive to review this commerce for the 89 years of which we have record of it. In 1790, we imported from Great Britain, merchandise of the value of \$13,563,044, and exported to her and her dependencies, merchandise valued at \$6,888,478, our exports thus being almost exactly one-half of our imports. Our total imports in 1790, were \$23,000,000, and our total exports \$20,205,156. Our total imports in 1878, were \$466,872,846, and our total exports \$722,811,815. In 1878, our imports of merchandise from the British Empire, were \$157,244,953, and our exports of merchandise to the countries comprising that Empire, were \$452,032,886.

The imports and exports of specie and bullion, which were about equal, are excluded in both cases. In other words, our imports are about 12 times as large as they were in 1790, and our exports 65½ times as large. It will be interesting to notice some of the items which made up our early exports to Great Britain, and to compare them with the exports at the present time. In this way we can ascertain, in part, what have been our principal productions, for, as a general rule, a nation exports only those things of which it has a surplus, after supplying its own wants. In rare instances, it has not facilities for working up its raw material to advantage, and exports it, receiving back that material in a manufactured form. This was the case with our cotton, to some extent, for many years, and also with our ores of copper, zinc, &c., and the demand was so great abroad for some of our fruits, that the entire crop was exported. The following table gives our principal articles of export to Great Britain, in 1790. Some of these were goods imported and re-exported by us:

EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES TO GREAT BRITAIN DURING THE FISCAL YEAR
ENDED SEPT. 30, 1790.

	Quantity.	Value.
Tobacco, hogsheads.....	73,708	\$2,754,493
Cotton, raw, bales.....	1,403	47,428
Ashes, pot and pearl, tons.....	7,679	747,079
Flax-seed, cakes.....	36,917	219,924
Wheat, bushels.....	292,042	355,361
Corn, bushels.....	98,407	56,205
Flour, barrels.....	104,880	676,274
Meal, barrels.....	1,401	5,435
Rice, tierces.....	36,930	773,852
Beef and pork, Barrels.....	154	898
Bread, barrels.....	201	610
Butter, firkins.....	384	2,310
Honey, firkins.....	151	906
Tallow, pounds.....	156,708	17,211
Oil, whale, barrels.....	1,738	21,048
Oil, sperm, barrels.....	3,840	60,000
Tar, barrels.....	71,077	105,510
Turpentine, barrels.....	27,800	71,240
Pitch, barrels.....	7,000	13,920
Seeds and roots.....	...	1,242
Staves and heading.....	...	177,968

	Quantity.	Value.
Lumber.....	...	\$35,204
Timber, scantlings, shingles, &c.....	...	27,402
Leather, pounds.....	8,650	2,316
Snuff, pounds.....	4,100	1,394
Wax, pounds.....	87,294	21,852
Deer-skins.....	...	25,642
Furs.....	...	35,899
Ginseng, casks.....	529	32,424
Pig-iron, tons.....	3,258	78,671
Bar-iron, tons.....	40	2,911
Indigo, pounds.....	532,542	473,830
Logwood, tons.....	216	3,019
Lignum vitæ, tons.....	75	750
Mahogany.....	...	16,724
Wines, pipes.....	45	4,425
Merchandise.....	...	8,041
Unenumerated.....	...	10,330
Total.....	...	\$6,888,978

The indigo, dye, and cabinet woods and wines were of foreign production, as was also, without doubt, the bar-iron and a large quantity of pig-iron. It will be observed that the great Southern staple, tobacco, soon to yield the supremacy to cotton, was of the value of \$2,750,000, or 40 per cent. of the whole export.

We should notice, also, that cotton, before the invention of the cotton gins, was but a very small item, its value being only \$47,428, nearly \$34 per bale, though the bales at this time weighed only 150 pounds. The exports of cereals, wheat, corn, flour and meal, were about \$1,092,000, a small amount as compared with our present export, but almost one-sixth of the whole export to Great Britain at that time.

The amount of provisions exported is very trifling, in marked contrast with our present immense export. There was no marked increase in the export of cotton until 1796, when 5,628,176 pounds were sent to Great Britain, valued at about \$1,407,000. Seven years later, the export to that country was 27,760,574 pounds, worth \$6,107,326, or almost as much as the entire exports to that country 13 years before. The same year (1803), 50,274 hogsheads of tobacco, worth \$4,524,660, were exported to England. These two items making more than five-eighths of the whole export. From this time till 1860, there was a steady increase in each decade, of the cotton export. In 1860, though the price of cotton had fallen to 10 or 12 cents a pound, the export of it to Great Britain and its dependencies, amounted to \$134,929,000, while the total exports to that country, amounted to \$168,960,000, only \$34,000,000 being for all other articles. In 1866, the price of cotton being high, our cotton exports to the British Empire amounted to \$218,772,000, against \$287,516,000 of our total exports to that Empire. During the 14 years since 1866, our exports of cotton to the British Empire, have aggregated \$1,445,064,000, an annual average of \$120,442,000, against \$3,445,037,000 of exports of all kinds of merchandise to that Empire, or an annual average of \$287,089,083; cotton being nearly 42 per cent. of the average exports. The following table gives the aggregate by decades, of imports and exports, and of exports of cotton to the British Empire, for 60 years:

Periods.	Imports.	Exports.	Exports of Cotton.
1821-30....	\$290,831,000	\$242,482,000	\$185,397,000
1831-40....	475,194,000	462,146,000	378,185,000
1841-50....	464,358,000	570,651,000	378,576,000
1851-60....	1,166,322,000	1,193,350,000	840,436,000
1861-70....	1,343,702,000	1,748,307,000	799,810,000
1871-80....	1,820,966,272	3,484,812,753	1,375,847,593
Total for 60 years..	\$5,561,373,272	\$7,701,748,753	\$3,958,251,593
Annual average....	92,689,555	128,362,479	65,970,860

Our trade with the United Kingdom during the last 60 years aggregates, in round numbers, \$5,561,000,000 in imports, and \$7,702,000,000 in exports, an excess of exports over imports of \$2,141,000,000, which has been used in paying balances to creditor nations.

It was not, however, till 1847, that our exports to the United Kingdom, began, as a rule, to exceed our imports. Since that date there has been but six years out of

31, in which we imported more merchandise from Great Britain than we sent her; these years were 1850, 1852, 1853, 1854 and 1855, and 1864, and as we have said, the excess of our exports in the 60 years since 1820, amounts to \$2,141,000,000.

Let us now give a list of our principal exports to the British Empire in 1879, by way of comparison with those of 1790, on a preceding page.

PRINCIPAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS TO THE BRITISH EMPIRE IN 1879.

	Values.		Values.
Agricultural Implements and Machines.....	\$1,620,299	Musical Instruments.....	593,951
Bones, Bone-black, &c.....	101,717	Naval Stores.....	994,951
Books, &c.....	442,165	Oil Cake.....	4,386,294
Breadstuffs.....	126,321,832	Oils, animal and vegetable.....	2,601,970
Brooms, Brushes, and Candles.....	127,018	Oils, mineral.....	7,193,880
Carriages, Carts, and Railroad Cars.....	870,157	Paints and Paintings.....	176,651
Clocks.....	636,724	Paper, &c.....	380,346
Coal.....	1,672,161	Perfumery.....	97,591
Copper.....	252,267	Provisions.....	80,122,712
Cotton, raw.....	90,602,290	Quicksilver.....	999,464
Cotton, manufactured.....	3,975,688	Refined Sugar and Molasses.....	5,788,911
Distilled Spirits.....	471,366	Rubber Goods.....	127,362
Drugs and Chemicals.....	548,584	Scales and Balances.....	105,407
Fruit.....	1,406,183	Seeds.....	1,759,392
Fur and Fur Skins.....	2,755,708	Sewing Machines.....	516,444
Glass.....	375,439	Soap.....	119,583
Hair.....	238,913	Spirits of Turpentine.....	1,325,721
Hats and Caps.....	218,007	Starch.....	154,289
Hemp, and manufactures of.....	755,789	Tallow.....	3,260,480
Hides and Skins.....	642,981	Tobacco, manuf'd and unmanuf'd....	10,961,214
Hops.....	690,620	Watches.....	73,901
Iron and manufactures of Iron.....	5,221,697	Wearing apparel.....	277,021
Steel and manufactures of Steel.....	5,081,881	Wood, Timber and manuf's of Wood..	6,684,624
Leather and manufactures of Leather.....	9,788,111	Wool and manufactures of.....	252,433
Living Animals of all kinds.....	957,728	Articles not enumerated.....	2,026,738
Manures.....	470,044		
Marble, &c.....		Total exports.....	\$400,296,661

A comparison of these two lists will show that while the exports of most of the articles which then were staples, have increased enormously, a few have dropped out entirely. We do not export now, pot and pearl ashes, flax-seed, rice, wax, (nor till the present year, honey,) whale and sperm oils, and very small amounts of seeds and roots, ginseng, or indigo, logwood, lignum vite, or mahogany. We do export some wines, but they are of our own manufacture.

Tobacco, cotton, breadstuffs, provisions, tallow, furs, and naval stores were sent to England in 1879 to the amount of nearly 328 millions of dollars; while mineral oils, which were unknown in 1790; wood in manufactured forms, oil cake, living animals, leather and its manufactures, iron and steel and their manufactures, refined sugar and molasses, hops, agricultural implements, sewing machines, musical instruments, clocks, carriages and railroad cars, manufactured cotton goods, coal and hemp, are among the new articles which figure most largely in our exports, even to Great Britain, after the great staples.

A considerable portion of these new exports are the result directly and indirectly, of our Centennial Exposition here, and that of Paris in 1878; and if we are careful to encourage our agriculture and our manufactures, and to make known our products to the world, it is not too much to hope that before the dawn of the twentieth century, we shall be the leading commercial nation of the world, and New York will be, what London has been for so many years, the financial Capital of the world.

BRITISH AMERICA.

The territory claimed by Great Britain in North America, includes all that portion of the continent lying north of the northern boundary of the United States, except the territory of Alaska.

Its sub-divisions are :

THE DOMINION OF CANADA, THE ISLAND OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

NEWFOUNDLAND, though not a province of the Dominion of Canada, is partially in accord with it, and may be treated under the same general head. The LABRADOR and HUDSON'S BAY REGION are Territories, occupied at wide intervals, by trading posts or forts, and under the Government of the Dominion.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA

consists of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec—formerly Canada East and Canada West, or Upper and Lower Canada—Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, British Columbia, and Prince Edward Island. The North-western Territories are controlled by the Dominion, but not represented in its Parliament. These Provinces were united under one Government, by the Act of Imperial Parliament, passed in March, 1867, and which took effect July 1, of the same year.

The seat of Government of the Dominion is at OTTAWA.

The Executive Officers of the Dominion Government are a Governor-General and Privy Council of thirteen members, who also constitute the Cabinet of the Governor-General. The present Governor-General, who is the direct representative of the Queen, and answers to the Viceroy of India, though with somewhat more restricted powers, is most Hon. JOHN DOUGLAS CAMPBELL, MARQUIS OF LOBNE, K. T. G. C. M. G., born in 1845, and married in 1871 to the PRINCESS LOUISE CAROLINE ALBERTA, fourth daughter of Queen Victoria. The Marquis was appointed Governor-General July 28, 1878, and arrived in the Dominion with the Princess, on the 23d of November, 1878.

His salary is £10,000 (\$50,000) per annum, and a residence.

His civil establishment or personal Staff consists of :

Military Secretary—Col. F. De Winton, R. A.

Controller—Hon. W. Baco.

Aides de Camp—Capt. V. Chater, 91st Foot; Lt. Hon. C. Harbord, Scots Fusilier Guards.

Dominion Aides de Camp—Lt.-Col. Hewitt Bernard, C. M. G.; Capt. G. R. Layton.

Commander of the Forces—Gen. Sir P. L. McDougall, K. C. M. G.

Assistant Adjutant and Q. M.-General—Lt.-Col. A. S. Cameron, V. C.

Aides de Camp—Lieut. J. C. Barker, R. E.; Lieut. F. T. Miles.

Commanding the Militia—Maj. Gen. R. G. A. Luard.

Deputy Governor—Hon. Sir W. B. Richards, Ex Chief Justice of Canada.

THE QUEEN'S PRIVY COUNCIL

for the Dominion, are :

Premier and Minister of the Interior—Sir John A. Macdonald, K. C. B. D. C. L. (Oxon.), Q. C.

Finance Minister—Sir S. L. Tilley, K. C. M. G., C. B.

Minister of Public Works—Hon. H. L. Langevin, C. B.

Rail and Canals—Hon. Sir C. Tupper, K. C. M. G., C. B.

Minister of Agriculture and Statistics—Hon. John H. Pope.

Minister of Justice—Hon. J. McDonald, Q. C.

Postmaster-General—Hon. John O'Connor, Q. C.

Minister of Militia—Sir A. Campbell, K. C. M. G.

Secretary of State—Hon. J. C. Aikins.

Secretary of Marine and Fisheries—Hon. J. C. Pope.

Minister of Customs—Hon. Mackenzie Bowell.

Minister of Inland Revenue—Hon. A. Caron.

*The members of the Council (except the Premier) receive salaries of £1,446 (\$7,200) per annum. The Premier's salary is £1,643 (\$8,215).

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and Court of Exchequer for the Dominion—Hon. William J. Ritchie.

Puisne Judges—Hons. S. H. Strong, T. Fournier, W. A. Henry, Henri E. Tachereau, and J. W. Gwynne.

The Chief Justice receives an annual salary of £1,646 (\$8,230), and the Puisne Judges £1,440 (\$7,200) each.

THE DOMINION SENATE, according to the Constitution, consists of 77 members, viz: 24 each for Ontario and Quebec, and 24 for the three Maritime Provinces; 2 for Manitoba and 3 for British Columbia. Provision is also made for the representation of Newfoundland when it shall come into the Dominion. The Northwest Territories have no representatives or delegates in the Parliament. The members of the Senate are nominated for life by summons of the Governor-General, under the Great Seal of Canada. Each Senator must be 30 years of age, a born or naturalized subject, and possessed of property, real or personal, of the value of \$4,000, in the Province for which he is appointed. The Speaker of the Senate has a salary of \$4,000 per annum. Each member of the Senate receives \$10 a day for attendance on the sessions up to 100 days, but nothing beyond. They are also allowed 10 cents a mile for traveling expenses. There are at present the full number of Senators, whose names and residences are as follows:

Hon. John Hamilton	Kingston	Hon. A. Macfarlane	Wallace, N. S.
Benjamin Seymour	Port Hope	Frank Smith	Toronto
Walter H. Dickson	Niagara	Robert Read	Belleville
Alexander Campbell	Toronto	M. A. Girard	St. Boniface, Manitoba
David Christie	Paris	J. Sutherland	Keldonan
James Cox Atkins	Toronto	R. W. W. Carrall	Barkerville, Brit. Col.
David Reesor	Markham	C. F. Cornwall	Ashcroft
Eljah Leonard	London	W. J. McDonald	Victoria
William McMaster	Toronto	H. A. N. Kaulbach	Lunenburg
John Simpson	Bowmanville	M. H. Cochrane	Compton
James Skead	Ottawa	William Muirhead	Chatham, N. B.
David L. Macpherson	Toronto	Alexander Vidal	Sarnia
Billa Flint	Belleville	Eugene Clinic	Quebec
George W. Allen	Toronto	George Alexander	Woodstock
Jaques O. Bureau	Montreal	J. H. Bellerose	St. Vincent de Paul
John Hamilton	Hawkesbury	D. Montgomery	Park Corner
Charles Cornier	Plessisville	R. P. Haythorne	Charlottetown
David E. Price	Quebec	T. H. Haviland	"
L. Dumouchel	Longueuil	George W. Howlan	Alberton
J. F. Armand	Riviere des Prairies	P. X. A. Trudel	Montreal
William H. Chaffers	St. Cesaire	George A. Brown	Toronto
Jean B. Guevremont	Sorel	R. W. Scott	Ottawa
James Ferrier	Montreal	E. G. Penny	Montreal
Thomas Ryan	"	Pierre Halliargeon	Quebec
T. D. Archibald	Sydney, Cape Breton	A. H. Paquet	St. Cuthbert
Robert B. Dickey	Amherst	Hector Fabre	Quebec
John Bourinot	Sydney	G. G. Stevens	Waterloo
William Miller	Aricbat	Christian H. Pozer	Beauce
A. E. Botsford	Westcock, Wind	J. D. Sewin	St. John, N. B.
William H. Odell	Fredericton	Adam Hope	Hamilton
David Wark	"	L. G. Power	Halifax
John Ferguson	Bathurst, New Brunswick	E. P. Grant	Pictou, N. S.
B. D. Wilnot	Belmont, Sunbury	C. A. P. Pelletier	Quebec
A. R. McClellan	Hopewell, Albion Co.	Joseph Rosaire	Thibadeaux, Montreal
J. C. Chapais	St. Denis, Kam.	William H. Brone	Prescott
James R. Benson	St. Catherine's	C. E. B. de Boucherville	Boucherville
John Glasier	Sunbury, N. B.	Harcourt B. Bull	Hamilton
James Dever	St. John, N. B.	William J. Almoa	Halifax
A. W. McLellan	Londonderry		

Hon. David Christie is Speaker of the Senate, and Robert Lemoine, Clerk of the Parliament.

The House of Commons, or Representative House of the Canadian Parliament, is elected by the people for five years, at the rate of one representative for every 17,000 souls. On the basis of the Census of 1871, it consists of 206 members, viz: 88 for the Province of Ontario, 65 for Quebec, 21 for Nova Scotia, 16 for New Brunswick, 4 for Manitoba, 6 for British Columbia, and 6 for Prince Edward's Island. The constituencies vary in the different Provinces. In Ontario and Quebec, a vote is given to every male subject being the owner, or occupier, or tenant, or real property of the assessed value of \$300, or of the yearly value of \$30, if within cities and towns, or of the assessed value of \$200, or the yearly value of \$20, if not in towns. In New Brunswick a vote is given to every male subject of the age of 21 years, assessed in respect of real estate to the amount of \$100, or of personal property, or personal and real, amounting together to \$400, or \$400 annual income. In Nova Scotia, the franchise is with all subjects, of the age of 21 years, assessed in respect of real estate to the value of \$150, or in respect of personal estate, or real and personal together, to the value of \$400. Voting in Quebec, Ontario, Nova Scotia, Manitoba, British Columbia, and Prince Edward's Island, is open, or *viva voce*, but in New Brunswick, votes are taken by ballot. The Speaker of the House of Commons has a salary of \$4,000 per annum, and each member \$10 per day up to the end of 30 days, and for a session lasting longer than this period, the sum of \$1,000 with, in every case, 10 cents per mile for traveling expenses. Eight dollars per day is deducted for every day's absence of a member during the session, unless the absence is caused by illness.

The Dominion Parliament answers to the Congress of the United States, and its legislation concerns solely the National or Dominion affairs. Each of the seven Provinces has its own Lieutenant-Governor and Executive Council. Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia have only a House of Assembly in addition for legislative action; but Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward's Island have each a Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly. The Executive Council and Provincial Cabinet of Ontario consists of six members, viz: An Attorney-General, Treasurer, Commissioner of Crown Lands, Commissioner of Public Works, Minister of Education, and Provincial Secretary. The House of Assembly has 82 members. Hon. J. B. Robinson, of Toronto, is Lieutenant-Governor. The Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec is Hon. Theodore Robitaille. There is an Executive Council of 7 members, viz: Premier and Minister of Agriculture and Public Works, Commissioner of Crown Lands, Treasurer, Provincial Secretary and Registrar, Speaker of Legislative Council, Attorney-General and Solicitor-General. The Legislative Council consists of 24 members, and the Legislative Assembly of 65 members. The Seat of Government is Quebec.

Hon. R. D. Wilmot is Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of New Brunswick. The Executive Council consists of 9 members, a President, Attorney-General, Provincial Secretary, Surveyor-General, Chief-Commissioner of Board of Works, and four members without other office. The Legislative Council consists of 17 members, and the House of Assembly of 41 members. The Seat of Government is Fredericton. The Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Nova Scotia is Hon. Adams George Archibald, C. M. G. There are 9 members of the Executive Council (besides 8 retired members who may participate in its deliberations), viz: Treasurer, Attorney-General, Provincial Secretary, Commissioner of Public Works and Mines, Commissioner of Crown Lands, and four members without other office. The Legislative Council consists of 19 members, and the House of Assembly of 38. The Seat of Government is Halifax.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward's Island is Hon. T. H. Haviland. The Executive Council consists of 9 members, namely: Attorney-General, Minister of Public Works, Provincial Secretary and Treasurer, and six members without office. The Legislative Council has 13 members, and the House of Assembly 30 members. The Seat of Government is Charlottetown.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Manitoba, is Hon. Joseph Edward Cauchon. The Executive Council has 5 members, Provincial Treasurer, who is also Premier, Provincial Secretary and Attorney-General, and Minister of Public Works. The Legislative Assembly has 24 members. The Seat of Government is Fort Garry.

The Province of British Columbia has Hon. Albert N. Richards, Q. C., for its Lieutenant-Governor. Its Executive Council consists of 5 members, viz: The Attorney-General and Provincial Secretary, the Minister of Finance and Agriculture, and the Chief Commissioner of Land and Works. The Legislative Assembly has 25 members. Victoria, Vancouver's Island, is the Seat of Government.

The North-west Territories are so far organized as to have a Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. David Laird, and an Executive Council of 5 members, which includes the two Stipendiary Magistrates, and the Commissioner of Police. The Seat of Government is at Battleford.

JUDICIARY OF THE DOMINION.—The Dominion has only two Courts. The Supreme Court, or High Court of Appeal, composed of a Chief Justice and five Puisne Judges, viz: Hon. William Buell Richards, Chief Justice; Hon. William Johnston Ritchie, Hon. Samuel Henry Strong, Hon. Jean Thomas Taschereau, Hon. Telesphore Fournier, and Hon. William Alexander Henry, Puisne Judges. R. Casselles, Jr., is the Registrar of the Court—this Court has appellate, civil and criminal jurisdiction within and throughout the Dominion of Canada. It holds, annually, two sessions, in January and June, at Ottawa, at which place the Judges reside. The Exchequer Court, presided over by the same Judges, possesses concurrent original jurisdiction in the Dominion, in all cases in which it is sought to enforce any law relating to the revenue, and exclusive original jurisdiction in all cases in which demand is made, or relief sought, in respect of any matter which might, in England, be the subject of a suit or action in the Court of Exchequer, on its revenue side, against the Crown or an officer of the Crown. In each of the Provinces, there are Provincial Courts of Appeal, of Queen's Bench, of Common Pleas, Chancery, County and Division Courts, more or less numerous, according to the population and necessities of the Provinces.

AREA AND POPULATION.—The area of the seven Provinces of the Dominion, and of the outlying colony of Newfoundland, and their population, in 1871, were as follows:

The new district of Keewatin, formed out of the Northwest Territory and comprising the region east of Manitoba and Lake Winnipeg to the boundaries of Ontario, has about 500,000 square miles, of which only 30,000 are fit for culture. It has about 10,000 inhabitants, mostly Indians. The Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba is *ex-officio* Governor.

PROVINCES.	AREA, ENGLISH SQ. MILES.	POPULATION 1876-1880.		
		MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Ontario	106,935	828,590	792,261	1,620,851
Quebec	198,355	595,041	595,475	1,190,516
Nova Scotia and Cape Breton Island	21,731	193,792	194,008	387,800
New Brunswick	27,322	145,888	136,706	282,594
Manitoba	13,923			35,000
British Columbia	213,000			50,000
Prince Edward's Island	2,173	47,121	46,900	94,021
Newfoundland	40,200	75,547	70,989	146,536
Northwest Territories	1,900,000			35,000
Keewatin	500,000			10,000
Totals	3,018,649			3,871,171

* The Blue Books of the Dominion claim for the entire area 3,530,510 square miles; but this probably includes the water area.

The population of the Dominion has increased with considerable rapidity since 1871. At 4,658,000 immigrants had arrived in the Dominion up to the close of 1876, of whom 210,000 are known to have actually settled in the Provinces—this is exclusive of the natural increase, as well as of persons who have migrated from the United States to Canada. Since that date the influx from Europe has been larger than in the previous years, though more have crossed the border into the United States than have come from thence into the Dominion.

The finances of the Dominion of Canada have not been for some years past in a prosperous condition, though there are some indications of improvement. The public debt of the Dominion, July 1, 1879, was £82,607,549 (\$163,087,745); about \$100,000,000 of this debt was payable in England.

In proportion to her population, this debt was as great as that of the United States, and, in proportion to the wealth of the two countries, considerably larger. Since 1877, however, while the aggregate amount of the Canadian debt may have slightly increased, her means for paying it have largely increased also, and her relative financial position is better than it was at that time.

The public revenue of the Dominion for the year ending June 30, 1879, was £4,026,858 (\$22,134,290), and its expenditures £5,025,077 (\$25,125,335), showing a deficiency of \$1,500,000. The extravagance and wastefulness of former Administrations is not likely to be repeated at present, though, in 1880, the Dominion somewhat increased its prospective indebtedness by promised subsidies to the Canadian Pacific Railway.

In the year ending June 30, 1879, the total imports into Canada were £16,802,301 (\$84,011,005), and the total exports were £14,691,180 (\$73,455,900), showing an excess of imports of \$10,555,105. The imports from Great Britain into the Dominion in 1878-79 were £6,118,862 (\$30,594,310), and the total exports to Great Britain, £10,445,694 (\$52,228,470).

The Trade with the United States was also very large, the commodities imported from the United States being of the value of \$30,843,702, and the exports from the Dominion to the United States, \$26,183,554.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

The following table gives the exports and imports, from all countries, and those from Great Britain and the United States, for the years 1875-76-77-78-79:

YEARS.	Great Britain.		United States.		Total Commerce.		Am't to other Countries.	
	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.
Jun. 30, 1875	\$18,070,615	\$18,070,615	\$32,763,870	\$50,805,820	\$77,586,079	\$123,070,283	\$3,650,936	\$1,537,898
" 1876	51,925,525	34,513,615	30,030,607	51,183,506	88,066,435	98,210,810	6,412,393	13,513,725
" 1877	55,930,975	37,922,400	25,933,467	51,023,461	75,875,393	94,721,180	4,878,519	4,878,519
" 1878	45,917,393	37,252,769	27,971,193	49,631,700	79,323,667	93,081,789	8,305,869	5,948,384
" 1879	52,228,470	30,594,310	26,133,554	30,843,702	73,455,000	84,011,005		

TONNAGE OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF VESSELS AND NUMBER OF TONS ON THE REGISTRY BOOKS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA ON DECEMBER 31, 1874-75-76-77-78.

PROVINCES.	1874.		1875.		1876.		1877.		1878.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
New Brunswick	1,144	294,741	1,183	807,926	1,154	824,513	1,133	829,457	1,247	884,989
Nova Scotia	2,787	479,669	2,766	505,144	2,869	529,252	2,961	541,679	3,342	621,863
Quebec	1,887	218,946	1,881	222,965	1,902	225,502	1,951	245,999	2,070	278,110
Ontario	815	118,008	825	114,990	889	128,947	926	131,791	997	187,472
Prince Ed. Island	812	48,888	825	50,677	1,188	50,692	842	55,547	473	90,079
British Columbia	35	3,611	40	8,685	40	8,809	43	8,809	51	4,404
Manitoba			2	178	2	178	6	178	16	1,011
Total	6,980	1,158,868	6,942	1,205,565	7,194	1,260,893	7,862	1,310,760	8,196	1,517,276

The new census will be taken the present year (1881). It is believed that the total population of British North America considerably exceeds 4,000,000.

POSTAL FACILITIES AND POST-OFFICES.—There were, June 30, 1879, in the Dominion, 5,376 post-offices. The uniform rate of postage, of three cents, has been established all over the Dominion. The number of letters and postal cards sent through the post-office during the year 1875, was 34,510,000; the number of newspapers, 23,500,000. There are in all the principal cities and towns of Ontario and Quebec, Post-Office Savings Banks, in which any person may leave a deposit account, and may deposit any sum yearly, from \$1 to \$300, the Dominion paying interest at the rate of 4 per cent., compounded annually. Depositors may make their deposits in any P. O. Savings Bank, and on their removal, may continue at any other, and draw the entire amount of deposit from the P. O. Savings Bank nearest them, by applying to the Postmaster-General at Ottawa. The Post-Office revenues in 1878 were \$1,207,790.15.

BANKS.—There were, on the 1st of Jan., 1879, 289 banks and branches in the Dominion, and their condition was as follows:

Total Authorized Capital \$63,966,666, of which \$59,826,558 had been subscribed, and \$58,098,997 paid up. The amount of their circulation was \$19,186,300, of their deposits, \$64,857,502; their total liabilities \$87,181,540; of their assets, \$5,079,806, or about 9 per cent. of their capital, was in specie, and \$28,684,776 was immediately available, while their total assets amounted to \$160,505,953, or almost twice their liabilities.

FIRE INSURANCE.—The following are the Statistics of Fire Insurance Companies doing business in Canada, January 1, 1876.

	Net Cash Prem.	Am't of Policies written within the year.	Am't at Risk at date.	Losses paid.
Canadian Companies.....	\$1,646,654	\$168,896,111	\$190,284,543	\$1,092,306
British Companies.....	1,683,715	166,953,268	154,885,931	1,299,612
American Companies.....	264,395	17,357,605	19,300,555	181,713

FISHERIES OF THE DOMINION.—The Fisheries form a very important portion of the industry and wealth of the Dominion of Canada. At the close of 1876, the following were the official statistics of their yield and value:

Nova Scotia.....	\$6,131,599 54
New Brunswick.....	2,395,799 59
Quebec.....	2,554,395 36
Ontario.....	348,122 00
British Columbia, Manitoba and North Western Territories.....	925,766 98
Newfoundland and Labrador (exports only).....	3,193,594 00
Prince Edward's Island.....	840,344 24
	\$16,399,725 81

This total is, doubtless, far below the truth, as many items are not recorded—such as the some consumption of Newfoundland and Labrador, the yield and value of the rivers, smaller lakes and streams of the interior, etc.

EDUCATION.—The School systems of Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick, are quite efficient and furnish primary instruction which compares very favorably with that of many of the States of the American Union. Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island and Newfoundland are less complete and effective, while those of British Columbia and Manitoba are as yet in an unorganized condition.

Higher education is very liberally provided for. There are seven universities, and fifteen Colleges, (some of them affiliated with the universities) in the Dominion, and a large number of Collegiate Institutes, Female Colleges, Young Ladies' Seminaries, &c., &c. Most of the Universities have faculties of Theology, Law and Medicine, and several of them Scientific Schools also, presided over by eminent scientists. There are two Normal Schools and a model Training School in the Province of Ontario, and three Normal Schools in the Province of Quebec. There are also similar schools in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. There are County High Schools in Ontario, and to some extent in Quebec and New Brunswick. At the close of the year 1878, there were in the Province of Ontario 5,098 educational institutions of all kinds, with 500,489 pupils, and \$3,902,974 was expended annually in their support. Of these, 4,990 were public schools, with 489,015 pupils.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.—The Roman Catholics are the most numerous religious denomination, its adherents numbering, in 1871, 1,492,029; eighty-five per cent. of these were, however, in the Province of Quebec, and they had a plurality also in New Brunswick. In Ontario the Presbyterians were most numerous, while the Methodists and the Anglican Church were not far behind. The Baptists are next in numbers to these three denominations, and there are also some Lutherans, Congregationalists, and a small number of several minor denominations.

NATIONAL DEBTS OF THE WORLD IN 1860, 1870 AND 1880.

NATIONS.	POPULATION, ABOUT 1880.	NATIONAL DEBT IN 1860.	NATIONAL DEBT IN 1870.	NATIONAL DEBT IN 1880.	AMOUNT OF DEBT PER CAPITA IN 1880.
France.....	38,208,860	\$1,854,136,570	\$2,777,522,000	\$3,829,982,399	101.00
Great Britain.....	35,250,000	3,893,200,000	3,893,467,000	8,766,671,000	107.00
Russia.....	73,563,118	1,124,161,500	1,070,630,000	3,318,953,000	45.12
Spain.....	16,628,389	626,982,000	1,386,962,500	2,679,245,000	155.16
Italy.....	28,969,620	437,985,000	1,900,000,000	2,540,313,000	87.69
United States.....	50,155,753	64,842,288	2,480,672,428	2,120,415,371†	42.28
Austria-Hungary.....	38,860,000	1,113,093,500	1,664,610,000	1,881,115,340	48.67
Turkey.....	26,500,000	160,594,500	603,446,000	1,376,486,510	53.98
Portugal.....	4,745,124	136,262,000	291,990,000	457,451,000	96.40
Australia.....	2,850,000	.....	180,060,500	442,861,500	155.39
Holland.....	4,060,578	442,860,500	869,864,000	889,320,000	95.89
Canada.....	4,350,000	.....	82,730,500	175,191,000	40.27
Roumania.....	5,876,000	.....	63,040,000	118,742,600	22.09
Sweden-Norway.....	6,456,153	.....	29,199,000	97,330,000	15.07
Greece.....	2,067,775	38,932,000	60,400,000	94,361,435	45.63
German Empire*.....	45,194,177	494,436,400	720,242,000	70,211,110	1.55
Denmark.....	1,976,900	63,264,500	63,264,500	48,666,000	24.62

* The indebtedness of the German Empire is only that of the Imperial Government. The debts of the different German States aggregate about \$1,100,000,000.

† It should be noticed that our national debt is rapidly diminishing, being now over 300 millions less than in January, 1880, while most of the debts of other nations are increasing. The heaviest debt, in proportion to population, is that of the Australian Colonies. The heaviest of a single State is that of Spain. But there must be taken into the account, also, the wealth of a nation, and its ability to bear a heavy burden without being crushed by it. The debt of France is actually larger than that of any other nation, though not larger, per capita; but there is vast wealth there, and the debt is not oppressive. So of Great Britain and the United States. Spain, Turkey and Greece, on the contrary, are poor, and the debt bears heavily on them. The Australian Colonies have a heavy burden, but their resources are great.

THE QUEEN AND ROYAL FAMILY OF ENGLAND.

THE QUEEN.—VICTORIA, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith. Her Majesty was born in Kensington Palace, May 24, 1819; succeeded to the throne June 20, 1837, on the death of her uncle, King William IV.; was crowned June 28, 1838; and married Feb. 10, 1840, to His Royal Highness, Prince Albert, who died Dec. 14, 1861. Her Majesty is the only child of his late Royal Highness, Edward, Duke of Kent, son of King George III. The children of Her Majesty are—

Her Royal Highness Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, PRINCESS ROYAL OF ENGLAND AND PRUSSIA, born Nov. 21, 1840, and married to His Imperial Highness William, the Crown Prince of Germany, Jan. 5, 1858, and has had issue, four sons and four daughters. Two sons (the third and fourth) have died; the first, Francis, June 18, 1866; the second, Waldemar, March 27, 1879. The eldest daughter, V. E. A. Charlotte, was married Feb. 18, 1878, to Hereditary Prince of Saxe Meiningen, and has one child.

His Royal Highness Albert Edward, PRINCE OF WALES, Born Nov. 9, 1841; married, March 10, 1863, Alexandra of Denmark, (Princess of Wales), born Dec. 1, 1844, and has had issue, Prince Albert Victor, born Jan. 8, 1864, George Frederick Ernest Albert, born June 3, 1865; Louisa Victoria Alexandra Dagmar, born Feb. 20, 1867; Victoria Alexandra Olga Mary, born July 6, 1868; Maude Charlotte Mary Victoria, born Nov. 26, 1869, and Alexander J. C. A., born 6th April, died 7th April, 1871.

Her Royal Highness Alice Maud Mary, born April 25, 1843; married to H. R. H. Prince Louis Frederick of Hesse, July 1, 1862, and had issue five daughters and one son; second son killed by accident May, 1873; Youngest daughter died of diphtheria, Nov. 15, 1878, and H. R. H. died of the same disease, Dec. 14, 1878.

His Royal Highness Alfred Ernest Albert, duke of Edinburgh, born Aug. 6, 1844; married Her Imperial Highness, the Grand Duchess Marie, of Russia, Jan. 23, 1874, and has one son and three daughters.

Her Royal Highness Helena Augusta Victoria, born May 25, 1846; married to H. R. H. Prince Frederick Christian Charles Augustus Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, July 5, 1866, and has had issue three sons and two daughters. The youngest son died when seven days old, May 19, 1876.

Her Royal Highness Louisa Carolina Alberta, born March 18, 1848; married to John, Marquis of Lorne, eldest son of the Duke of Argyll, March, 1871. The Marquis is now Governor General of Canada.

His Royal Highness Arthur William Patrick Albert, born May 1, 1850, Duke of Connaught, married March 13, 1879, to the Princess Louisa Margaret, grand niece of the Emperor of Germany, and daughter of Prince Frederick Karl. He is Colonel-in-chief of the Rifle Brigade since May 29, 1880.

His Royal Highness Leopold George Duncan Albert, born April 7, 1853, H. R. H. took orders in the Anglican Church in 1879.

Her Royal Highness Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodore, born April 15, 1857.

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CHAS. DENNIS, Vice-President.

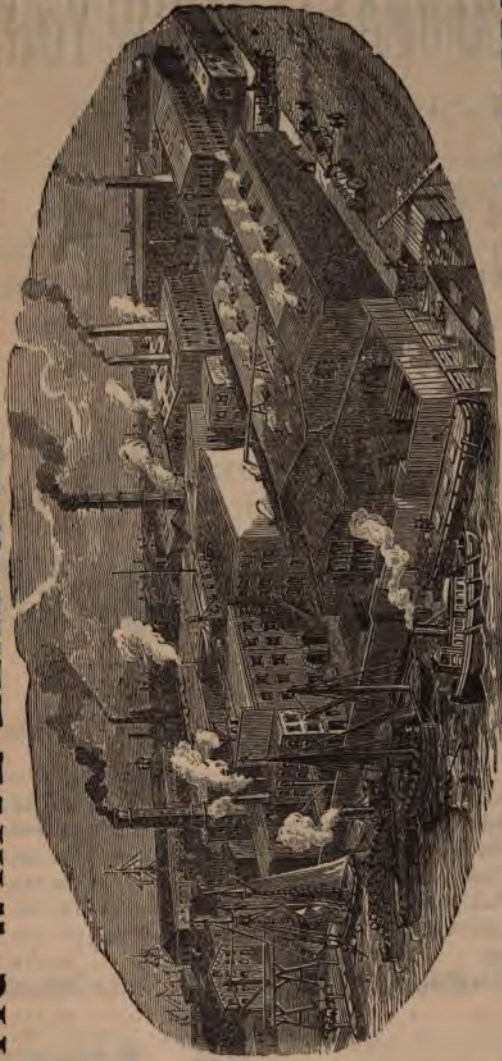
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FIFTY-SEVENTH SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT, Showing the condition of the Company on the First day of **JANUARY, 1882.**

CASH CAPITAL,	\$3,000,000 00
Reserve for Unearned Premiums,	1,943,733 00
Reserve for Unpaid Losses,	245,595 36
Net Surplus,	1,806,180 90
CASH ASSETS,	\$6,995,509 26

SUMMARY OF ASSETS

Held in the United States available for the PAYMENT of LOSSES by
FIRE and for the protection of Policy Holders
of FIRE INSURANCE:

Cash in Banks,	\$180,172 81
Bonds and Mortgages, being first lien on Real Estate (worth \$3,600,750),	1,555,858 00
United States Stocks (market value),	4,079,500 00
Bank and Railroad Stocks and Bonds (market value),	664,625 00
State and Municipal Bonds (market value),	121,750 00
Loans on Stocks, payable on demand (market value of Collaterals \$341,507 50),	229,750 00
Interest due on 1st January, 1882,	85,819 19
Premiums uncollected and in hands of Agents,	80,635 08
Real Estate,	47,399 68
Total,	\$6,995,509 26

J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary,
T. B. GREENE, }
W. L. BIGELOW, } Ass't Sec's.

CHAS. J. MARTIN, President,
A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice-Pres't,
D. A. HEALD, 2d Vice-Pres't.

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